Shakopee Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD & BRO., "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

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WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS
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The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all, who favor him with a call, comfortable.
A Good Stable Attached to the House.
(v1:n1.1y) M. HANFT.

BELLE PLAINE HOTEL,
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(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)
BELLE PLAINE. - - - MINN.
This new, large and commodious three-story House, has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.
Here may be had the BEST acomodations of any house in the Valley.
Attention is particularly directed to the
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than which nothing in any Hotel outside of St. Paul can be found to surpass it.
The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.

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In connection with the House is a large and excellent stable for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. v1:n1:tf.

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KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
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Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE, MINN.
Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates. (v1:n1:1y

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Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.
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GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
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Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.
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ADOLPH ALBACHTEN, Proprietor.
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with as good an article as can be had in the State. He flatters himself that his beer, manufactured at the
LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY
has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.
All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered to the purchaser if within a reasonable distance, or at the Steamboat Landing, or other shipping point, designated.
Shakopee Feb 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN. v1:n1:1y.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Foreign and Domestic
Liquors, Groceries,
ETC, ETC,
3rd Street, bet. Jackson & Roberts, Dawson's Block, St. Paul.
We have constantly on hand a large Stock of
KENTUCKY COPPER DISTILLED
WHISKEY,
And are satisfied, from our experience in the business, that no other House in the city can do better for Dealers. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. v1:n1:y.

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA. v1:n1:tf.

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All kinds of work done to order. (v1:n1:1y)

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Always on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.
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SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
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BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. v1:n1;tf.

HENRY NIEBERGALL,
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SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
Has always on hand a full supply to meet the
WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMORS.
All of which will be sold as
LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE.
The HIGHEST PRICE is
Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.
HENRY NIEBERGALL.
Shakopee Dec. 1861. v1:n3;1y.

HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.
FOR SALE BY
Vanderveert, Dickerson & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.
Weigh out of love No check rods. All friction received on balls. (v1:n1.1t.)

C. H. SCRIVER, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

POET'S CORNER.

NEVER MIND.

Does misfortune shroud your being,
Hiding every joy worth seeing,
While your treacherous friends are fleeing
Like the wind!
Heaven is better days decreeing;
Never mind.

Are you poor, I debt, or needy?
Does your 'Sunday" suit grow seedy?
Are your creditors both greedy
And unkind?
Life's great garden *must* be weedy,
Never mind.

Does your spouse enjoy contention?
Petty troubles never mention,
Land the Women's rights Convention,
And be *kind*.
If this does not cure dissension,
Never mind.

Are you—silly fellow—smitten?
After forty sonnets written,
"Pop the question," get the mitten,
Then run blind;
Tho' the world may say you're "bitten,"
Never mind.

If you strive in vain to rise,
Buy your printer—advertise—
Then look out for sunny skies,
SILVER LINED.
If they do *not* greet your eyes,
Never mind. ROLLIN.

We clip the following poem from Medary's *Crisis*. It is written by a young lady who was too modest to give us any other clue to its authorship than the simple word "Mary." We fully agree with Gov. Medary, that "a thousand hearts will respond, and say try again. Mary:"

OUR COUNTRY.

Mournfully, mournfully, soundeth the wail,
Like the requiem of summer howled by the gale;
The States of our Union are severed to-day,
In a far distant country our soldiers now stray.

Alas, o'! my country, how long shall it be,
Ere thou in thy glory again shall be free?
Oh! when will the valve of our Union be clad,
With love and with peace to cheer and make glad?

Now, in those dear places where our fathers old roam,
They are fighting and quarreling around the old home;
Oh! friends of America, when can we say,
The Union is restored? And long may it stay,

Oh! hear us, our father, we cry unto thee,
From rebellion and fighting we long to be free;
With peace and prosperity, bless us once more,
May the cry of rebellion be vanished and o'er.

We should not complain, but pray to our God,
To remember in mercy and lighten our load:
Then let us remember and pray unto Him,
For we know that our Savior can pardon the sin.

SELECT MISCELANY.

From the Literary Companion.

THE HUNTER'S BRIDE.

OR,

DANIEL BOONE'S MISTAKE.

A TALE OF PIONEER LIFE.

BY MRS. C. F. GERRY.

CHAPTER II.

It was long past midnight when he entered the cabin called home. On opening the door, a strange, incongruous scene presented itself, for the interior was furnished with luxuries rarely gathered beneath a cot like this. The narrow windows were glazed and draped with damask, and the same material muffled the unsightly walls, the floor was carpeted with a gaudy fabric, and the solid mahogony chairs and tables formed a striking contrast to the neighboring cabins. Beside a small work table sat a woman, who might have been called beautiful, had it not been for her evil blue eye and sinister smile. Her superb figure was robed in azure silk, an amber necklace encircled her white neck, long, bright hair was knotted with careless grace at the back of her stately head, and confined by a silken fillet, amid whose meshes amber beads glistened in the mellow radience of the lamps, as if a ray of sunset light had lingered on a dew drop, and congealed there. She held a book in her hand, but droped it when Hugh Morse appeared.

"Well, brother mine," she said gaily, "I received your message, that like a true knight errant you were going in search of your lost lady love! You found her nearer home than you supposed, or you wouldn't be back here now!"

A volley of oaths broke from Morse, and his sister continued,

"Why what's the matter, Hugh?"

"Well, Miss Barbara got lost in the woods, but she found a protector!" and there was bitter irony in his tone.

"Who, pray?"

"No less a personage than Daniel Boone!"

The woman gave a start, and the soft glow on her cheek deepened to a crimson, and swept up over the white forehead.

"It seems," resumed her brother, "that he was out fire-hunting, and mistook her bright eyes for those of the deer he was in pursuit of. He was taking aim when she shrieked, and he discovered the mistake which had well nigh proved fatal. She told her story, and claimed his protection, and I was at the cabin when she came in with him."

"But why are you so angry?"

"Marian, that man will be my rival! I felt it in every nerve as I sat watching him!" and he began to pace the room in a paroxysm of rage.

"Your rival he cannot be! Daniel Boone will not fall in love with her, when—when—"

"When he can have for the asking, a beautiful widow, who could bring him a good dowry," interrupted her brother; "there I have finished the sentence for you. But Marian if you had seen his admiring glances, and her blushes, and a certain conscious air, you would have thought I'd good reason to fear him!"

"Pshaw! You are jealous!" said Marian with a light laugh.

"And you'll be in a month's time," rejoined Morse—"now mark my words!"

"I'm not afraid,' exclaimed the lady, and she rose from her chair, and walked to the mirror. As she looked at the face and figure reflected there, a triumphant smile curled her lip, and she muttered,

"Absurd, absurd, for little Barbara Dale to dream of rivalling me!"

And Boone how was it with him? He had chattered, and sung, and danced with the fair widow on previous gatherings, but she had made no lasting impression upon his heart.—She was merely a pleasant acquaintance, and he had never by look, or word given her reason to deem him a lover. Indeed, there was a mystery linked with her and her brother.—They had emigrated to that neighborhood about two years previous, and had gradually gathered luxuries, which had astonished the simple-minded pioneers. Rumor said that Hugh Morse must have gained his reputed wealth by dishonest means, or he would not bury himself in the wilderness. This story had reached the ears of Morse, and he had explained it, by stating that he had tired of the conventionalities of society, and longed for the bold, free life of the woods. Besides, he asserted that his sister loved him, her only surviving relative, with such fondness, that she gladly gave up the world for his sake. Still Mrs. Walcott, fair and fascenating as she was did not realize the young hunter's ideal, and therefore he was proof to her wiles. But the Angel of Destiny turned a new leaf in his heart when he first met Barbara Dale, and when he retired to rest that night in her fathers cabin, his bachelor life seemed lonely! he longed for a home and a presence like hers to make it a paradise.

Time went on, and Daniel Boone often met Barbara Dale. Sometimes she would be grave and almost tender, arousing a hope that he might have awakened an interest in her; sometimes she was as gay, piquainte, as tantalizing a creature as ever bewildered a young lover. Matters might have remained in this state a year, had it not been for an incident, which revealed the truth.

One morning Boone had stopped at the cottage for a chat with Barbara, whom he espied in the rude stoop She was feeding some pigeons she had tamed, and every movement had the wild, free grace of a young fawn.

"I have a favor to ask," said Boone after he had watched her a few moments.

"What is it?" and she turned toward him, swinging her little basket on her arm.

"Give me one of these pigeons—I'm lonesome, and want some better company than my dog."

The girl shook her head, as she rejoined,

"No, no—we like our home too well to leave it don't we 'Blue-crest' and 'Star-feather'?—We are quite content where we are—not even Hugh Morse's gilded cage can lure us from Rose-Creek."

"Ah!" exclaimed Daniel Boone vehemently "you understand me Barbara! Your woman's wit told you that if you gave me the bird, I was going to ask for his mistress! I am answered, I will trouble you no more, but perhaps there will come a day when you will learn to respect the love you have trampled under your feet."

The next moment he was gone, and Barbara stood pale and silent, realizing what she had won and lost!

An hour later she heard the howl of a dog, that dismal, wailing sound, which has filled many a listener with vague alarm. Barbara was not superstitious, but she could not help connecting the howl with Boone, her gallant lover. At length his dog came bounding into the cabin, and with a sudden impulse of tenderness for his master, she stooped, and patted his head. Tige ran to the door, and then back, uttering the same howl which had startled her before, and she knew something had befallen the young hunter. She rose and followed the intelligent animal, till she reached a dim forest aisle, where Daniel Boone lay weltering in blood. At first she thought life had flown, and she flung herself down, and bathed his face with scalding tears.

"O Daniel," she moaned, "I loved you all the while, why did I drive you from me? Why did I let you go without telling you the truth? God forgive me that great wrong."

"Barbara," murmured Boone, "when I fell, pierced as I thought to the heart by Hugh Morse's rifle-ball, there seemed no tie to bind me to life, but now, now I long to live for your sake! Tige has brought you to me and I have heard your confession. Let us hope that God will spare me! Do not grieve so—be brave as Daniel Boone's wife must be if ever called by that sweet name!"

"I will," exclaimed the girl, smiling, through her tears. "I will dress your wounds, and then—then perhaps I can manage to get you to the cabin.

With these words she bounded to a spring near, brough water in the rude cup Boone had worn at his belt, and bathed the wound, after which she applied some healing leaves from an evergreen shrub, and bandaged it with her mantle. A band of friendly Indians chancing to pass, they formed a litter of pine boughs, covered it with their blankets, and placing the hunter upon it, bore him to Mark Dale's cottage.

That night while Barbara sat beside her lover's couch, two persons might have been seen lurking around the hut—they were Hugh Morse and his sister.

"This shot," muttered the backwoodsman, was not fatal, but the next shall be—Barbara Dale shall be a bride-widow!"

"Aye! revenge both yourself and me," rejoined his sister, and her blue eyes gleamed like steel through the dusk, and her white teeth sank into her red lip till the blood seemed gushing forth.

Wearily she and her brother struck into the forest-path, leading to their hut, but they had gone only a short distance when they were met by a black servant.

"O, massa!" he began, "you must flee for your life! They have tracked you here—they lie in wait for you at the cabin door!"

A terrible oath broke from Morse, and his sister trembled from head to foot, but away they fled through the darkness.

The next day it was rumored through the neighborhood, that Hugh Morse was a murderer, and had burried himself in the wilderness, in the hope of eluding his pursuers. Maidens grew pale, mothers shuddered, and even the sturdiest of the pioneers felt their hearts sicken at the thought of the criminal, who had sat with them at their hearthstones, and mingled in their pastimes, but neither he nor his sister were ever seen there more.

When Daniel Boone had fully recovered, there was a merry wedding at Mark Dale's cabin, and during his subsequent life the brave pioneer never regretted the *mistake*, by which he had won the *Hunter's Bride*.

OLD AGE.—Every body has heard of Christopher North, but many of our readers may not have met with the following beautiful passage of his son, on the "Consecration of Age."

"Old Simonides—old Mimnermus—old Theognis—old Solon—old Anacheron—old Sophocles—old Pindar—old Hesiod—old Homer—and old Methuselah! What mean we by the word *old?* All these men are old in three lights—they lived to a raven age—long, long ago—and we heard tell of them in our youth. Their glory dawned on us in a dream of life's golden prime—and far away seems now that dawn, as if in another world beyond a million of seas. In that use of the word "old," far from us is all thought of dotage or decay. Old are these great personages as the stars are old; a heaven there is in which are seen shining, forever young, all the most ancient "Orbs of Song." In our delight, too, we love to speak of old Venus and old Cupid—of old Cleopatra—of old Helen and old Dalilah; yea, of old Psyche, though her aerial wings are as rainbow, brignt as the first hour she waved them in the eye of the youthful sun. How full of endearment, "old boy!"—old—"old Christopher North!"—"old Maga!" To our simplest sayings age seems to give a consecration which youth reverses. And why may not our hand, withered though it be, but yet unpalsied, point out aloft to heedless eyes a single light or constellation, or lily by herself, or in groups, unsuspected along the waysides of our mortal pilgrimage?"

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 3, 1862.

GEN. HALLECK.—This great man is now in command at Pittsburg Landing. Public expectation in regard to him is very high. He has won more character in this war than any other man except perhaps Secretary Stanton. His every movement has been strong, straight forward, and majestic, and he has filled the whole national heart with trust and confidence. But he enters now upon a new department requiring powers certainly not greater than those he has all along exhibited, but in some respects different from any he has had an opportunity of exhibiting.

The New York *World* after giving a very glowing description of what General Halleck has hitherto accomplished, asks: Will he attain equal success in the field? A graduate at West Point, and a military writer of recognized authority, there is no doubt that he has ample science. But he retired from the army too early to gain any experience by active service; and his practical abilities in that direction are yet to be tested. Yet they can hardly be doubted. The whole cast of his mind and character, as recently exhibited, infallibly promise a successful commander. We know he has unceasing watchfulness, untiring energy, power of concentration, a quick and sure perception; and the great faculty of immediate and unerring decision on sudden emergencies. It would be strange indeed if he does not come up to the very highest requirements of his new line of action. He takes the field at a very momentous period. The rebel armies of the West, by the late blows at Island No. 10. and at Pittsburg Landing, have been driven to extremity. If they are followed up with proper skill and energy, they cannot possibly save themselves from total destruction Gen. Halleck will find all of his command in splendid order, and too numerous to feel materially the loss incurred in the late bloody battle. No commander ever had a grander object to work for, or more effective material to work with, and we are sure that he will prove every way equal to his work. The seat of his operations will be so far south that to escape the fatal heats of summer he will have to move with great energy. We anticipate that within six weeks, at most, he will make an end forever of the rebel forces in the Southwest, and plant the Federal flag unchallenged in every city from Memphis to the Gulf. The question now is, whether the last rebel gun will be fired east or west of the Alleghanies—whether Gen. Halleck or Gen. McClellan will do his work in hand soonest.—*Louisville Journal.*

CUBA A PARADISE FOR WIVES.—Mr. Taylor, in his interesting work "Mexico and the Mexicans," gives the following amusing illustration of the remarkable privileges possessed by married ladies in Cuba:—"If you are a married man resident in Cuba, you cannot get a passport to go to the next town without your wife's permission in writing. Now it so happened that a respectable brazier, who lived at Santiago de Cuba, wished to go to Trinidad. His wife would not consent, and so he contrived to get off by stratagem, or, what is more likely, gave somebody something, to get him a passport under false pretences. At any rate, he got safe on board the steamer, when a middle-aged female, well dressed, but evidently arrayed in haste and with a face of crimson with hard running, came panting down to the steamer, and rushed on board. Seizing upon the captain, she pointing out her husband, who had taken refuge behind the other passengers at a respectable distance; she declared that she had never consented to his going away, and demanded that his body should instantly be delivered up to her. The husband was appealed to, but he preferred staying where he was. The captain produced the passport perfectly enregal, and the lady made a rush at the document, which was torn in half in the scuffle. All means failing, she made a sudden dash at her husband, probably intending to carry him off by main force. He ran for his life, and there was a steeple-chase round the deck, among benches, bales and coils of rope; while the passengers and the crew cheered first one and then the other, till they could not speak for laughing. The husband was all but caught once; but a benevolent passenger kicked a camp-stool in the lady's way and he got a fresh start, which he utilized by climbing up the ladder, to the paddle box. His wife tried to follow him, but the shouts of laughter which the black men raised at seeing her performances were to much for her, and she came down again. Here the captain interposed, and put her ashore, where she stood like Black-eyed Susan till the vessel was far from the wharf, not waving her lily hand, however, but shaking her clenched fist in the direction of the fugitive."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.—This, the highest court in the state, has recently announced a number of novel decisions of public interest, among the following:

I. A promisory note, payable on demand, with interest, is a continuing security; an endorser remains liable until an actual demand; and the holder is not chargeable with neglect for ommiting to make such demand within any particular time.

II. One procuring insurance upon the life of another cannot recover upon the policy without proving an interest in the life insured.

III. The statutes giving an action for damages resulting from a death caused by a culpable negligence, do not apply where the injury is not committed in this state, but in a foreign country. It does not vary the case that the negligence was that of a corporation chartered by this state for the purpose of operating a railroad in the foreign country, and which made the contract in this state for the conveyance of the injured party over such road.

IV. (1) To eject a passenger from a horse railroad car while in motion is so dangerous an act that it may justify the same resistence on the part of the passenger as a direct attempt to take his life. (2) Where the passenger is liable to ejection in a proper manner, for refusing to pay his fare, his resistance to the attempt to expel him without stopping the car does not make a case of concurrent negligence on his part. (3) Where, in such a case, the principal is responsible for the act of his agent, he is, it seems, also responsible for any circumstances of aggravation which attend the wrong.

INEQUALITIES OF THE TAX BILL.—The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes from Washington, that there has been but little business of interest in the House since the passage of the tax bill. To expose the inequalities of this bill as it passed into a law the following illustrations are presented:

Lager beer is taxed one dollar upon each barrel: a barrel is worth four dollars, say—so the tax upon upon four hundred dollars' worth of lager beer is one hundred dollars. But the gay lady of some Cameronian or Fremont army-supply contractor flaunts four hundred dollars' worth of dazzling diamonds in a single finger-ring, and upon this article of showy luxury the tax is only four dollars; just one twenty-fifth as much as it is upon the same valuation of lager beer.

Upon the piano forte of some Bostonian Naboh, which may be worth a thousand dollars, the tax is four dollars, but upon each head of cattle over 18 months of age, slaughtered for sale by an Illinois farmer, the tax is fifty cents. Fifty head of such stock would not bring to exceed twenty dollars per head, which would be a thousand dollars in the aggregate, and upon them the tax would be twenty-five dollars, or more than six times as much as the tax upon a pearl-keyed thousand dollar piano forte. Upon a gallon of corn whisky the tax is fifteen cents. One bushel of corn will make four gallons of whisky, and so the product of one bushel of corn is taxed sixty cents, or twice as much as the corn will sell for in Chicago to-day. But a yankee clock, made in Connecticut, and sold for five dollars, is only taxed twenty-five cents.

Patriotic New England, I notice, has taken good care to make the farmers of the North west bear, either directly or indirectly, the greater portion of the burthen which her own abolitionism has been so instrumental in bringing upon the country.

THE HERALD'S INTERPRETATION.—Every body has an interpretation of the object of the recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond, and here is the N. Y. *Herald's:*

Now the object of the visit of M. Mercier is to tell Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet that they must submit at once; that if they do not France will take part with the North, and settle the affair very soon. But if the Southern leaders will lay down their arms the Emperor of the French will interpose and save their necks. This reasoning will probably be successful. Napoleon will then say to our government—"See what I have done for you; I have restored the Union. I will, moreover, abandon Mexico, and all designs upon this continent. You have my permission to appropriate Canada. I want your secret friendship for my enterprizes in Europe. At least, I desire that you will pledge me that you will maintain a strict neutrality." That, we think, he may fairly calculate upon, and then let England look out. Napoleon is now master of the situation and he will be sure to make the best of it.

APPLICATION OF HISTORICAL FACTS.—The following application of historical facts by the Chicago *Times* to the state of the country will not be amiss:

Republicans will not deny two facts, and they are, that they had an opportunity to compromise and save the Union, and that their representatives deliberately refused so to do. "Without a little blood-letting," were the words and spirit of a large majority of the party, "this Union will not be worth a rush." The responsibility of not accepting compromise, as well as the responsibility of bringing the country into a condition that required a compromise, rests solely with them. Upon this first point, let not the testimony of the lamented Douglas be forgotten. In his speech on the 3d of January, in speaking of his own compromise measure, he said:

"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden), pray tell us what you are willing to do?

"I address the inquiry to Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the cotton States (Messrs. Toombs and Davis), expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a FINAL SETTLEMENT of the controversy, if intended and sustained by the Republican members.

"Hence, the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

If the Republican members of Congress had yielded to the demand of the country at that time, and showed an honest intent to sustain the Crittenden amendment, this war and all its horrors and destructions would have been avoided. Let those bear the responsibility to whom it belongs.

THE IRISH FAMINE AND ITS HORRORS.—Amid the pauses in our civil conflict there comes to us across the waters the plaint of the Niobe of nations. Famine, that periodic scourge, is again sweeping over Ireland, ravaging the West and South, crowding the churchyards, and depopulating the villages, smiting its victims with unerring certainty, and striking terror into the bravest hearts. If this famine were the working of the Almighty, then all murmurings should be hushed; but famine in a land that exports provisions by the shipload, is a monstrous absurdity, an anomaly of man's creation, and to speak of it as aught else is to sport with human credulity. This famine, like many that have preceded it, is of English manufacture; it bears the Government stamp; it is another British usurpation of one of the Divine prerogatives; an impious assumption of Almighty power.—*Metropolitan Record.*

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Before the present war can be closed up, it is safe to assume that the National Debt will reach the enormous sum Two Thousand Millions of Dollars. The debt of Great Britain is about Four Thousand Millions of Dollars, or just double that of this country. Notwithstanding the difference in principal, we shall have nearly as much interest to pay yearly as the subjects of the Queen. The interest upon the National debt of Great Britain will not average over three and a half per cent., while that of this country will average twice that, thus making the debt of each virtually the same.

FREE NIGGERS VS. FREE LABORERS.—The La Crosse *Democrat* commenting upon the effects of the influx of free negroes into the Northern States, remarks that no statesman in our country ever saw more clearly the evils which would result from abolition teachings than the great Henry Clay. Often in the Senate and before the people, his impressive and prophetic warnings were uttered against their treasonable tendency, and the effect their success would have upon the interests of the laboring classes. In a letter to a friend he urged him to arouse these classes against abolition, predicting that the slaves being free would be dispersed throughout the Union—that they would enter into competition with the free laborers—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his general and social standing.

The prediction is now being fulfilled wherever freed or runaway negroes are becoming numerous. An instance at Leavenworth, Kansas, is reported where they have actually held a meeting and consulted upon the propriety of expelling the Irish and German citizens from that town! Such are among the least of the bitter fruits of abolition success.

A SHARP BLOW.—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, a strong Republican paper, says:

The overwhelming Democratic victory in the republican city of Chicago, is a good joke on the Chicago *Tribune*. That paper has spread itself beyond all precedent. It has run the government, commanded the army and navy, looked after foreign affairs, and then had time to intervene not only in the affairs of all the Western States, but even in the domestic affairs of counties and towns. Newspapers, as well as individuals, who charge themselves with so much public business, most always neglect their own affairs. The *Tribune*, aside from its offensive oracular tone has been unscrupulous, corrupt, rotten. False to principle, to friends and to party, and true only to its selfish ends and supercilious and dogmatic instincts. The republicans of Chicago ought to establish a respectable, reliable newspaper, and throw the *Tribune* overboard as soon as possible.

The *Times* asks us to point out what clause of the Constitution has been violated by the recent Act of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The request is about as pertinent as to ask of a prosecutor for murder by poisoning on what particular member of the body the injury was inflicted. The *Times* assumes that Congress can do everything not prohibited by the Constitution. We, with the Constitutionalists of the country, assume that Congress has no power but such as is delegated to it. And even admitting *pro forma* that Congress has the right it assumed to exercise, we put it to any man having a spark of patriotism in his soul to answer, whether now is the time to exercise such a power, when the tendency of the act cannot be otherwise than to raise up enemies among those who have shown themselves to be true to the Union heretofore. What good can it do just at this time to be passing Emancipation Acts, admitting even the right of the Government to do it. We cannot see. Perhaps the *Times* and the Abolitionists can. Time will tell who has been blind.—*Dubuque Herald.*

Those are our sentiments exactly. But then, the Republican party is not an Abolition party. Oh, no!

The Boston *Post* of the 8th inst., contains a well written article over the signature of C., upon the recognition of Hayti. The writer in reviewing the history of the attempts made, from 1825 up to the present time, to obtain from Congress a recognition of the independence of Hayti, exposes the base subterfuges resorted to by Southern politicians to defeat the measure. He also adverts to the well-known fact, that, during the past thirty years, millions of dollars of counterfeit money have been shipped to Hayti from New England, and that offenders, even when discovered, escape, from the fact that our relations with that country do not allow of jurisdiction. He says: "It is somewhat singular, but nevertheless true, that this business of counterfeiting is the only interest in the United States that suffer by a recognition of Hayti, and of this business, it must be admitted, New England has the monopoly.

THOSE WOODEN GUNS EXPLODED.—The stories of "wooden guns" at Manassas, which have been so persistently circulated to defame the character of McClellan, are exploded by the letter of an army officer to the Buffalo *Express*, (confirmed by Rev. Dr. Bellows)—In regard to this matter he says the only "Quaker guns" found in the rebel fortifications were two rough logs, put in position by some of our troops in a spirit of diversion.—Of course the Chicago *Tribune* and other defamers of McClellan, have not the manliness to retract.

PRETTY GOOD JOKE.—The Hartford (Wis) *Home League* feelingly complains: "If there were six thousand negro families in Wisconsin over whose fated heads some impending calamity hung, like that which harrasses and perplexes the Farm Mortgagors, there would be a host of philanthropic gentlemen who would promptly volunteer their aid. But as they are only so many white families nobody cares to bother themselves about them. In some countries it is an advantage to be a nigger."

RELATIONS AND LOSS OF WEALTH.—Some one remarks that it is better to dwell in a forest haunted by tigers and lions, the trees our habitation, flowers, fruit, water for food, the grass for a bed, and the bark of the tree for garments, than live among relations after the loss of wealth.

Capt. Saunders yesterday received an order from Commissary General Taylor, requiring rations for prisoners at Fort Snelling. The requisition does not state when the prisoners will arrive or the number that will be quartered here.—*Pioneer.*

THE FIRST OATH.—"I will kiss you Eve," said the father of us all to our common mother. "I don't care Adam if you do," she replied.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 3, 1862.

The Blacks in South Carolina to be Armed.

In the telegraphic reports of Thursday, we find a dispatch, bringing the above intelligence. The dispatch states that "the War Department has issued an order for supplies of arms and clothing, for the *loyal blacks*, to be enrolled in Gen. Hunter's division."

We would hope for the honor of our Government and our country, that this report is a "canard;" but from the manifest change that has taken place in the policy of the Government, within the last few weeks, that hope is denied us, and we are *forced* to acknowledge the *humiliating* fact that the Government have determined to arm the *blacks* of the South.

We hope and trust that there may be no truth in the above dispatch; for we cannot bring ourself to the belief that Secretary Stanton would allow himself to become an instrument, by which such an outrage and disgrace would be perpetrated on the American people. If the dispatch *is* true, then, we feel no hesitation in saying that every *white* soldier in Gen. Hunter's department, should resent the insult and wrong done them, by laying down their arms and returning home. They would be perfectly justifiable in doing so, and the nation would sustain them.

We care not for what purpose the Government desire to use the *blacks*; in putting arms into their hands they become guilty of the instigation of servile insurrection—the horrors of which can only be written in the darkest and bloodiest page of the history of inhuman and barbarous warfare. No one will pretend to deny, but that the disgusting conduct of the miserable fanatics, who have been sent out by the Government to abolitionize South Carolina, goes to show that no feeling of humanity, personal dignity, or conscientious scruples, which they possess, would deter *them* from instilling into the minds of those armed and semi-civilized blacks, that it is right and their *duty* to gain the freedom of their black brethren by insurrection, or otherwise. Humanity shudders in contemplating the hellish atrocities that may result from this step.

No matter in what light slavery may be viewed by the people of the civilized world, anything pointing to the commission of such atrocities will be regarded by them as an inexcusable crime. Great God! has it come to this? that we must witness the degradation of our country and people, by those who have been placed in office, to maintain its dignity and integrity. The simple *proposition* to arm the negroes was an outrage upon common decency. Now, what do we behold? The North with a population of, we believe, about twenty millions, is engaged in a war with the South, whose population is one-third that of the North, and yet the North makes an ally of the half-civilized negro, and places arms in his hands. But enough of this. The subject is too humiliating to discuss.

If we cannot, by honorable warfare, establish the authority of Government over the Southern States, then let our army lay down its arms, and let us acknowledge ourselves vanquished. Our battle-cry at the commencement of hostilities, was "Death before dishonor," and let us live up to it.

Emancipation.

In a letter which we lately received from a friend, in this State, occurs the following paragraph:

"How is it Mac. that you have not referred to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in your editorial columns, lately? Do you endorse the emancipation policy of the President, and are we to consider your silence as such?"

We acknowledge a merited rebuke in the above; in not giving to that act of Congress and the President, the attention which its importance (but not its merits) would demand. Our fault, however, was more in a want of time, and a multiplicity of other duties to perform, than any desire to avoid an expression of opinion upon the subject. But to the question at issue.

In reply to our friend, we would state, that so far from our endorsing the emancipation policy of the President, we *condemn* it. Condemn it as being impolitic, ill-timed, and a violation of his—what we once considered—*sacred* pledges; and also condemn it as an abandonment of his oft-declared position: that is contemptible and disgraceful in the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

At one time, Conservatives and Democrats flattered themselves that President Lincoln was disposed to make this a war for the *restoration* of the Union; but, to-day, he stands before them unmasked, and in his true light—as much an Abolitionist as Senator Sumner, if he but *dared* to show his hand.

The emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia, by Congress and the President, is in direct opposition to the principle, of "gradual emancipation," based "upon a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the District," as heretofore proclaimed by Lincoln, and exhibits a disregard for past pledges, and a catering to Abolitionism that is disgusting. Personally we care not the "snap of our finger" whether slavery is "voted up or down" in the District of Columbia, provided the "qualified voters of the District," are respected in their right to say whether slavery shall be abolished or not. Our objection is principally to the *unfair* manner in which the act was accomplished. We are not surprised that that staunch Union paper, the Louisville *Journal* should make use of the following language in referring to the passage of the act referred to:

Let Congress address itself exclusively to the mighty task of re establishing the government. The people demand this, and they will make the demand effective, if it should be withstood. On this subject the people are growing terribly in earnest. Not much longer will they brook the wretched trifling and the more wretched botching of their servants at Washington. If this Congress doesn't get better of its own motion the people will either make it better or make a better one.

But there is another repulsive feature in this emancipation scheme, which is in itself a very formidable and sufficient objection to our Government becoming the guardian of several millions of slaves. That objection is, the absolute *impossibility* of the negro race ever living upon an equality with the white race.—It is contrary to the very nature of things, and it seems to us that none but an *insane* fanatic, would contend for what Nature and Nature's God declared should be otherwise. We will not speak of the total inability of the country to assume the increased burden of paying for those blacks, as an objection, it is an *obstacle* which the shrewdest financier cannot remove.

We elsewhere publish a portion of the speech of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, upon this subject. We commend it to the attention of our readers. It shows that the people are awakening to the importance of protesting against such fanaticism.

Gov. Ramsey and his Military Appointments.

We notice in the last Glencoe *Register*, an article in defence of the action of Governor Ramsey, in making the appointment of field officers for the different regiments that have been organized in this State. We think Col. Stevens is about right, as regards the qualifications of the officers appointed—as a general thing they are good—although we consider him rather *enthusiastic* in his praise of the Governor.

We would state, however, that we have heard a good deal of complaint about the appointment of Col. Bergershoder, and having ascertained the facts, we will do the Governor the justice to say that the appointment of Col. P. (and all the field officers of the Fifth) was made by the Governor, at the *request* of the regiment. An election was held at Fort Snelling, and the field officers, selected, were those who received commissions from Governor Ramsey. So far Col. we "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's."

Eastern Travel.

La Crosse is the farthest point north, where any railroad making Eastern connections, touches the Mississippi river. This point therefore furnishes the most convenient means of outlet for the large and increasing population lying to the North and West of it. This is the Western terminus of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail Road, which connects at the Minnesota Junction with the Chicago and North Western Rail Road. These roads stand deservedly high in popular estimation. All the appointments of these roads are of the most superior order, making as good time as any other roads in the country, and rarely missing a connection. It is proposed to make the time between St. Paul and Chicago the present season, in connection with Davidson's line of steamers, in the incredibly short space of twenty four hours. The public will not be slow to show their appreciation of such facilities, in bestowing ample patronage on these enterprising and accommodating lines of travel.

C. L. Wood, Esq. is Agent at St. Paul for the La Crosse and Milwaukee road, and Mark Hendricks—*the* Mark, whom every body knows Agent for the Chicago and North Western. These are both true gentlemen—prompt, attentive, and obliging, and those doing business with them, will always find them dealing with honorable, straightforward men, on whose statements they may strictly rely. It is by the employment of such agents and employees, that these roads are building up an enviable reputation; and establishing their business on a permanent basis. To those going East we can confidently recommend these lines of travel, and those who patronize them once, will be sure to do so again, when occasion demands.

An Important Law.

Below will be found an important law, to which we call the attention of the several Town Clerks and Town Treasurers, in order that they may not be liable to a prosecution. We commence at section 5 of the law. We hope the Town Clerks and Town Treasurers will particularly notice section twelve:

Sec. 5. Every white male inhabitant or legal voter of the State of Minnesota, above the age of twenty-one years, except soldiers in the United States service, shall be liable to a poll tax of one dollar each, to be assessed and collected in a manner as hereinafter provided; to be applied, or so much as may be necessary, for the payment of the Federal tax, as mentioned in a preceding section.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the several town or city clerks throughout this State immediately after the passage of this act or within forty days thereafter, to make out an alphabetical list of all persons living in said town or city subject to a poll tax, as provided for in section 5 of this act, and shall file the same in the town clerk's office, and shall immediately deliver a certified copy thereof to the town treasurer.

Sec. 7. The town treasurer having been qualified under the provisions of law to act as treasurer, shall immediately proceed to collect the sum of one dollar, so provided for in section 5 of this act, from every person included in his list liable to pay a poll tax, and upon the payment of the same, shall give a receipt therefor, and shall mark the word paid opposite their name; and the said treasurer is hereby empowered to place upon his list from time to time the name of any person not found on said list subject to a poll tax, Provided, That no person shall be liable to pay a poll tax under the provisions of this act, in more than one town in this State; Provided also, That no person shall be liable to pay a poll tax under the provisions of this act who has removed into this State after the first day of August, A. D. 1862.

Sec. 8. The town treasurers are hereby empowered to collect the poll tax due from any person liable to pay the same, by distress and sale of any of the personal property belonging to said person, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said tax with costs; and for the purposes herein named, the town treasurers shall have the same power, and be governed by the same law as is applicable to the county treasurer in collection of taxes upon personal property.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the town treasurer upon the first day of June September and November, 1862, to exhibit to the county treasurer the certified list as furnished him, of persons liable to a poll tax, together with such names as have been added thereto, and shall at such times pay over to the county treasurer, in specie or United States Treasury notes, a sum equal to the amount of tax collected as appearing upon said list, less three per cent. upon the same, which may be retained by town treasurer as fees for such collection; whereupon the county treasurer shall give the town treasurer a receipt for the amount paid him, together with the amount allowed him as percentage for collection; said receipt shall be countersigned by the county auditor, who shall file an exact copy of the same, and shall charge the same to the county treasurer.

Sec. 10. The town treasurer shall, at the time of his payment to the county treasurer, in November, deliver to the county auditor, his list, who shall file the same in his office, and any poll tax due upon said list after the 1st day of November, 1862, may be paid into the county treasury upon the certificate of the county auditor.

Sec. 11. The county treasurer shall pay over to the state treasurer, in specie or United States Treasury notes, on the 15th day of June and 15th day of September, all money received by him on account of the tax provided for in this act; and shall be allowed as fees for the collection and payment of the same, two per cent. of the amount received.

Sec. 12. Any officer who shall neglect to perform his duty, as required by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for the use of the State.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1862.

A Republican Senator on Emancipation.

The following extracts are taken from the speech of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who has heretofore been regarded as a Radical Republican. We ask for it the dispassionate consideration of all, and commend it to Republicans:

"Every consideration of humanity, every high patriotic and Christian motive which can move a manly heart, urges it upon us (colonization of free negroes) as a work of duty and of charity. O! my God, if one-half the money, talent and energy expended in this war had been directed to the emancipation and colonization of this people, how would the angels rejoice, and shout 'peace on earth and good will to men.'

I know it is sometimes said that the objection which is felt on the part of the white population to living side by side, on footing of social and civil equality, with the negro race, is mere prejudice. Sir, it has its foundation deeper; it is in the very instincts of our nature, which are stronger, and oftentimes truer than reason itself. Men of wealth and fortune, men of high-wrought education, and men of rank and position, who are removed above the trials and sympathies of the great mass of laboring men, may reason and theorize about social and political equality between the white and colored races; but I tell you, as a practical fact, it is simply an impossibility. Our very instincts are against it. Let us look at the facts, and neither deceive ourselves or anybody else. How do the people in the free States stand on this question? In my State there are so few colored men that there is now no great feeling on the subject one way or the other; but suppose it were now proposed to distribute the whole negro population equally among the States, which would bring into the State of Wisconsin about one hundred and twenty thousand, say seven thousand to Milwaukee, and from one to two thousand to each of the towns of Racine, Madison, Janesville, Kenosha, Watertown, Oskosh, Fon du Lac, and other places, what would be their feelings then?

What would our people, native and foreign born, say to that? Sir, they would probably feel and say just what the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois feel and say on this subject. Illinois has just held a convention, and formed a new constitution, which excludes free colored men, as did the old constitution. Indiana has a similar provision, either by constitutional requirement or by legislative enactment. Ohio had until quite recently a law by which a free colored man was required to give bail for his good behavior.—Nor are the people of New England devoid of this same feeling either. By the laws of Massachusetts intermarriages between these races are forbidden as criminal. Why forbidden? Simply because natural instinct revolts at it as wrong. Come down to the practical question, whether if the whole negro population of the United States were to be set free, and to be apportioned and distributed among the several States, and you would find just as much repugnance in New England as you now see in Illinois, or Indiana, or Pennsylvania.—Their humanity would rejoice at their freedom; but their instincts would shrink back at their apportionment.

I have been informed that in 1843 a distinguished gentleman of Vermont was elected to Congress, and one of his neighbors, a well to do farmer, came to pay his respects to him before he left for Washington, and says he: 'Judge, when you get to Washington, I wish you would take hold of this negro question and have it disposed of. Let us have slavery abolished and no more said about it.' 'Well,' said the Judge, 'I suppose many of these people who hold slaves have paid money for them. Perhaps you think it would be no more than just that they should have some compensation.' 'Well, yes,' says the farmer, 'I think I would stand my share of the tax for that.'—'But,' said the Judge, 'there is another thing. If they are emancipated, it is an important question, what shall be done with them?—There must be some place for them to live.—Perhaps you would think it fair that we should take our share of them?' 'Well, about how many would that be?' 'Well, our share would be about one to every six whites, or about 500 for the town of Woodstock.' 'What,' said the farmer, '500 negroes in Woodstock. I will bid you good evening, Judge.' He started off, but as he got on to his horse he turned around and said: 'Judge, you need not do anything more on my account.' [Laughter.] Perhaps it is not amiss to say that that distinguished Judge sits before me now. [Mr. Collamer.]

Mr. Collamer—As the gentleman has called me out, I may be allowed to say that the inhabitants of the town were about three thousand, and the proportion was about one to six.

Mr. Doolittle—That does not vary the result. Sir, when we come to the thing itself, and look it squarely in the face, it is a very important question what is to be done in relation to this race of people when they are emancipated. Within this District and within the Territories, we have all power and all responsibility. Within the several States, however, it belongs to them and their people. They have the undoubted right to regulate, as they have always regulated, their own policy upon this subject for themselves. We know how much that policy varies, in free as well as slave States. In some free States they have civil rights alone; in others political rights also. In others still they are forbidden to come at all. The slave States have peculiar policies of their own. In none are free negroes allowed to come. Some will not permit a negro to be emancipated unless he is taken out of the State, and within the last few years some of them have passed most cruel laws to compel those already free to leave the State or be re-enslaved, sold at the auction block.

All this goes to demonstrate that Jefferson knew as much about this question as the new lights of the present day. He, who was himself the author of the declaration of the equal rights of all the races of mankind, declares to you also as a fact indisputable that the two races, upon the same soil, side by side, in anything like equal numbers, cannot and will not live together upon a footing of equality.

To illustrate this feeling in the slave States still further, I will state another fact not generally known, and I do so upon the authority of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. In 1856, when he was Governor, there were fears of a negro insurrection in that State. Large numbers of the non-slaveholding population called upon him as Governor for arms. For what purpose? To prevent an insurrection of the slaves. This was the alleged purpose; but he ascertained the fact to be that these men were conspiring to massacre the whole slave population in that section of the State, and he was compelled to call out the militia, not to prevent the negroes from rising, in insurrection, but to prevent the whites from destroying them altogether."

It may also be stated to the credit of Mr. Doolittle, that he came out boldly against the sweeping emancipation measures advocated by the radicals of his party. On this point he said:

"If, by one sweeping act of Congress, we declare the immediate unconditional emancipation of all the slaves in all the States, to remain forever within the States against the will of the people in those States, we shall make true every prophecy of our enemies against us, and make false the pledges we made in the canvass of 1860, on which we won the victory, and by which alone we brought this administration into power. This course would make us appear to be false and hypocritical before God and man. For one, I will not consent to do it. I say to my friends, here, there is no Republican on this floor who took part in the canvass of 1860, who did not a hundred times over declare that we had neither the constitutional power nor the purpose to interfere with slavery within the States. How, then, can we now advocate a doctrine in violation of every pledge we then gave, and on which we brought this administration into power? Shall we now make true every charge of our enemies against us, charges which we denounced as false and infamous? Shall we make them true instead of false prophets by our actions now?"

Michigan Central & Great Western Rail Roads.

To all having occasion to go East, we take pleasure in calling particular attention to the Michigan Central and Great Western Rail Roads, as being unquestionably the most desirable route East from Chicago, that can be taken. The prominent advantages are, speedy sure connections, and comfort and convenience. There is but one change of cars from Chicago to Suspension Bridge, and that is in crossing from Detroit to Windsor. This transit in a commodious steamer, gives ample time for breakfast or supper, without hurry or confusion, with convenient wash rooms for gentlemen and ladies, a luxury, which must be highly appreciated by those who wish to travel comfortably. These roads are under most excellent management, the conductors gentlemanly and attentive, and it is very rarely that accident occurs upon either. Those taking that route once, are seldom willing to go by any other.

The Battles of a Year.—One year ago the 12th of April, occurred the first action in this war. Ten thousand rebels opened fire upon seventy loyal soldiers in Fort Sumter. Since then there have been fought twenty-five battles, besides numerous skirmishes. The following list will show the year's work:

April 12-13, '61,	1 Fort Sumter, S. C.
June 10,	2 Big Bethel, Virginia.
July 5,	3 Carthage, Missouri.
" 12,	4 Rich Mountain, Virginia
" 14,	5 Carricksford, Virginia.
" 21,	6 Bull Run, Virginia.
August 10,	7 Sprindfield, Missouri.
Sept 20.	8 Lexington, Missouri.
October 9,	9 Santa Rosa Island, Fla.
" 21,	10 Ball's Bluff, Virginia.
" 21,	11 Fredericktown, Missouri.
November 7,	12 Port Royal, S. Carolina.
" 8,	13 Belmont, Missouri.
December 20.	14 Drainesville, Virginia.
January 19, '62,	15 Mill Spring, Kentucky.
February 6,	16 Fort Henry, Tennessee.
" 7-8,	17 Roanoke Island, N. C.
" 13-16,	18 Fort Donelson, Tenn.
" 21.	19 Valverde, New Mexico.
March 6-8,	20 Pea Ridge, Arkansas.
" 8-9,	21 Hampton Roads, Va.
" 14,	22 Newbern, N. C.
" 28,	23 Winchester, Va.
April 6-7,	24 Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
" 7,	25 Surrender Island No. 10.
" 12,	26 Surrender of Fort Pulaski.

Of these actions, eight occurring in 1861, were defeats for us, and six victories; but since New Year's day the list shows an uninterrupted series of splendid successes for the Union arms.

Leaving out the battle of Pittsburg Landing, our losses during the war have been—in killed, 2,490; wounded 4,196; prisoners, 1,440; total loss, exclusive of deaths in camp by disease, 8,126. The rebel loss has been in killed and wounded, 12,420; prisoners 23,707; besides which the rebels have lost enormous stores of provisions, not less than three hundred and fifty cannon, and at least nine Generals killed, named Bee, Barton, Garnett, Herbert, Johnston, McCulloch, McIntosh, Slack, and Zollicoffer, besides Tilghman, Buckner, Mackall and two other prisoners. Two of their Commodores, Barron and Hollins, are in our hands, and one, Buchanan, is reported to be dead. Under these circumstances it is well for the rebels to order *Te Deums* in their churches.

Dissatisfaction Among the Federal Forces at Port Royal--Resignation of Officers.

From the New York Express.

The ordinary channels of intelligence being closed in deference to the military necessities of the times much of the news from the seat of war reaching the public ear is necessarily communicated verbally. Thus, when the last steamer from Port Royal arrived here, the talk about town was, that among the passengers were some twenty-five or thirty officers (the majority of them Massachusetts men) who had returned home, owing to a variety of disagreeable causes, the principal one however, being the studied endeavors that were making, by certain "friends of freedom," to favor the negro at the expense of the white man. The further talk was that it was not exactly the thing for contrabands to be lodged in the best houses, and to be fed and clothed and otherwise petted, at the public—while doing but comparitively no out door—at the same time that Northern white men were laboring hard, under a broiling sun, digging entrenchments and rifle pits, building fortifications, and enduring all the other hardships of military life. The men themselves did not relish the contrast, and, not unnaturally, and it was not long before the officers gave audible utterance to the men's thoughts. This, in the course of time, led to heart-burnings, bickerings, and trouble all around, so, one thing leading to another, officer after officer resigned, glad to get away from a place where "it looked as if" (we quote) "negroes were going to be everything and white men nothing."

A soldier writing to the Rochester *Express* speaks of the Commanding General at Yorktown, as follows:

If you see him riding about, or by the camp, he is always the same—always pleasant. No sentinel can salute him without an acknowledgment. His eye seems everywhere, and no soldier is too humble to receive the returning salute of the General Commanding. You may depend upon it, that when the time comes, the men of his command will show their confidence in him by such deeds of valor as will honestly rival our western brothers.

Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL

SPLENDID TRIUMPH!

NEW ORLEANS TAKEN!

DESPERATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

UNION CITIZENS JUBILANT.

CITY EVACUATED BY REBEL TROOPS.

Milwaukee, April 30.—Specials say thro' rebel sources, that New Orleans is in our possession.

Commodore Porter had a desperate naval engagement. One vessel was sunk. Rebel loss, 60 and 184 wounded. Engagement lasted two days.

Union citizens very jubilant.

A Richmond paper says, the fearful state of suspense in which this city existed for several days, has ended. New Orleans is in possession of the enemy. It was evacuated by General Lovel, who moved his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson railroad.

New Orleans, Monday, April 21.—A special dispatch to the *Delta* from Fort Jackson yesterday, says the enemy's fire had much slackened. He has fired 37,000 pounds of powder and over 1,000 tons of iron. This bombardment is unprecedented in the annals of warfare. Our loss so far is five killed and ten wounded. The vessels are out of sight behind a point of woods. We sunk some of them yesterday and disabled a steamer.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe of the 29th says:

There can be no doubt of the capture of New Orleans. The Southern dispatches speak of it in the most dismal tones and demand that the mistery of the surrender shall be explained.

It suggests future privation to all classes of society, but most to be lamented of all it threatens our army supplies. The raising of meat and corn and wheat, instead of cotton and tobacco is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

The Richmond *Despatch* of yesterday says, when the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the city and demanded its surrender, Gen. Lovel refused and fell back to Camp Moore after destroying all the cotton and stores.

The iron clad vessel Mississippi, was burnt to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing is said about the Turtle, but it is supposed she was scuttled. It is rumored she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore is seventy eight miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad.

Richmond April, 28.—The following dispatch was received to day by Adjutant Gen. Cooper, from Gen Lovel:

Camp Moore. April 27.—Forts Jackson and St. Philip are still in good condition, and in our hands.

The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe. The enemy's fleet is at the city, but they have not forces enough to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal.

Mobile, April 28.—The forts on Lake Ponchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th instant.

We have sustained considerable loss in supplies and dismounting guns, but not destroying guns.

At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned including the telegraph office, the operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible.

All the gunboats on the lake have been burned by our own people.

The Mobile boats, Whiteman, Brown, and several others, are removing troops, stores and ordnance to Manacock, after which we fear they will be burned.

The Yankee fleet was returning again to Ship Island.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

THE TEXANS DEFEATED.

THEY ARE FLEEING HOME IN A STARVING CONDITION.

Kansas City, April 28.—The through mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 12th, and Fort Union to the 15th arrived to day.

After the battle of Pigeon's Ranch, Col. Slough fell back to Fort Union where a dispatch was received from Gen. Canby ordering a junction to be formed with him at Galesto.

Major Paul was placed in command of the troops for the junction ordered by Col. Canby, and arrived at Galesto on the 9th, in advance of Gens. Canby and Carned.

The Texans had abandoned Santa Fe, and were retreating from the Territory.

Major Duncan, of General Canby's command, who was in command of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans, when a fight occurred. The latter being routed, Major Duncan was slightly wounded. General Canby reached Galesto the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered, who were thirty miles south.

No doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they were entirely destitute of everything, having lost at the battle of Pigeon's Ranche all their baggage and supply trains, provisions, &c.

The health of the rebel army was not good, and many had died. One hundred and sixty sick and wounded had been left in hospital at Santa Fe.

A large number of merchant trains were passed on their way to this city.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS TO MR. ADAMS.

St. Johns, N. F., April 28,—The steamship North America, from Europe April 17th, via Londonderry 18th, passed Cape Race Sunday, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of news obtained.

The Great Eastern had been got off the Gridiron at Milford in haven.

Provisions were quiet and steady. Consols closed on Friday at 93⅞ a 94 for money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-slavery society waited on Mr. Adams and the American Minister, on the 16th, and presented an address in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the American Union would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of the strife.

The reply of Mr. Adams is described as being very satisfactory to the deputation, but the *Times* thinks it indicates the policy of the northern politicians, which is to deal according to circumstances with the slavery question.

FRANCE.

The Prince de Joinville is about publishing a pamphlet on iron plated frigates. The work, it is said, will present the subject under new aspects. He does not admit invulnerability of the new vessels.

The Bourse was flat on the 16th, and lower.

Irish News.

It is stated that an extensive floating dock amply sufficient to contain vessels of large tonnage, is about to be formed, under the direction of the ballast board, at the extreme end of the North Wall, Dublin, to extend in a northerly direction round to the present graving dock.

Barry Sullivan, the great Irish tragedian, is about to sail for Australia, where some lucrative engagements await him.

A correspondent of the *Mail* writes that on the night of the 27th ult., "a quantity of rain fell in the neighborhood of Enniskerry, and Delgany, of a decidedly black hue. A bottlefull, taken from the Fassaroe rain-guage for analization, was almost like ink in hue. Nearly three days' and nights' rain has now fallen in the county of Wicklow, being an inch-and a-half by the rain guage." A correspondent of another of the Dublin papers notices a similar remarkable occurrence having taken place at the same time at Dundrum.

A correspondent writing from Tullamore, on Friday, March 28, says:—"During the past fortnight mortality has been prevalent in Tullamore, to an unusual degree. Up to yesterday there were not less than ten cases of death in town and its vicinity. One of these was a man named Mitchell, who died suddenly on Tuesday night, and who it appears was subject to asthma, but at the inquest it transpired that a want of the food necessary to support life, hastened his death.

On the 2d inst., there was launched from the building yard of Messrs G. H. Thomson, a large and finely modelled paddle steamer for the Dundalk Steam Packet Company. The *Emerald Isle*, as she is called, is of 900 tons burden, and measures over all 244 feet, beam, 16 feet deep.

The *Etna*, Capt. Kennedy, of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia (Inman) line, which sailed from Queenstown on the 27th ult., brought out from that port two hundred and twenty-five passengers, nearly the whole of whom might be said to belong to the better class of the agricultural population.

Leslie Wren, Esq., of Upper Ballyard House, Tralee, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Kerry.

We regret to have to announce the wreck of a Waterford screw steamer, and the loss, it is feared, of fifty lives. The ill-fated vessel, which was named the *Mars*, sailed from Waterford, for Bristol, on the night of the 1st inst., and was lost about seven miles from Milford Haven.

The Waterford *News* of April 4, announces the departure Captain Daniel J. Kiely, late of the Pope's Brigade, to join the army of the United States.

The *Belfast News Letter* says:—"Singular as it may seem, considering the inauspicious state of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic, near fifty passengers, we are informed, have already secured berths in a large and handsome Derry ship, the *Nubia*, at present getting ready for sea at this port for Quebec; and that number is likely to be considerably increased before she hoists the 'blue Peter.' A fine barque, also—the *Union*—is on berth for Baltimore; and it is considered not unlikely that she may have as many cabin passengers as she can accommodate."

The Galway grand jury have passed resolutions in reference to the death of Mr. R. O'Hara Burke, the eminent Australian explorer. The resolutions refer to one of Mr. Burke's brothers who, "has already gone down to posterity as the hero of Silistria," and the grand jury earnestly hope that her Majesty may be gracious pleased to bestow some signal mark of favor on the last surviving brother of this gallant family, who is now in her Majesty's service."

The following compliment to the Third Regiment we clip from the Nashville *Union*:

The Third Minnesota Regiment.—We have never seen a nobler or more soldierly looking body of men than this Regiment which paraded our streets on Thursday evening.—They were men of fine, and powerful muscular development, and showed great excellence in military discipline. We felt proud of the brave fellows as they moved along under the "Star-Spangled Banner" to the sound of martial music. We were told that as they passed through the streets an old gentleman, a highly respectable citizen of Nashville, whose son was a distinguished officer in the Confederate army, bursted into tears and exclaimed, "My God! Can any one look on these men, and believe that they have left their homes and come all the way here, just to set free the negroes!" And no one could look upon their calm and thoughtful faces and witness their orderly deportment and believe that they have enlisted in the war for any less motive than the exalted and sacred one of patriotism.—Their animating watchword seems to be "It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

Major General Smith Dead.—The telegraph brings the sad news of the death of this veteran officer, who died at Savannah, Tennessee, on the 25th ult., of dysentery.

General Smith was a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of West Point, and won a number of promotions for gallant conduct in the Mexican war. He was second in command of the Utah army. Last summer he was appointed a Brigadier General, and took a prominent part in the siege of Fort Donelson, where he distinguished himself not only as skilful and sagacious officer, but as a brave and daring soldier. For gallant and meritorious conduct on this occasion, he was promoted a Major General of volunteers, and led the advance up the Tennessee.

A Voice from Kansas.—The following is from the Missouri *Republican*:

At the city election in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, the whole Democratic general ticket was triumphant—a rebuke to jayhawkers and nigger worshipers.

A Mere Mistake.—A steamboat passenger, missing his handerchief, asked an Irishman if he had seen it, and insinuated a charge of theft. But afterwards finding his pocket companion in his hat, he began to apologise.

"Oh, don't make any apology; it was a mere mistake, and on both sides, too. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

The Great Man.—The great man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns, and whose reliance on truth, on virtue and on God is most unfaltering.

A Popular Crime.—Treason, as it is defined by Abolition Newspapers, is becoming quite prevalent, especially in the North-west. Every Democratic success or elections is denounced by the Abolitionist press as a triumph of treason. So, according to those Newspapers, treason is becoming a popular as well as prevalent crime. The people, nearly all, and especially of the North-west will soon be traitors according to those Abolition journals. We, and the few Democrats of Iowa who maintained our position through the fanatic ordeal of Abolition domination, are no longer alone in contending for the supremacy of the Constitution.—*Dubuque Herald.*

"Testimony of "Honest Joe Holt."—We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it, but Abolitionism, that produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave.

LOW PRICES WIN!

Strait & Holton

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY; &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS

—FOR—

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At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.

Shakopee, December 14th 1861. v1:n31y

JOHN SCHWARTZ

Merchant Tailor.

HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

:0:

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the

Latest Style and Fashion.

The patronage of the public is solicited. (v1:n3[illegible])

Notice to Subscribers.

WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM TO

Every three Dollar Subscriber to VANITY FAIR,

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ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS,

To be shortly published, in book form, by RUDD & CARLETON, of this city. Price, $1. 9 We will send any other ONE DOLLAR Publication which may be preferred.

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THE CHEAPEST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER IN THE WEST.

It is the grand leading purpose of the Publishers to make The Times a

NEWS AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

In the most ample meaning of the term. Not that politics shall be excluded, but that politics shall not exclude those other things which are equally important with politics.

ITS NEWS CHARACTER.

Besides a large corps of assistant editors and reporters, whose efficiency will not be excelled, we have regular correspondents at Washington, New York, Springfield, Cairo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and all other important points, who supply us daily, by telegraph and the mails, with all matters of news. Our arrangements for Special Telegraphic Dispatches are such that we never fail to obtain all things of interest in every part of the country within the briefest possible space of time.

ITS COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

Chicago is undeniably the financial and commercial centre of the Northwest. The financial and commercial reports of The Times will be unsurpassed by, and it is designed that they shall excel, those of any other paper. Their correctness may be implicitly relied upon.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

While The Times will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will eschew mere partizanship. Looking to a complete re-organization of the democratic party, and its restoration to power at no distant day, The Times will meanwhile stand by the Constitution and the Union as the fathers made them, and support, with all the ability and earnestness it can command, the existing administration in their efforts to preserve them, and to crush to the earth the wickedest rebellion the world has ever known.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTER

Much attention will be given to the miscellaneous departments of the paper. Tales, sketches, European and home gossip, and all those things which interest and amuse the general reader, will be given to sufficient profusion.

THE DAILY TIMES.

This is a large sheet, printed on new type, by one of Hoe's famous four cylinder presses, and is furnished at the following rates:

One Year, $7; Six Months, $3 50, Three Months, $2; One and a Half Months, $1.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is a very large sheet, containing more than thirty columns of reading matter, the very cream of the Daily Paper, and is furnished to all subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

It is emphatically a Family Newspaper. Besides news, tales, sketches, gossip, etc., it contains a Weekly Review of the Markets, prepared expressly for its columns, which to every farmer drover, and lumberman, is worth ten times the yearly subscription price of the paper.

This is, considering the variety, quality and value of the matter it contains, the

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

STOREY & WORDEN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after due, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit; Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty three (53); also levy lot four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred (100) feet in depth, to which said last described piece of land stands a certain flouring mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received duly assigned, transferred and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "F" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.

SARGENT & GRISWOLD, Att'ys for Assignee. LINNEAS P. NOBLE, Assignee of Mortgages.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 3, 1862.

The Blacks in South Carolina to be Armed.

In the telegraphic reports of Thursday, we find a dispatch, bringing the above intelligence. The dispatch states that "the War Department has issued an order for supplies of arms and clothing, for the *loyal blacks*, to be enrolled in Gen. Hunter's division."

We would hope for the honor of our Government and our country, that this report is a "canard;" but from the manifest change that has taken place in the policy of the Government, within the last few weeks, that hope is denied us, and we are *forced* to acknowledge the *humiliating* fact that the Government have determined to arm the *blacks* of the South.

We hope and trust that there may be no truth in the above dispatch; for we cannot bring ourself to the belief that Secretary Stanton would allow himself to bee one an instrument, by which such an outrage and disgrace would be perpetrated on the American people. If the dispatch *is* true, then, we feel no hesitation in saying that every *white* soldier in Gen. Hunter's department, should resent the insult and wrong done them, by laying down their arms and returning home. They would be perfectly justifiable in doing so, and the nation would sustain them.

We care not for what purpose the Government desire to use the *blacks*; in putting arms into their hands they become guilty of the instigation of servile insurrection—the horrors of which can only be written in the darkest and bloodiest page of the history of inhuman and barbarous warfare. No one will pretend to deny, but that the disgusting conduct of the miserable fanatics, who have been sent out by the Government to abolitionize South Carolina, goes to show that no feeling of humanity, personal dignity, or conscientious scruples, which they possess, would deter *them* from instilling into the minds of those armed and semi-civilized blacks, that it is right and their *duty* to gain the freedom of their black brethren by insurrection, or otherwise. Humanity shudders in contemplating the hellish atrocities that may result from this step.

No matter in what light slavery may be viewed by the people of the civilized world, anything pointing to the commission of such atrocities will be regarded by them as an inexcusable crime. Great God! has it come to this? that we must witness the degradation of our country and people, by those who have been placed in office, to maintain its dignity and integrity. The simple *proposition* to arm the negroes was an outrage upon common decency. Now, what do we behold? The North with a population of, we believe, about twenty millions, is engaged in a war with the South, whose population is one-third that of the North, and yet the North makes an ally of the half-civilized negro, and places arms in his hands. But enough of this. The subject is too humiliating to discuss.

If we cannot, by honorable warfare, establish the authority of Government over the Southern States, then let our army lay down its arms, and let us acknowledge ourselves vanquished. Our battle-cry at the commencement of hostilities, was "Death before dishonor," and let us live up to it.

Emancipation.

In a letter which we lately received from a friend, in this State, occurs the following paragraph:

"How is it Mac. that you have not referred to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in your editorial columns, lately? Do you endorse the emancipation policy of the President, and are we to consider your silence as such?"

We acknowledge a merited rebuke in the above; in not giving to that act of Congress and the President, the attention which its importance (but not its merits) would demand. Our fault, however, was more in a want of time, and a multiplicity of other duties to perform, than any desire to avoid an expression of opinion upon the subject. But to the question at issue.

In reply to our friend, we would state, that so far from our endorsing the emancipation policy of the President, we *condemn* it. Condemn it as being impolitic, ill-timed, and a violation of his—what we once considered—*sacred* pledges; and also condemn it as an abandonment of his oft-declared position; that is contemptible and disgraceful in the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

At one time, Conservatives and Democrats flattered themselves that President Lincoln was disposed to make this a war for the *restoration* of the Union; but, to-day, he stands before them unmasked, and in his true light—as much an Abolitionist as Senator Sumner, if he but *dared* to show his hand

The emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia, by Congress and the President, is in direct opposition to the principle, of "gradual emancipation," based "upon a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the District," as heretofore proclaimed by Lincoln, and exhibits a disregard for past pledges, and a catering to Abolitionism that is disgusting. Personally we care not the "snap of our finger" whether slavery is "voted up or down" in the District of Columbia, provided the "qualified voters of the District," are respected in their right to say whether slavery shall be abolished or not. Our objection is principally to the *unfair* manner in which the act was accomplished. We are not surprised that that staunch Union paper, the Louisville *Journal* should make use of the following language in referring to the passage of the act referred to:

Let Congress address itself exclusively to the mighty task of re-establishing the government. The people demand this, and they will make the demand effective, if it should be withstood. On this subject the people are growing terribly in earnest. Not much longer will they brook the wretched trifling and the more wretched botching of their servants at Washington. If this Congress doesn't get better of its own motion the people will either make it better or make a better one.

But there is another repulsive feature in this emancipation scheme, which is in itself a very formidable and sufficient objection to our Government becoming the guardian of several millions of slaves. That objection is, the absolute *impossibility* of the negro race ever living upon an equality with the white race.—It is contrary to the very nature of things, and it seems to us that none but an *insane* lunatic, would contend for what Nature and Nature's God declared should be otherwise. We will not speak of the total inability of the country to assume the increased burden of paying for those blacks, as an objection, it is an *obstacle* which the shrewdest financier cannot remove.

We elsewhere publish a portion of the speech of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, upon this subject. We commend it to the attention of our readers. It shows that the people are awakening to the importance of protesting against such fanaticism.

Gov. Ramsey and his Military Appointments.

We notice in the last Glencoe *Register*, an article in defence of the action of Governor Ramsey, in making the appointment of field officers for the different regiments that have been organized in this State. We think Col. Stevens is about right, as regards the qualifications of the officers appointed—as a general thing they are good—although we consider him rather *enthusiastic* in his praise of the Governor.

We would state, however, that we have heard a good deal of complaint about the appointment of Col. Bergershroder, and having ascertained the facts, we will do the Governor the justice to say that the appointment of Col. P. (and all the field officers of the Fifth) was made by the Governor, at the *request* of the regiment. An election was held at Fort Snelling, and the field officers selected, were those who received commissions from Governor Ramsey. So far Col. we "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's."

Eastern Travel.

La Crosse is the farthest point north, where any railroad making Eastern connections, touches the Mississippi river. This point therefore furnishes the most convenient means of outlet for the large and increasing population lying to the North and West of it. This is the Western terminus of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail Road, which connects at the Minnesota Junction with the Chicago and North Western Rail Road. These roads stand deservedly high in popular estimation. All the appointments of these roads are of the most superior order, making us good time as any other roads in the country, and rarely missing a connection. It is proposed to make the time between St. Paul and Chicago the present season, in connection with Davidson's line of steamers, in the incredibly short space of twenty four hours. The public will not be slow to show their appreciation of such facilities, in bestowing ample patronage on these enterprising and accommodating lines of travel

C. L. Wood, Esq. is Agent at St. Paul for the La Crosse and Milwaukee road, and Mark Hendricks—*the* Mark, whom every body knows Agent for the Chicago and North Western. These are both true gentlemen—prompt, attentive, and obliging, and those doing business with them, will always find them dealing with honorable, straight forward men, on whose statements they may strictly rely. It is by the employment of such agents and employees, that these roads are building up an enviable reputation; and establishing their business on a permanent basis. To those going East we can confidently recommend these lines of travel, and those who patronize them once, will be sure to do so again, when occasion demands.

An Important Law.

Below will be found an important law, to which we call the attention of the several Town Clerks and Town Treasurers, in order that they may not be liable to a prosecution. We commence at section 5 of the law. We hope the Town Clerks and Town Treasurers will particularly notice section twelve:

Sec. 5. Every white male inhabitant or legal voter of the State of Minnesota, above the age of twenty-one years, except soldiers in the United States service, shall be liable to a poll tax of one dollar each, to be assessed and collected in a manner as hereinafter provided; to be applied, or so much as may be necessary, for the payment of the Federal tax, as mentioned in a preceding section.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the several town or city clerks throughout this State immediately after the passage of this act or within forty days thereafter, to make out an alphabetical list of all persons living in said town or city subject to a poll tax, as provided for in section 5 of this act, and shall file the same in the town clerk's office, and shall immediately deliver a certified copy thereof to the town treasurer.

Sec. 7. The town treasurer having been qualified under the provisions of law to act as treasurer, shall immediately proceed to collect the sum of one dollar, so provided for in section 5 of this act, from every person included in his list liable to pay a poll tax, and upon the payment of the same, shall give a receipt therefor, and shall mark the word paid opposite their name; and the said treasurer is hereby empowered to place upon his list from time to time the name of any person not found on said list subject to a poll tax, Provided, That no person shall be liable to pay a poll tax under the provisions of this act, in more than one town in this State; Provided also, That no person shall be liable to pay a poll tax under the provisions of this act who has removed into this State after the first day of August, A. D. 1862.

Sec. 8. The town treasurers are hereby empowered to collect the poll tax due from any person liable to pay the same, by distress and sale of any of the personal property belonging to said person, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said tax with costs; and for the purposes herein named, the town treasurers shall have the same power, and be governed by the same law as is applicable to the county treasurer in collection of taxes upon personal property.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the town treasurer upon the first day of June September and November, 1862, to exhibit to the county treasurer the certified list as furnished him, of persons liable to a poll tax, together with such names as have been added thereto, and shall at such times pay over to the county treasurer, in specie or United States Treasury notes, a sum equal to the amount of tax collected as appearing upon said list, less three per cent. upon the same, which may be retained by town treasurer as fees for such collection; whereupon the county treasurer shall give the town treasurer a receipt for the amount paid him, together with the amount allowed him as percentage for collection; said receipt shall be countersigned by the county auditor, who shall file an exact copy of the same, and shall charge the same to the county treasurer.

Sec. 10. The town treasurer shall, at the time of his payment to the county treasurer, in November, deliver to the county auditor, his list, who shall file the same in his office, and any poll tax due upon said list after the 1st day of November, 1862, may be paid into the county treasury upon the certificate of the county auditor.

Sec. 11. The county treasurer shall pay over to the state treasurer, in specie or United States Treasury notes, on the 15th day of June and 15th day of September, all money received by him on account of the tax provided for in this act: and shall be allowed as fees for the collection and payment of the same, two per cent. of the amount received.

Sec. 12. Any officer who shall neglect to perform his duty, as required by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for the use of the State.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1862.

A Republican Senator on Emancipation.

The following extracts are taken from the speech of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who has heretofore been regarded as a Radical Republican. We ask for it the dispassionate consideration of all, and commend it to Republicans:

"Every consideration of humanity, every high patriotic and Christian motive which can move a manly heart, urges it upon us (colonization of free negroes) as a work of duty and of charity. Oh my God, if one-half the money, talent and energy expended in this war had been directed to the emancipation and colonization of this people, how would the angels rejoice, and shout 'peace on earth and good will to men.'

I know it is sometimes said that the objection which is felt on the part of the white population to living side by side, on footing of social and civil equality, with the negro race, is mere prejudice. Sir, it has its foundation deeper; it is in the very instincts of our nature, which are stronger, and oftentimes truer than reason itself. Men of wealth and fortune, men of high-wrought education, and men of rank and position, who are removed above the trials and sympathies of the great mass of laboring men, may reason and theorize about social and political equality between the white and colored races; but I tell you, as a practical fact, it is simply an impossibility. Our very instincts are against it. Let us look at the facts, and neither deceive ourselves or anybody else. How do the people in the free States stand on this question? In my State there are so few colored men that there is now no great feeling on the subject one way or the other; but suppose it were now proposed to distribute the whole negro population equally among the States, which would bring into the State of Wisconsin about one hundred and twenty thousand, say seven thousand to Milwaukee, and from one to two thousand to each of the towns of Racine, Madison, Janesville, Kenosha, Watertown, Oskosh, Fon du Lac, and other places, what would be their feelings then?

What would our people, native and foreign born, say to that? Sir, they would probably feel and say just what the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois feel and say on this subject Illinois has just held a convention, and formed a new constitution, which excludes free colored men, as did the old constitution. Indiana has a similar provision, either by constitutional requirement or by legislative enactment. Ohio had until quite recently a law by which a free colored man was required to give bail for his good behavior.—Nor are the people of New England devoid of this same feeling either. By the laws of Massachusetts intermarriages between these races are forbidden as criminal. Why forbidden? Simply because natural instinct revolts at it as wrong. Come down to the practical question, whether if the whole negro population of the United States were to be set free, and to be apportioned and distributed among the several States, and you would find just as much repugnance in New England as you now see in Illinois, or Indiana, or Pennsylvania.—Their humanity would rejoice at their freedom; but their instincts would shrink back at their apportionment.

I have been informed that in 1843 a distinguished gentleman of Vermont was elected to Congress, and one of his neighbors, a well to do farmer, came to pay his respects to him before he left for Washington, and says he: 'Judge, when you get to Washington, I wish you would take hold of this negro question and have it disposed of. Let us have slavery abolished and no more said about it.' 'Well,' said the Judge, 'I suppose many of these people who hold slaves have paid money for them. Perhaps you think it would be no more than just that they should have some compensation.' 'Well, yes,' says the farmer, 'I think I would stand my share of the tax for that.'—'But,' said the Judge, 'there is another thing. If they are emancipated, it is an important question, what shall be done with them?—There must be some place for them to live.—Perhaps you would think it fair that we should take our share of them?' 'Well, about how many would that be?' 'Well, our share would be about one to every six whites, or about 500 for the town of Woodstock.' 'What,' said the farmer, '500 negroes in Woodstock. I will bid you good evening, Judge.' He started off, but as he got on to his horse he turned around and said: 'Judge, you need not do anything more on my account.' [Laughter.] Perhaps it is not amiss to say that that distinguished Judge sits before me now. [Mr. Collamer.]

Mr. Collamer—As the gentleman has called me out, I may be allowed to say that the inhabitants of the town were about three thousand, and the proportion was about one to six.

Mr. Doolittle—That does not vary the result. Sir, when we come to the thing itself, and look it squarely in the face, it is a very important question what is to be done in relation to this race of people when they are emancipated. Within this District and within the Territories, we have all power and all responsibility. Within the several States, however, it belongs to them and their people. They have the undoubted right to regulate, as they have always regulated, their own policy upon this subject for themselves. We know how much that policy varies, in free as well as slave States. In some free States they have civil rights alone; in others political rights also. In others still they are forbidden to come at all. The slave States have peculiar policies of their own. In none are free negroes allowed to come. Some will not permit a negro to be emancipated unless he is taken out of the State, and within the last few years some of them have passed most cruel laws to compel those already free to leave the State or be re-enslaved, sold at the auction block.

All this goes to demonstrate that Jefferson knew as much about this question as the new lights of the present day. He, who was himself the author of the declaration of the equal rights of all the races of mankind, declares to you also as a fact indisputable that the two races, upon the same soil, side by side, in anything like equal numbers, cannot and will not live together upon a footing of equality.

To illustrate this feeling in the slave States still further, I will state another fact not generally known, and I do so upon the authority of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. In 1856, when he was Governor, there were fears of a negro insurrection in that State. Large numbers of the non-slaveholding population called upon him as Governor for arms. For what purpose? To prevent an insurrection of the slaves. This was the alleged purpose; but he ascertained the fact to be that these men were conspiring to massacre the whole slave population in that section of the State, and he was compelled to call out the militia, not to prevent the negroes from rising, in insurrection, but to prevent the whites from destroying them altogether."

It may also be stated to the credit of Mr. Doolittle, that he came out boldly against the sweeping emancipation measures advocated by the radicals of his party. On this point he said:

"If, by one sweeping act of Congress, we declare the immediate unconditional emancipation of all the slaves in all the States, to remain forever within the States against the will of the people in those States, we shall make true every prophecy of our enemies against us, and make false the pledges we made in the canvass of 1860, on which we won the victory, and by which alone we brought this administration into power. This course would make us appear to be false and hypocritical before God and man. For one, I will not consent to do it. I say to my friends, here, there is no Republican on this floor who took part in the canvass of 1860, who did not a hundred times over declare that we had neither the constitutional power nor the purpose to interfere with slavery within the States. How, then, can we now advocate a doctrine in violation of every pledge we then gave, and on which we brought this administration into power? Shall we now make true every charge of our enemies against us, charges which we denounced as false and infamous? Shall we make them true instead of false prophets by our actions now?"

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The Battles of a Year.—One year ago the 12th of April, occurred the first action in this war. Ten thousand rebels opened fire upon seventy loyal soldiers in Fort Sumter. Since then there have been fought twenty-five battles, besides numerous skirmishes. The following list will show the year's work:

April 12-13, '61,	1 Fort Sumter, S. C.
June 10,	2 Big Bethel, Virginia.
July 5,	3 Carthage, Missouri.
" 12,	4 Rich Mountain, Virginia
" 14,	5 Carricksford, Virginia.
" 21,	6 Bull Run, Virginia.
August 10,	7 Sprindfield, Missouri.
Sept 20,	8 Lexington, Missouri.
October 9,	9 Santa Rosa Island, Fla.
" 21,	10 Ball's Bluff, Virginia.
" 21,	11 Fredericktown, Missouri.
November 7,	12 Port Royal, S. Carolina.
" 8,	13 Belmont, Missouri.
December 20,	14 Drainesville, Virginia.
January 19, '62,	15 Mill Spring, Kentucky.
February 6,	16 Fort Henry, Tennessee.
" 7-8,	17 Roanoke Island, N. C.
" 13-16,	18 Fort Donelson, Tenn.
" 21.	19 Valverde, New Mexico.
March 6-8,	20 Pea Ridge, Arkansas.
" 8-9,	21 Hampton Roads, Va.
" 14,	22 Newbern, N. C.
" 28,	23 Winchester, Va.
April 6-7,	24 Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
" 7,	25 Surrender Island No. 10.
" 12,	26 Surrender of Fort Pulaski.

Of these actions, eight occurring in 1861, were defeats for us, and six victories; but since New Year's day the list shows an uninterrupted series of splendid successes for the Union arms.

Leaving out the battle of Pittsburg Landing, our losses during the war have been—in killed, 2,490; wounded 4,196; prisoners, 1,440; total loss, exclusive of deaths in camp by disease, 8,126. The rebel loss has been in killed and wounded, 12,420; prisoners 23,707; besides which the rebels have lost enormous stores of provisions, not less than three hundred and fifty cannon, and at least nine Generals killed, named Bee, Barton, Garnett, Herbert, Johnston, McCulloch, McIntosh, Slack, and Zollicoffer, besides Tilghman, Buckner, Mackall and two other prisoners. Two of their Commodores, Barron and Hollins, are in our hands, and one, Buchanan, is reported to be dead. Under these circumstances it is well for the rebels to order *Te Deums* in their churches.

Dissatisfaction among the Federal Forces at Port Royal—Resignation of Officers.

From the New York Express.

The ordinary channels of intelligence being closed in deference to the military necessities of the times much of the news from the seat of war reaching the public ear is necessarily communicated verbally. Thus, when the last steamer from Port Royal arrived here, the talk about town was, that among the passengers were some twenty-five or thirty officers (the majority of them Massachusetts men) who had returned home, owing to a variety of disagreeable causes, the principal one however, being the studied endeavors that were making, by certain "friends of freedom," to favor the negro at the expense of the white man. The further talk was that it was not exactly the thing for contrabands to be lodged in the best houses, and to be fed and clothed and otherwise petted, at the public—while doing but comparatively no out door—at the same time that Northern white men were laboring hard, under a broiling sun, digging entrenchments and rifle pits, building fortifications, and enduring all the other hardships of military life. The men themselves did not relish the contrast, and, not unnaturally, and it was not long before the officers gave audible utterance to the men's thoughts. This, in the course of time, led to heart-burnings, bickerings, and trouble all around, so, one thing leading to another, officer after officer resigned, glad to get away from a place where "it looked as if" (we quote) "negroes were going to be everything and white men nothing."

A soldier writing to the Rochester *Express* speaks of the Commanding General at Yorktown, as follows:

If you see him riding about, or by the camp, he is always the same—always pleasant. No sentinel can salute him without an acknowledgment. His eye seems everywhere, and no soldier is too humble to receive the returning salute of the General Commanding. You may depend upon it, that when the time comes, the men of his command will show their confidence in him by such deeds of valor as will honestly rival our western brothers.

Latest News BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL

SPLENDID TRIUMPH!

NEW ORLEANS TAKEN!

DESPERATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

UNION CITIZENS JUBILANT.

CITY EVACUATED BY REBEL TROOPS.

Milwaukee, April 30.—Specials say thro' rebel sources, that New Orleans is in our possession.

Commodore Porter had a desperate naval engagement. One vessel was sunk. Rebel loss, 60 and 184 wounded. Engagement lasted two days.

Union citizens very jubilant.

A Richmond paper says, the fearful state of suspense in which this city existed for several days, has ended. New Orleans is in possession of the enemy. It was evacuated by General Lovel, who moved his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson railroad.

New Orleans, Monday, April 21.—A special dispatch to the *Delta* from Fort Jackson yesterday, says the enemy's fire had much slackened. He has fired 37,000 pounds of powder and over 1,000 tons of iron. This bombardment is unprecedented in the annals of warfare. Our loss so far is five killed and ten wounded. The vessels are out of sight behind a point of woods. We sunk some of them yesterday and disabled a steamer

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe of the 29th says:

There can be no doubt of the capture of New Orleans. The Southern dispatches speak of it in the most dismal tones and demand that the mistery of the surrender shall be explained.

It suggests future privation to all classes of society, but most to be lamented of all it threatens our army supplies. The raising of meat and corn and wheat, instead of cotton and tobacco is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

The Richmond *Despatch* of yesterday says, when the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the city and demanded its surrender, Gen. Lovel refused and fell back to Camp Moore after destroying all the cotton and stores.

The iron clad vessel, Mississippi, was burnt to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing is said about the Turtle, but it is supposed she was scuttled. It is rumored she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore is seventy eight miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad.

Richmond April, 28.—The following dispatch was received to day by Adjutant Gen. Cooper, from Gen Lovet:

Camp Moore, April 27.—Forts Jackson and St. Philip are still in good condition, and in our hands.

The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe. The enemy's fleet is at the city, but they have not forces enough to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal.

Mobile, April 28.—The forts on Lake Ponchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th instant.

We have sustained considerable loss in supplies and dismounting guns, but not destroying guns.

At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned including the telegraph office, the operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible.

All the gunboats on the lake have been burned by our own people.

The Mobile boats, Whiteman, Brown, and several others, are removing troops, stores and ordnance to Manacock, after which we fear they will be burned.

The Yankee fleet was returning again to Ship Island.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

THE TEXANS DEFEATED.

THEY ARE FLEEING HOME IN A STARVING CONDITION.

Kansas City, April 28.—The through mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 12th, and Fort Union to the 15th arrived to day.

After the battle of Pigeon's Ranch, Col. Slough fell back to Fort Union where a dispatch was received from Gen. Canby ordering a junction to be formed with him at Galesto

Major Paul was placed in command of the troops for the junction ordered by Col. Canby, and arrived at Galesto on the 9th, in advance of Gens. Canby and Carned.

The Texans had abandoned Santa Fe, and were retreating from the Territory.

Major Duncan, of General Canby's command, who was in command of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans, when a fight occurred. The latter being routed, Major Duncan was slightly wounded. General Canby reached Galesto the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered, who were thirty miles south.

No doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they were entirely destitute of everything, having lost at the battle of Pigeon's Ranche all their baggage and supply trains, provisions, &c.

The health of the rebel army was not good, and many had died. One hundred and sixty sick and wounded had been left in hospital at Santa Fe.

A large number of merchant trains were passed on their way to this city.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS TO MR. ADAMS.

St. Johns, N. F., April 28,—The steam ship North America, from Europe April 17th, via Londonderry 18th, passed Cape Race Sunday, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of news obtained.

The Great Eastern had been got off the Gridiron at Milford in haven.

Provisions were quiet and steady. Consols closed on Friday at 93⅞ a 94 for money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-slavery society waited on Mr. Adams and the American Minister, on the 16th, and presented an address in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the American Union would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of the strife.

The reply of Mr. Adams is described as being very satisfactory to the deputation, but the *Times* thinks it indicates the policy of the northern politicians, which is to deal according to circumstances with the slavery question.

FRANCE.

The Prince de Joinville is about publishing a pamphlet on iron plated frigates. The work, it is said, will present the subject under new aspects. He does not admit invulnerability of the new vessels.

The Bourse was flat on the 16th, and lower.

Irish News.

It is stated that an extensive floating dock amply sufficient to contain vessels of large tonnage is about to be formed, under the direction of the ballast board, at the extreme end of the North Wall, Dublin, to extend in a northerly direction round to the present graving dock.

Barry Sullivan, the great Irish tragedian, is about to sail for Australia, where some lucrative engagements await him.

A correspondent of the *Mail* writes that on the night of the 27th ult., "a quantity of rain fell in the neghborhood of Enniskerry, and Delgany, of a decidedly black hue. A bottlefull, taken from the Fassaroe rain-guage for analization, was almost like ink in hue. Nearly three days' and nights' rain has now fallen in the county of Wicklow, being an inch-and a-half by the rain guage." A correspondent of another of the Dublin papers notices a similar remarkable occurrence having taken place at the same time at Dundrum.

A correspondent writing from Tullamore, on Friday, March 28, says:—"During the past fortnight mortality has been prevalent in Tullamore, to an unusual degree, Up to yesterday there were not less than ten cases of death in town and its vicinity. One of these was a man named Mitchell, who died suddenly on Tuesday night, and who it appears was subject to asthma, but at the inquest it transpired that a want of the food necessary to support life, hastened his death.

On the 2d inst., there was launched from the building yard of Messrs G. H. Thomson, a large and finely modelled paddle steamer for the Dundalk Steam Packet Company. The *Emerald Isle*, as she is called, is of 900 tons burden, and measures over all 244 feet, beam, 16 feet deep.

The *Etna*, Capt. Kennedy, of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia (Inman) line, which sailed from Queenstown on the 27th ult., brought out from that port two hundred and twenty-five passengers, nearly the whold of whom might be said to belong to the better class of the agricultural population.

Leslie Wren, Esq., of Upper Ballyard House, Tralee, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Kerry.

We regret to have to announce the wreck of a Waterford screw-steamer, and the loss, it is feared, of fifty lives. The ill-fated vessel, which was named the *Mars*, sailed from Waterford, for Bristol, on the night of the 1st inst. and was lost about seven miles from Milford Haven.

The Waterford *News* of April 4, announces the departure Captain Daniel J. Kiely, late of the Pope's Brigade, to join the army of the United States.

The *Belfast News Letter* says:—"Singular as it may seem, considering the inauspicious state of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic, near fifty passengers, we are informed, have already secured berths in a large and handsome Derry ship, the *Nubia*, at present getting ready for sea at this port for Quebec; and that number is likely to be considerably increased before she hoists the 'blue Peter.' A fine barque, also—the *Union*—is on berth for Baltimore; and it is considered not unlikely that she may have as many cabin passengers as she can accommodate."

The Galway grand jury have passed resolutions in reference to the death of Mr. R. O'Hara Burke, the eminent Australian explorer, The resolutions refer to one of M. Burke's brothers who, "has already gone down to posterity as the hero of Silistria," and the grand jury "earnestly hope that her Majesty may be gracious pleased to bestow some signal mark of favor on the last surviving brother of this gallant family, who is now in her Majesty's service."

The following compliment to the Third Regiment we clip from the Nashville *Union*:

The Third Minnesota Regiment.—We have never seen a nobler or more soldierly looking body of men than this Regiment which paraded our streets on Thursday evening.—They were men of fine, and powerful muscular development, and showed great excellence in military discipline. We felt proud of the brave fellows as they moved along under the "Star-Spangled Banner" to the sound of martial music. We were told that as they passed through the streets an old gentleman, a highly respectable citizen of Nashville, whose son was a distinguished officer in the Confederate army, bursted into tears and exclaimed, "My God! Can any one look on these men, and believe that they have left their homes and come all the way here, just to set free the negroes!" And no one could look upon their calm and thoughtful faces and witness their orderly deportment and believe that they have enlisted in the war for any less motive than the exalted and sacred one of patriotism.—Their animating watchword seems to be "It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

Major General Smith Dead.—The telegraph brings the sad news of the death of this veteran officer, who died at Savannah, Tennessee, on the 25th ult., of dysentery.

General Smith was a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of West Point, and won a number of promotions for gallant conduct in the Mexican war. He was second in command of the Utah army. Last summer he was appointed a Brigadier General, and took a prominent part in the siege of Fort Donelson, where he distinguished himself not only as skillful and sagacious officer, but as a brave and daring soldier. For gallant and meritorious conduct on this occasion, he was promoted a Major General of volunteers, and led the advance up the Tennessee.

A Voice from Kansas.—The following is from the Missouri *Republican*:

At the city election in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, the whole Democratic general ticket was triumphant—a rebuke to jayhawkers and nigger worshipers.

A Mere Mistake.—A steamboat passenger, missing his handerchief, asked an Irishman if he had seen it, and insinuated a charge of theft. But afterwards finding his pocket companion in his hat, he began to apologise.

"Oh, don't make any apology; it was a mere mistake, and on both sides, too. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

The Great Man.—The great man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns, and whose reliance on truth, on virtue and on God is most unfaltering.

A Popular Crime.—Treason, as it is defined by Abolition Newspapers, is becoming quite prevalent, especially in the North-west, Every Democratic success or elections is denounced by the Abolitionist press as a triumph of treason. So, according to those Newspapers, treason is becoming a popular as well as prevalent crime. The people, nearly all, and especially of the North-west will soon be traitors according to those Abolition journals. We, and the few Democrats of Iowa who maintained our position through the fanatic ordeal of Abolition domination, are no longer alone in contending for the supremacy of the Constitution.—*Dubuque Herald*.

"Testimony of "Honest Joe Holt."—We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it, but Abolitionism, that produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave.

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Chicago is undeniably the financial and commercial centre of the Northwest. The financial and commercial reports of The Times will be unsurpassed by, and it is designed that they shall excel, those of any other paper. Their correctness may be implicitly relied upon.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

While The Times will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will eschew mere partizanship. Looking to a complete re-organization of the democratic party, and its restoration to power at no distant day, The Times will meanwhile stand by the Constitution and the Union as the fathers made them, and support, with all the ability and earnestness it can command, the existing administration in their efforts to preserve them, and to crush to the earth the wickedest rebellion the world has ever known.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTER

Much attention will be given to the miscellaneous departments of the paper. Tales, sketches, European and home gossip, and all those things which interest and amuse the general reader, will be given in sufficient profusion.

THE DAILY TIMES.

This is a large sheet, printed on new type, by one of Hoe's famous four cylinder presses, and is furnished at the following rates:

One Year, $7; Six Months, $3 50, Three Months, $2; One and a Half Months, $1.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is a very large sheet, containing more than thirty columns of reading matter, the very cream of the Daily Paper, and is furnished to all subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

It is emphatically a Family Newspaper. Besides news, tales, sketches, gossip, etc., it contains a A Weekly Review of the Markets, prepared expressly for its columns, which to every farmer drover, and lumberman, is worth ten times the yearly subscription price of the paper.

This is, considering the variety, quality and value of the matter it contains, the

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

STOREY & WORDEN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1855, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1855 with interest after due, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit; Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty three (53); also levy lot four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty-(80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred [100] feet in depth, in which said last described piece of land stands a certain flouring mill. Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1855, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1855, for value received duly assigned, transferred and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "D" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.

SARGENT & GRISWOLD, Att'y's for Assignee.

LINNEAS P. NOBLE, Assignee of Mortgagee.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1862, a Federal Tax of two mills on the dollar has been levied on the real and personal property on the tax Duplicate of 1861, which will be chargeable with interest after June 1, 1862, at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, and at the rate of twenty per cent per annum after the 1st of September 1862 until paid.

The Treasurer is required to collect by levy and distress all remaining delinquent, on the personal property duplicate after the 30th of June 1862.

The Treasurer will receive said tax at his office in Shakopee.

J. R. ASHLEY County Auditor,
2w JOHN EDERT County Treasurer.

Notice to Liquor Dealers.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the office of the County Auditor on Monday the 12th day of May for the purpose of hearing applications for and granting LICENCES. By the action of the late Legislature the minimum rate has been reduced to Ten dollars. All parties interested will please take notice and have their bonds ready.

Proceedings will be immediately instituted against all persons found violating the provisions of the License act after that date.

By order of the board of Co. Commissioners.
HERMAN H. STEUNK Chm'n.
Attest, J. R. ASHLEY Co. Auditor.
March 26, 1862—n14w4.]

FOR SALE.

The Grass that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season,
Apply to the undersigned or agent.
THO'S J. GALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Creek, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Galtenye farm, north of John Somerville's place and east of Graitfesstadt's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 to 60 of which are under cultivation; the whole in a high state of cultivation. There is a good house and granary upon the premises. For further particulars enquire of T. J. Duffy, the Agent, or the undersigned.
Shakopee March 21, 1862. tf.
M. H. DUNAND.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED for which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.
T. J. DUFFY.
[vlnlptf.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESOTA
SEWING MACHINE
DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a

GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Capable of performing the most difficult work upon tissue or leather, the heaviest cloth or leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for our selves, or write for

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now received by us, and are both simple and durable.

Grover & Baker's Elastic Machine $45; the simple lock stitch machine New York, etc. etc. $40.
A Manufacturer's at $30, " " " " " $25.
B " " " " " $20.
C " " " " " $15.

ALSO THE WHICH KNOWS

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE.

Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Prices have reduced to $35, formerly sold at $55.

UNION SEWING MACHINE

Finishes itself, and at prices that will suit the times. So list 30 and which number $5.

All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or

THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED

Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sale Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros'. Bank, Third street, St. Paul.
H. D. LUTHYN,
n14. General Agent.

COLLER & BROTHER.

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

Among which are

COFFEE,	*SALERATUS,*
SUGAR,	*CANDLES,*
TEA,	*SOAP,*
SYRUPS,	*TOBACO,*
VINEGAR,	*&c. &c.*

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Delanes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET.

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota
[vlnl1tf.] COLLER & BRO.

H. MORIN.
Wholesale Grocer,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
and dealer in
FLOUR & PORK,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
LIQUORS & CIGARS
CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(SCHLEIER'S STONE BLOCK,)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

B. GUENTHER,
DRAPER and TAILOR
Chestnut Steeet, south of Town Hall
Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.
I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms [vlnl

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENREICH & PFANKUCH.
First street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.* (vl;nl;tf.)

C. B. SCHVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago for receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 3, 1862.

Local Department.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

THE CONCERT.—The concert, agreeable to notice, came off last evening. The audience, in point of numbers and respectability, was, in itself, a compliment to Prof. Greenleaf, his classes and assistants. As to the concert, it passed off pleasantly, and all seemed pleased with it. We have listened to many worse performances. All things considered the affair was quite creditable to the parties engaged. Still we would have liked it better, had we been favored by a solo from some of the ladies.

Greenleaf's solo in "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" was, we think, his best effort; although, "Huzza, for the grand old Flag," was, from the local application of some of its verses, well received. "A Dollar or Two," was sung well, by Messers. Knott and Dubois. We fully appreciated the *sentiment* of that piece. The solo in "What are the Wild Waves Saying" should have been sung by a lady. "Praise of Music" was well executed. Of course the ladies one and all done well.

MAY HAS COME.—May, the gentle queen of Spring, has come, and following in her train, are the many beauties that wait upon her coming. Already do we find the fields assuming their garb of green, and ornamenting themselves with beautiful spring flowers; who like coy maidens, modestly display their beauties to the admiring gaze of the public eye.

We see by our exchanges that away down East, "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring," and that frost and snow are "spring fashions" among the granite hills of New Hampshire and in the adjoining States sleighing was excellent, while our rivers were being navigable from all points. There are colder and longer winters in the United States than those of Minnesota.

ANDERSON IN THE FIELD.—It will be seen by referring to our new advertisements, that Mr Anderson, late of the firm of Anderson & Hendyman, is again in the field, as a candidate for public patronage. He has opened in the store formerly occupied by P. Peckham.

Mr. Anderson is a good business man—as his liberal advertising shows—and will do a thriving business. He proposes to sell goods as cheap as the cheapest. Give his *new goods* a trial.

BIG INGUN ME!—Hensley of the Mankato *Independent* is now in Washington. We supposed that he went there as the "special agent of the Winnebago Agency;" but it seems by his last "Editorial Correspondence," that he is at the head of the government, "running the machine." He complains of the state affairs since his last visit to the "babel of red tape." compliments Wilk., pats Aldrich and Windom on the back, inflicts a death blow to slavery, curtails McClellan's department, gives Rice a "dig" and plays the—"Big Ingun me," generally.

LIVELY TIMES.—We are pleased to be enabled to boast of the business condition of our town. During the winter trade has been quite brisk, and since the opening of navigation, times have been as lively as the most "extravagant" could expect.

The towns of Carver and Chaska have suffered severely from the high water. A large portion of both these villages have been under water since the "break up," and are "still than."

We, who reside in a town possessing the advantages which Shakopee offers to all willing to invest, can sympathize with our unfortunate neighbors. We understand that the *Transcript* office has been three feet under water also. That accounts for Elliott's *floating* propensities.

We have lately received one or two copies of the La Crosse *Democrat* which are "spotless as the driven snow" on the inside. We do not exactly understand what is meant by this. Whether this is intended to indicate that the editor by his exterior, can be read at a glance, or that his conscience and principles are as "white" as the inside of his paper. We presume the latter, though not quite so *blank*.

MAIL CONTRACT LET.—We learn that the mail contract for the Minnesota Valley route, has been let to P. W. Savage of Glencoe, for seventeen hundred and fifty dollars. We hardly think Savage will get rich upon that contract. His competitors consider that a *Savage* bid.

ATTEND TO IT.—Our readers, in this State, should bear in mind that on next Tuesday, the new school law requires that the voters of each School District are required to elect a Director, Treasurer and Clerk. By the same law each and every sub district now organized is declared a School District.

RETURNED.—Our fellow citizen Sergeant R. M. Wright, has returned home, from the Second Regiment, on sick leave. Mr. W. shows plainly the effects of sickness and forced marches, upon his constitution. Mr. Wright participated in the battle of Mill Springs.

STILL THEY COME.—A new Saddler Shop has been opened in town. This shows that we are fast progressing. A large store and a saddler shop inside of two weeks, is doing very well for Shakopee, in increasing her trade.

WE confess that we have seen few towns as large as Shakopee, in which there are so many worthless boys. Many of them are "too lazy to draw their last breath."

CHEAP TRAVELING.—The Antelope advertises to carry passengers from here to St. Paul for twenty-five cents. Hurrah boys! Who cares for expences?

NO BOY.—Having no carrier boy last week, we were compelled to deposits a number of the papers of our city subscribers, in the Post Office. This will be remedied at once.

ANOTHER IRON CLAD SHIP.—The N. Y. Evening *Post* of the 24th says the frigate Roanoke is in the dry dock undergoing alterations which will soon fit her to receive a coat of Iron mail.

The new iron-clad gunboat Galena recently received her armament, which is more formidable in some respects, than was ever before placed on board a war vessel, and she has left the port.

DRISCOLL lately took occasion to lecture Col. Stevens for finding fault with the action of the last Legislature in abolishing the office of State School Superintendent, and had the impudence to tell the Col. to be quiet. The Col. has designed to notice the "lecture," and thus gently snubs the youngster, in his self conceit:

This is a free country, and we shall say just what we please, perfectly regardless of the editor of the Journal or any one else. The Journal seems to be the champion of the last Legislature, but we are of the opinion the members of that body don't gain any very great credit from the defense of the ex-secretary of the senate.

GODEY for May is a splendid number, and is of itself, worth the subscription price for a year. We cannot see how, or why, any lady should be without it.

THANKS.—Our friend, John V. Montgomery, in the Third Regiment, will accept our thanks for a package of Southern papers—the Nashville *Union* and Louisville *Journal*.

DUBUQUE HERALD.—We are in receipt of this paper as an exchange. It is a good paper and fearlessly advocates the cause of the Union and the Constitution, and is very bitter in its denunciation of Abolitionism.

COMMISSIONERS MEETING.—The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the Auditors office on Monday the 12th, at which time applications for licenses will be heard.

THE Chatfield *Democrat* calls Gov. Ramsey a "Lunnox" and a "Cabbage Head." Come, McKenny, don't forget your dignity, even if you do consider the Governor "small potatoes."

FISH.—We expect that when the river recedes, to within its banks, the lakes that have been overflowed, will contain large quantities of fish. This is generally the case after a freshet.

RIVER FALLING.—The river is falling fast at this point. The great lake opposite town will soon be reduced to within its proper limits.

ARTHUR'S Magazine—the favorite of every "Home" where known—is upon our table.—The contents are valuable and interesting.

THE ATLANTIC for May is received. It is an interesting number, and will repay a perusal

What has become of the Chicago *Times?* We have not received it for several days.

COURT CALLENDAR.—The following is a list of the cases disposed of at the late term of the District Court:

State of Minnesota *vs* Thos. H. Pitts.—Demurrer to. Demurrer sustained.
D. L. How *vs* D. Low and C. Wells—Dismissed with costs
T. R. Clark *vs* Gleason & Upham—Appeal dismissed.
T Mullen *vs* J. Thomas—Appeal dismissed
Loyd Whipps *vs* Ruel Parker—Verdict for Pl'ff. $120 00. New trial allowed.
Rudolph Alberti *vs* J. B. Nagel—Jury disagreed.
E. C. Wells *vs* E. Bowler—Refered.
H. Hoyt & Co., *vs* P. Peckham—Stipulation for judgment.
C. Langley & Co., *vs* P. Peckham—Same.
Chisholm *vs* Chitherall and Spencer—Referred.
Same *vs* Smith *et. al.*—Referred.
Randall *vs* Edert and wife—Verdict for Deft.
L. Smith *vs* Klentrup and Burnham—Verdict for Pl'ff.
Turner and Vincent *vs* W. Coggswell—Verdict for Pl'ffs. $12 00
F. McGrade *vs* Co. of Scott—Submitted.
Peter Clark *vs* P. Sullivan—Dismissed.
John Shiskin *vs* N. McCall Sen.—Judgment of Justice reversed.

ISSUES OF LAW.

M. D. Gilman & Co., *vs* P. Peckham and Spear Spencer—Demurrer of Pl'ff. sustained.
Terrence Brazil *vs* L. Moran *et al.*—New trial allowed.

On the twenty-first day of April last, the farmers were hauling wood, &c., across on top of the snow, without any regard to fences, in New Hampshire. On that day, steamers were running through to St. Paul, without interruption from ice—a slight difference.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

The friends of Senator Rice will be pleased to learn that his health is improving rapidly, and that he will soon take his seat again in the Senate.

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	1½ P. M.	3½ P. M.
Western "	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
Glencoe,	10 A. M	3 P. M.
Faribault,	6 P. M. Wednesday,	8 A. M. Monday
Northfield,	6 P. M. Wednesday,	6 A. M. Tuesday.
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 2 P. M. Western Mail at 12 M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW.
P. M.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear.	15.00
XXX Mil. ℔ bbl.	18.00	Siding.	12.00
Lager, ℔ keg.	1,25	Lath,	2.50@3.00
Beans.		Shingles.	2.00@3.50
White ℔ bu.,	80@90	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ℔ lb.	10
Firkin. ℔ lb.	8@10	Shot, ℔ bag.	2.25@2.50
Country, roll,	10@12	**Molasses**	
Candles		Plantation, ℔ gal,	60
Tallow. ℔ lb.	13	Sugar House,	75
Star.	20	Golden Syrup.	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ℔ lb.	8@10	Cut, ℔ lb.	5
Eastern.	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		℔ bushel,	50
Rio, ℔ lb.	20@0	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguira,	22@2	White Lead, cwt,	7 to 8.00
Java,	25@3	Card Oil, ℔ gal.,	1.00
Mocha,	25@28	Neat Foot,	1.00
Eggs		Whale,	1.00
℔ doz.	6	Linseed,	85 to 1.00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2.00
Apples, green, bbl.	2.50@3.00	Kerosene,	50
" dr. ℔ lb,	06@0	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ℔ bu.,	1.00	Beef, ℔ lb,	2 4 to 3
Peaches, ℔ lb,	10@12	Pork,	2 to 3
Raisins box,	3.00@4.00	Lard,	6 to 8
" ½ box,	1.62@2.00	**Potatoes**	
Currants, ℔ lb	12	℔ bushel,	25
Fish		**Rice**	
Cod, ℔ lb,	4	℔ lb,	10
White,	8@10	**Sugar**	
Flour		Brown ℔ lb,	10@11
Extra, ℔ bbl.	5.50@6.00	Refined,	12@14
Meal, ℔ cwt.,	80	Powdered,	14@16
Grain		Brushed,	15@00
Wheat, ℔ bu.	45@50	**Soap**	
Corn,	30	Common, ℔ lb	8
Oats,	22	Castile,	20
Barley,	25	German,	10
Rye,	30	**Whiskey**	
Buckwheat,	30	Rectified, ℔ gal,	80
Lumber		Monongahela,	1.00
Common, ℔ M.	12.00	Bourbon,	2.00@3.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANDERSON

AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the the citizens of

SCOTT COUNTY & VICINITY

that he has just opened in the Store

Lately Occupied by P. Peckham,

HOLMES ST., - - - - - SHAKOPBE,

A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW

STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
—AND—
FARMING UTENSILS;

to the examination of which he asks the especial attention of purchasers.

He thinks his stock particularly ADAPTED to the

WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Quick Sales & Small Profits!

CALL AND SEE.

W. H. ANDERSON.
[vlm23;1m.]

CHICAGO
PRAIRIE DU CHEN AND ST. PAUL
RAILWAY LINE.
MOST DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL POINTS IN
The North-West
TO
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE,
AND ALL POINS
EAST AND SOUTH

The advantages of this route, from all points on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the East, are superior to any other, by any competing line.

No change of cars is made between Prairie du Chien and Chicago.

The splendid First Class Steamers of the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line, superior to all others on the Upper Mississippi, for speed, comfort and convenience, make direct connections with Express Trains at Prairie du Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach Chicago as quick as by any other; getting a full night's rest and breakfast on board the Steamers; making the change from Steamers to Cars by daylight, and avoiding all Omnibus travel.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this route is 400 miles. The distance via the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 462 miles. Over one mile of Omnibus travel is incurred by taking the route via La Crosse and Milwaukee.

These facts entitle this Line to an Equal share of the North-western business.

E. H. BACON,
General Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
C. N. HUBBELL,
Western Traveling Agent.
CEAS. THOMSON, Ticket Ag't St. Paul.
BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Freight Ag'ts, St. Paul.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgement rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty-seven 43-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clerissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said judgement was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) in Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 23th day of May A. D. 1862 to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee April 12th, 1862.
FRANK McGRADE,
L. L. & W. H. BAXTER, } Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Pl'ffs Att'ys. } n29;7w.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
Name of Mortgagee—CHARLES F. PLIMPTON.
Name of Assignee of Mortgagee—WILLIAM CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.
Recorded in Book "B" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, and a strip or piece of land commencing on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty-two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.

Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 604 in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid.

Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, (to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof), or any part thereof.

The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to become and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.
WILLIAM CHICKERING,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
L. M. BROWN,
Att'y for Assignee. n26w.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT

Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

David Musser, Edward C. Wellgand Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife, } Summons.
Warren Packard,
against

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. E. S. JONES,
Dated March, 7th 1862. Att'y for Pl'ff.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware and Cutlery

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[vlnlptf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE

Minnesota River a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.

Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of

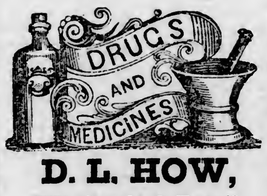
MONONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c. &c.

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.
[vlnlptf.]



D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES, at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

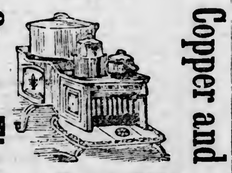
ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.
vlnl1tf.]

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin Copper and



Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street. Shakopee,

All kinds of

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. vlnlptf.

J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - Minnesota.

Office at Drug How's Store. (vlm2:tf.

W. HEIDENREICH,

TAILOR AND DRAPER

FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE.

Is prepared to find and make clothing for gentlemen of order on short notice and reasonable terms. [vlnlptf.

Purify the Blood!

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

— AND —

Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SERIOUS LOOSENESS, PILES COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Dyspepsia, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease: a cure by these medicines is permanent.

PALENESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite,

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, in the shortest time, sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Orcans.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Swellings,

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York
vlnl For Sale by all Druggists.

PROF. L. MILLER'S,

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color with out dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky, in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that a fair trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also when the hair is houseing and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had fail of. L. M. has in his possession letters in numerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed it to a gray color, this Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original beauty, gloss and silkiness appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is peculiarly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it offers for dressing the hair, which, when used in connection with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the fashionable of the toilet article, which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and fancy dealers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the child has a weak hair outline to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have been connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER letter on the outer wrapper also, LOUIS MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey-st., and sold by all the principal Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

Liquid Hair Dye

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It gives Black or Brown, instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS,

DEPOT, 56 DEY-ST.,
nl NEW YORK.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established, by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Care of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, etc.) In cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free charge

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. SELLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, President
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary vlnd

JOHN WILLIAMS,

BLACKSMITH

—AND—

HORSE SHOER.

HOLMES STREET, SH KOPEE.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and Setting a clog given. [vlnl1tf.]

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious diseases of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations; equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness, etc. Diseases so common are entirely eradicated and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS

LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, restores the digestive function, restores rational and healthy action to the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLINGS LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, broken spirits, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1861: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLINGS

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860, in the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 124 East 26th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 13, 1860—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebb 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes, "Feb. 20, 1860—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough liver and all an remedy."

Mrs. Venne, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator.

I did so, and found it to apperate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

BEARE, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the store; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,

102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each

(vlnl6m.)

The Greatest DiScovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACOC CHEWERS

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S

TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

TH E GRT

Substitute for Tobbacco.

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the promoting cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and careful experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects—while by entering into the blood it derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE REST ORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in their effect, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgence, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon all taking from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system.

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.

These

AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

From the New York Argus.

Grow Corn for your Cows.

This is an important subject, and merits the the consideration of every owner of neat stock. There is, perhaps, scarcely a farmer in the country who may not, by a provident and timely forecast, in a gre t measure provide against the misfortune of an unfavorable season. For instance, it is not in human wisdom to be prescient of the future, to foresee in the spring whether the summer will be characterized by excessive drouth or otherwise; and farmers even, notwithstanding their former long experience and close observation, cannot know months in advance whether their pasture will be sufficient or insufficient to maintain their stock in full condition; hence the greater merit in those who apprehend the worst and provide for it. All this may easily be done, merely by cultivating an extra patch of corn, the size of which will depend upon the number of the stock it is intended to supply. It may be planted thickly in drills or "stripe," two or three inches in width, or in hills about half of the usual distance apart in the row, at the discretion of the grower. It is sometimes sowed broadcast, and when this is done a liberal quantity of seed should be used; but this mode is perhaps most objectionable of any, as it precludes the possibility of after cultivation. The variety best suited for this purpose is that known as Stowell's Evergreen Corn, and second to this is the common sweet corn, both these being extraordinarily rich in saccharine matter.

The proper cultivation of corn, though designed for fodder, should in no case be neglected, as it often occurs that the amount of produce obtained from the land is in proportion to the care bestowed in raising it. When the corn is half grown, it may be used, if required, for feeding to cattle, by cutting out every second row, leaving the remainder for larger growth. Cattle always are very fond of green, succulent corn; and when fed to milch cows, it is found not only to increase the quantity of milk, but also to improve the quality of the butter. For feeding, green corn may be planted from about the beginning of June to the middle of July, at intervals of a fortnight between each planting, and thus secure an abundance of feed for the cattle until the pastures are again restored by the fall rains. It is, besides, an excellent practice for reducing rough, turfy, weedland to a state of cleanliness and good tilth, and is the best fallow crop in the world to precede a crop of wheat.

WASHES FOR TREES.—Complaints are made here and there, that certain washes for the bark of trees do more harm than good. One, whose apple trees were mossy and hide bound, and infested with insects, used lime-wash; another used soap; another tar; another, a solution of potash; but in nearly every case, with unsatisfactory results. The caustic lime kills the parasitic plants and the vermin which infests the bark; but while a good part of it soon washes off, what remains becomes converted into carbonate of lime, which fills the pores of the inner bark, and prevents its healthy expansion and growth. Common soap-suds is less hurtful than the solution of caustic potash or the tar. The safest and best wash known to us, is simply a solution of common sal soda, (often called bleacher's No. 1,) dissolved in rain water, at the rate of one pound of soda to a gallon of water, and applied in Spring and Fall. It will not hurt the tree, but will destroy mosses and other fungi; and no eggs or cocoons of vermin can stand before it. It will work off the dead bark, and leave a clean and healthy surface. But to ensure the highest success from this application, the soil about the roots of the trees should be drained if it is wet, and be manured if it is barren.—*American Agriculturist.*

TREATMENT OF CHEESE FOR MARKET.—When cheese is ready for market and about to be shipped, it is the practice with some dairymen to apply to each cheese a thin coating of varnish made from gum shellac.

The shellac is simply dissolved and applied with a brush. This coating gives the cheese a smooth, glossy appearance, and besides adding to its beauty, is said to keep the cheese from loosing weight or gathering mould.—When cheese well cured and shipped in the fall, are to remain for several weeks or months, it is claimed the above treatment is particularly beneficial, as serving to keep them in better condition with less loss, and at the same time adding so much to their appearance as to induce readier sales than when not so treated. We have never made trial of gum shellac for this purpose in our own dairy, but are assured by some of our best dairymen that its application has been practiced by them with decided advantage; and as gum shellac used in this way is perfectly harmless, we see no reason why it may not be employed for the purpose indicated, especially as decided advantages are claimed for its use.—*Dairy Farmer.*

RAPE FIELDS FOR BEE PASTURAGE.—The rapidity with which bees will build comb and gather honey, under favorable circumstances, is so extraordinary as to be almost incredible. Mr. Brink says that he has known a strong swarm to fill its hive with comb in seventy-two hours; and that colonies expelled in August, put into empty hives, and transported to the heaths, would fill the hive with new comb, and gather from thirty to forty pounds of honey, in the brief season for work in which they could labor. In the spring of 1853, one of his neighbors carried his stocks, whose stores were nearly exhausted, to a distant rape field then in blossom. The weather was raw and unfavorable at the time, but suddenly changed, becoming mild and clear. The bees labored so successfully, that after a few days his neighbor called on him for advice, saying that the liquid was running in streams from the hives. On examination it appeared that all the combs were filled to overflowing, in consequence of the superabundance of nectar.

BAKED BEANS.—Few people know the luxury of baked beans, simply because few cooks properly prepare them. Beans, generally, are not cooked half long enough. This is our method: Two quarts of middling-sized white beans, two pounds salt pork, and one spoonful of molasses. Pick the beans over carefully, wash, and add a gallon of boiling hot soft water; let them soak in it over night. In the morning put them in fresh water, and boil them gently till the skin is very tender and about to break. Take them up dry, and put them in your dish; stir in your molasses, gash the pork, and put it down in the dish, so as to have the beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in boiling water till the top is just covered; bake with a steady fire four or five hours. Watch them, and add more water from time to time as it dries away. The molasses may be omitted.—*Ex.*

FRUIT AND WHEAT.—The winter has been highly favorable for fruit trees in this section. The buds are all safe, and the prospects now are that we shall have a remarkably productive year. The fine weather last fall ripened the wood perfectly; the failure of the fruit last season imparted increased vigor to the trees, and everything is favorable for an immense crop

From all portions of the great West, intelligence brings favorable accounts of the growing wheat crop; and it is stated as a general fact that, at this season of the year, appearances for an abundant harvest were never more promising.—*Genesee Farmer.*

TO MAKE BEES SETTLE.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Horticulture*, gives the following method to make a swarm of bees settle: To make bees settle, I take a looking glass and throw a few flashes of lightning, as we said when children, among them.

BEES AS CHEMISTS.—If the opinion of one of our most experienced chemists will serve to throw any light upon this question, as to the origin of honey, it is at your service.

A few days since, in a conversation, his remarks were to this effect: "I cannot imagine any chemical agency in the stomach or honey-bag of the bee. The artificial syrup of sugar gives as food, in itself, a very near approach to that derived from flowers naturally, and it remains but a few seconds or minutes in the bag it passes through. The slight warmth could have but little effect till the syrup was emptied into the cells of the combs. Here it might acquire a little of the aroma of the hive, and of the wax in which it has been deposited. The absorption of a portion of oxygen from the atmosphere would tend to give it more consistence possibly, and you may call the result honey if you please.'—H. TAYLOR, *in Cottage Gardener.*

To Consumptives,

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—desirous to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.

[vlnl3t5.]

FORCLOSURE SALE.

State of Minnesota
District Court 5th Dist. } ss
County of Scott.

Elizabeth Edgerton
against
Luther M. Brown and Eliza J. Brown his wife, August Plibsch Mary . Willard, and Augusta, M. Willard.

Pursuant to a judgement and decree of foreclosure and sale of Mortgaged premises made in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of November A. D. 1861, entered and recorded in the Clerks office of the Court above entitled on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1862

I, Frank McGrade Sheriff of Scott County of the State of Minnesota duly appointed by said Court for the purpose will sell at the front door of the Court house in Shakopee in said county on the 26th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to the highest bidder for Cash at public auction the following premises described in said decree to wit. The south West Quarter (¼) of Section Sixteen (16) Township one hundred and fourteen (114) Range Twenty two (22) containing one hundred and fifty nine 80 100 acres or so much thereof as will necessary to satisfy the sum of two hundred and ninety seven 82 100—$2,97 82) dollars with interest and costs of said sale. Dated March 15 h 1862.

FRANK McGRADE
Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

THOS. H. HUNT,
Att'y for Plff

HEALTH RESTORED!

MOTT'S Chlorodyne Vermifuge
PETTY'S 50 CTS NEW YORK

DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N Y.

N.B.—The above is a fac-similie of the label on each box.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cough Cold Hoarseness, Influenza any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma & Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which is the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness."

BROWN'S TROCHES — REV HENRY WARD BEECHER

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing, peculiar to Asthma."

BROWN'S TROCHES — REV. C. A. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious.

DR. A. A. HAYES,
Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, Etc."

DR. O. P. BIGELOW,
Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in Bronchitis."

DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."

REV. H. W. WARREN,
Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak suffering from Cough."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON,
St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON,
La Grange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."

REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M.
President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES — Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX.

OLD
Gold Pens Re-pointed,
Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1, Mammoth	$2,50	$3,00
No. 2, "	2,00	2,50
No. 3, Engrossing	1,50	2,00
No. 4, Medium	1,00	1,25
No. 5, French Fountain		2,

All pens warranted for one year.
Liberal discount made to dealers.
All orders sent to RITTER & DUCAN,
No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.
NELSON RITTER. SAML. DUCAN.

TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 *range* 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4.10
s½ nw¼	3	80	5.68
n½ sw¼	3	80	5.48
s½ sw¼	3	80	7.18
e½ se¼	4	80	4.10
se¼ ne¼	4	40	2.09
s½ nw¼	4	80	5.58
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3.49
se¼ nw¼	5	40	1.44
s½ sw¼	5	80	16.40
sw¼ nw¼	7	34 88	7.67
n½ sw¼	8	80	10.76
s½ sw¼	8	80	4.31
n½ ne¼	8	80	8.36
s½ ne¼	8	80	8.36
sw¼ ne¼	8	40	1.03
ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2.79
e½ se¼	9	80	15.88
nw¼ se¼	9	40	2.79
e½ nw¼	9	80	5.58
sw¼	10	160	8.00
sw¼	11	160	5.46
se¼ nw¼	14	40	2.09
sw¼ sw¼	14	40	2.09
s½ ne¼	14	80	5.54
ne qr ne qr	15	40	3.99
s½ ne qr	15	80	7.18
ne qr nw qr	22	40	2.19
s½ se qr	22	80	6.26
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2.19
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2.19
nw qr se qr	23	40	2.09
w½ sw qr	24		
se qr sw qr	24	120	8.41
n½ ne qr	24		
se qr ne qr	24	120	5.73
n½ nw qr	27	80	3.09
n½ nw qr	27	80	2.89
sw qr nw qr	27	40	2.09
se qr	29	160	5.14
sw qr	29	160	2.87
e½ se qr	33		
w½ sw qr	34	160	6.96

Town 113 *range* 25.

sw qr	1	160	16.40
w½ s½ ne¼	1	158	2.16
nw qr sw qr	1	40	5.58
e½ nw qr	2	80	8.36
se qr	2	160	22.32
n½ sw qr	2	80	8.36
ne qr nw qr	2	37.27	1.03
lot no. 3 and 4	3		
w one fifth of	3	38.36	2.78
ne qr ne qr	3		
e½ se qr	8	80	
s½ sw qr sw qr	9	40	4.62
ne qr ne qr	10	40	2.79
se qr ne qr	10		
s½ ne qr se qr	10	80	5.58
n½ sw¼ ne¼	11		
n½ se¼ ne¼	11	40	4.18
e½ sw qr	12	80	11.16
w½ sw qr	12	80	11.16
n½ se qr	12	80	9.02
w½ ne qr	13	81	11.16
e½ nw qr	13	80	9.76
w½ nw qr	13		
& w½ sw qr	13	160	18.14
se qr sw qr	10	40	4.18
e½ nw qr	15	80	8.58
n½ se qr	15	80	4.18
n½ ne qr	16	80	6.98
s½ ne qr &	17		
nw qr ne qr	17	120	6.87
w½ sw qr	18		
& e½ se qr	18	160	8.20
ne qr ne qr	18		
sw qr ne qr	18	140.06	7.30
lots 5 and 6	18		
w½ se qr	18		
& se qr sw qr	18	120	6.57
e½ sw qr	19	80	3.48
lot no. 4	19	80	3.48
n½ sw qr	20	80	3.29
se qr sw qr	20	40	1.64
e½ sw qr	20	80	3.29
w½ ne qr	20	80	4.88
e½ ne qr ne qr	20	20	1.22
ne qr of	22	40	2.14
sw qr of sw qr	23	40	1.01
nw qr of sw qr	25	40	1.74
n½ acres of se			
qr of ne qr	25		
s½ acres of ne	25	40	2.13
qr of ne qr	25		
22 2-100 acres			
of e½ of se qr	28		
25 acres of sw		47.20	2.46
qr of se qr	29		
nw qr ne qr	29	40	2.09
e½ of nw qr	31	80	2.91
n½ of nw qr	32	80	4.18
s½ of nw qr	32	80	4.18
ne qr nw qr	34	40	1.25
e½ of nw qr	35		
sw qr of nw qr	do	160	8.26
nw qr of ne qr	do		
w½ of ne qr	do		
& sw qr ne qr	do	120	6.15

Town 113 *range* 26.

lot no. 10	25		2.05

Town of Cedar Lake.

Town 113 *range* 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
Lot no 4	2		
& n½ of ne qr	3	120.33	3.41
e½ of nw qr	3	80	3.61
sw qr	3	160	5.86
se qr nw qr	6	39.38	1.51
se qr nw qr	6	40	1.51
se qr nw qr	8		
sw qr nw qr	8	160	6.61
w½ of se qr	8		
e½ of se qr	8		
se qr of ne qr	8	120	3.90
nw qr nw qr	9	40	1.53
e½ of nw qr	9		
s½ of nw qr	9	160	8.25
ne qr sw qr	9		
s½ of sw qr	9		
n½ of se qr	9	160	7.46
n½ of ne qr	10	80	4.18
s½ of ne qr	do	80	3.13
sw qr	do	160	5.35
n½ of se qr	do	80	3.42
sw qr se qr	11	40	.97
se qr sw qr	do	40	1.46
ne qr ne qr	12	40	1.46
e½ of nw qr	14	80	3.12
nw qr nw qr	do	40	1.46
n½ of ne qr	do	160	3.54
sw qr	do	160	6.93
lots no. 2 3 4 15			
& sw qr se qr	do	158.30	6.11
e½ of se qr	do		
s½ of ne qr	do	160	5.07
n½ of se qr	19	80	3.07
e½ ne qr ne qr	21	20	.77
nw qr	21	160	6.93
s½ of n½ qr	21		
nw qr ne qr	do		
w½ sw qr of	do	140	5.38
ne qr	do		
sw qr sw qr	24	41	1.73
e½ sw qr	do	80	5.46
e½ nw qr	do	80	2.44
w½ nw qr	do	80	2.44
w½ sw qr	21		
se qr nw qr	do	120	4.60
sw qr	26	160	6.93
w½ of ne qr	do		
ne qr ne qr	do	120	4.20
se qr ne qr	do		
e½ of se qr	do	160	3.86
sw of se qr	do		
nw qr se qr	do	40	1.46
se qr nw qr	30		
e½ of sw qr	do	161.12	5.36
nw qr sw qr	do		
se qr ne qr	31	80	2.93
nw qr	32	160	6.93
s½ of ne qr	31	80	3.07
nw qr	34	160	6.93
ne qr	35	160	6.61
n½ of se qr	21	21	.76

Town of Credit River

Town 114 *range* 21.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax
w½ lt no. 4	5	13.19	.62
se qr	5	160	10.60
ne qr	6		
nw qr ne qr	6	120.48	6.07
se qr ne qr	6	40	1.67
lot no. 5	7	53.83	.39
lots no. 4 5 6	7	69.55	3.85
lots no. 7 8	7	47	2.35
ne qr	9	160	7.20
sw qr nw qr	7	35.06	1.92
lot no. 1	7	32¾	2.66
lot no. 5	11	17.18	.89
se qr	13	159	8.30
s½ of nw qr	18	79.35	3.71
se qr	18	160	7.61
n½ nw qr	19		
w½ ne qr	19	160	8.06
nw qr se qr	20		
nw qr se qr	do	80	3.82
e½ se qr	do	80	3.60
w½ sw qr	21	80	3.60
5 acres in se			
corner of sw	21	6	22¼
qr of se qr			
w½ of nw qr	22	80	3.31
5 93 100 acres		5.93	57½
in sw corner			
nw qr nw qr	27		
4 7-100 acres in		4.07	40
nw corner of			
sw qr nw qr	27		
s½ se qr nw qr	27	20	1.04½
se qr ne qr of			
sw qr	27	10	47
nw qr of ne			
qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr	29	160	7.64
n½ nw qr	32	80	4.04
e½ of ne qr	33		
w½ of nw qr	34	160	11.39
nw qr sw qr	do	40	3.88
n½ of s½ of			
nw qr of ne qr	34	15	1.47
n½ of s½ of			
nw qr ne qr	34	15	1.47
s½ ne do	do	30	1.77
s½ of s½ of ne			
qr of ne qr	34	15	1.47
s½ of s½ of nw			
qr of ne qr	34	15	1.47

Town of Eagle Creek.

Town 115 *Range* 22

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
sw qr ne qr	1		
nw qr se qr	3	80	7.86
lot 3 and se			
qr sw qr	3	104.65	6.15
n½ se qr &			
s½ n qr	4	160	13.28
se qr sw qr	4	40	6.10
w 19 84 100			
acres of sw	5	19 4-100	3.53
qr of ne qr			
w 19 84 100			
acres of nw		19 4 100	3.58
qr of ne qr	5		
lot no. 2	5	36.45	6.36
e½ of nw qr	5	80	13.96
e½ of sw qr	5	80	17.44
a strip of land			
2 rods wide on			
e side of w½		2	83
of sw qr	5		
lot no. 5 & sw			
qr of ne qr	6	69.40	37.82
a tract of land			
in the s½ of			
sw qr of sec. 8			
conveyed by			
H. D. J. Koons			
to H. H. Wil-			
liams & recorded			
in the office			
of Reg. of			
Deeds of Scott			
Co. in Book C of			
Deeds page 173)		5.325-1000	522
a tract of land			
in the nw qr			
of sw qr of			
sec. 6 conveyed			
by H. D. J.			
Koons to J. H.			
Tibbetts and re-		.00 50-100	.40
corded in the			
office of Reg.			
of Deeds of			
Scott County			
in book B of			
Deeds page 456			

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
The w½ of a tract of land in nw qr sw qr of sec 6 conveyed by H. D. J Koons to W. Greeey and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County in book D of Deeds page 59.		00 68-100	5,40
se qr of ne qr	7	40	6,98
n15 acres of nw qr sw qr	7	15	2,63
20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr	7	20	3,51
e hf of nw qr	8	80	14,92
w hf of ne qr	8	80	15,70
n hf of sw qr	8	80	14,14
w hf of se qr	8	80	15,70
e hf se qr & se qr ne qr	8	120	16,69
sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr	9	120	26,16
w hf of sw qr	9	75	11,61
n hf of se qr	9	80	9,72
Lot no. 1	10	63 20-100	2,56
sw qr of nw qr	11	40	1,38
e hf of se qr	11	80	4,36
e hf se qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	2,18
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1	14	102-10-100	3,46
ne qr of ne qr	14	40	2,18
n hf of ne qr of sw qr	15	20	3,30
se qr of sw qr	18	40	5,40
e hf of ne qr	17	80	9,82
n hf of nw qr	18	77 12-100	8,98
e hf of sw qr	21	80	6,28
nw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr nw qr & nw qr sw qr	22	80	12,96
ne qr	23	160	17,28
w hf of nw qr	24	80	8,10
e hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
w hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4	25	95 27-100	9,53
lot no. 2	26	55 90-100	4,59
se qr	27	160	16,60
n½ of hf of se qr of nw qr	27	20	2,24
sw qr of sw qr	27	40	2,74
nw qr of nw qr	27	40	3,24
ne qr	28	160	14,13
ne qr of se qr	30	40	4,32
e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5	30	118 40-100	14,18
e hf of sw qr	30	80	6,11
sw qr of sw qr & lot no. 3	30	18 30-100	5,13
se qr of sw qr	33	40	2,74
e½ of se qr of ne qr	33	30	1,96
Town 116 *Range* 22.			
lot no. 2	32	28	3,03
lot no. 1	33	31 70-100	2,97
sw qr of sw qr	35	40	3,24
TOWN OF GLENDALE.			
Town 115, *Range* 21.			
Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lots 4 and s½ sw¼	7	138	$6,73
lots 5 6 and 7	8	155 90-100	7,94
se qr	8	160	7,86
w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼	15	120	8,19
lots 1 2 3	6	53 60-100	3,66
½ of sw qr	18	76 53 100	3,76
n½ of se qr	19	76 23-100	4,68
n½ of se qr	21	80	5,90
n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr	21	120	8,19
n½ of nw qr	21	80	4,68
e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr	28	120	91
ne qr	29	160	9,36
w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr	29	160	9,36
e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr	29	160	9,84
lot 1 2 3	30	104 87-100	8,55
e½ se qr & sw qr se qr	31	120	7,38
sw qr of sw qr	31	36 45-100	2,47
ne qr of sw qr	31	40	2,55
s½ ne qr 31 & w½ nw qr	32	160	7,14
nw qr of sw qr	32	40	2,46
sw qr of nw qr	31	40	2,73
w½ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	55
5 acres mill lot in sw			
qr of se qr	7	5	19,50
TOWN OF HELENA.			
Town 113 *Range* 23.			
Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
se qr of sw qr	2	40	1,56
n½ of se qr	3	80	3,05
se qr of sw qr	3	40	1,62
w½ ne qr e½ nw qr	4	160 06-100	8,78
sw qr of sw qr	4	40	1,95
sw qr	9	160	7,80
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	9	80	4,48
ne qr	11	160	6,46
That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J. C. Smith to W. Ramsden		43 88-100	3,18
A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ramsden.		8 38-100	39
Lot No. 5	11	15½	1.11
s hf of nw qr	12	80	3,51
sw qr	12	160	6,29
s hf of s w qr	14	80	2,96
e hf ne qr	14	80	2,73
nw qr ne qr & n hf nw qr	14	120	5,85
sw qr of nw qr	14	40	1,95
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	14	80	3,32
n hf of sw qr	14	80	4.49
e hf of se qr	15	80	2,83
o hf of ne qr	15	80	3,94
e½ of w hf of ne qr	15	60	3,16
e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr	19	79 42-100	5,11
sw qr of nw qr	19	39 67-100	2.70
s hf of se qr	21	80	4.39
n hf of nw qr	23	80	2,87
se qr	23	160	5,74
Lots No. 6 7	24	48 28-100	1,79
n hf of nw qr	25	80	3,51
n hf of s hf of nw qr	25	40	1,17
n hf of ne qr	25	80	3,58
s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr	25	120	5,02
ne qr	26	160	6,55
n hf of nw qr	26	80	3,23
e hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
w hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
sw qr of nw qr and			
n hf of sw qr	26	120	5,37
s½ of s hf of sw qr	26	60	2,69
n½ of s hf of sw qr	26	20	90
w hf of ne ¼	28	80	2,87
sw qr	32	160	6,24
e hf of ne ¼	34	80	3,12
e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼	35	20	59
w hf of sw ¼	31	79 94-100	3.32
TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.			
Town 115 *Range* 23.			
Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2	16	60 25-100	1,93
se qr of ne qr	16	40	2,05
ne qr of se qr	16	40	2,58
Lot no. 8	17	51 70-100	3,32
Lots 5 and 6	20	33 37-100	2,13
whf of sw qr & 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west quarter	22	90	4,84
e hf of sw qr of ne qr	22	20	1,18
lot no. 6	25	33 60-100	1,42
nw qr	25	160	11.33
lots 6 and 7	30	86 28-100	3,22
ne qr of nw qr	33	40	1,50
e hf of ne qr	33	80	6,86
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,95
w hf of nw qr	34	80	6,86
s hf of ne qr	35	80	5,33
TOWN OF NEWMARKET.			
Town 113 *Range* 21.			
Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
s hf of sw ¼	8	80	4,17
nw ¼ of sw ¼	17	40	2,50
w hf of sw ¼ of se ¼	24	20	88
n hf of se ¼	26	80	3.51
ne ¼	27	160	7,22
se ¼ of nw ¼	31	40	208¼
TOWN OF SPRING LAKE.			
Town 114 *Range* 22.			
Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2

State Library

Shakopee Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD & BRO., "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862. NUMBER 21.

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A. G. CHATFIELD will for the present remain in Belle Plaine, Minnesota, but will be in St. Peter on the first Monday in every month, and remain so long as business requires, or when necessary will return to Saint Peter at any other time in the month, unless absent in attendance upon terms of Court. [v1:n1:tf.]

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—AND—
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WINES LIQURS AND CIGARS
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ROOMS & FURNITURE,
than which nothing in any Hotel outside of St. Paul can be found to surpass it.
The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.
LIVERY STABLE
In connection with the House is a large and excellent able for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. v1:n1:tf.

MILLINERY & DRY GOODS.
C. KALVELAGE,
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE. MINN.
Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates.
[v1:n1:1y.

ANTHON MITCHELL
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.
Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.
Holmes Street opposite American Hotel Shakopee.

P. F. McQUILLAN,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA.
[v1:n1:tf.]

Charles Hartman,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.
Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.
FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.
(v1:n1:tf.)

SHAKOPEE BEER BREWERY,
ADOLPH ALBACHTEN, Proprietor.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish all who desire
Lager Beer
with as good an article as can be had in the State. He flatters himself that his beer, manufactured at the
LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY
has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.
All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered to the purchaser if within a reasonable distance, or at the Steamboat landing, or other shipping point, designated.
Shakopee Feb 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN.
v1n12ly.

SHEEHY & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Foreign and Domestic
Liquors, Groceries,
ETC, ETC,
3rd Street, bet. Jackson & Roberts, Dawson's Block, St. Paul.
We have constantly on hand a large Stock of
KENTUCKY COPPER DISTILLED
WHISKEY,
And are satisfied, from our experience in the business, that no other House in the city can do better for Dealers. Give us a call before purchasing else where. n14y.

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
v1n1tf.

HERSHER & PETERS,
FURNITURE AND CHAIR
MANUFACTURERS.
HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE
Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureaus, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.
All kinds of work done to order.
(v1:n1:ly)

PETER GEIRMAN,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods Groceries &c.
Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.
SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.
v1:n8.6m.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
v1:n1;tf.

HENRY NIEBERCALL,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions.
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
Has always on hand a full supply to meet the
WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMORS.
All of which will be sold as
LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE.
The HIGHEST PRICE in
Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.
HENRY NIEBERGALL.
Shakopee Dec. 1861. v1:n5;1y.

HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.
FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.
Weigh out of leve No check rods. All friction received on balls. (v1:n1:tf.)

C H SCRIVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

POET'S CORNER.

ANNIE.

BY H. M. S.

Lay her near the white old church,
In her pale, sweet bloom,
Where the wild birds sing at noon,
Dirges for her early doom.

Lay her where the Sabbath hymn
Will softly float above her;
Where with meekness pray to Him,
The mourning ones who love her

Lay her where the grass will grow
On the low roof o'er her head;
Where the evening winds will blow,
Bearing requiems for the dead.

Lay her where the stars watch o'er
The sleeping ones below;
Where is heard no more—no more,
The maniac voice of woe.

Lay her where the rain and winds,
O'er her dust will rave,
They'll harm her not—her deathless soul
Sleeps not within the grave.

Lay her 'mid those little mounds,
That have stood there long, long years;
Strew her grave with purest flowers,
Dewed with burning tears.

Lay her gently, gently down,
In her dreamless sleep:
Leave her there—alone in rest—
No more—no more to weep.

HOME.

Take the bright shell
From its home in the sea,
And, where'er it goes,
'Twill sing of the sea.

So take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill sing of the loved
To the ends of the earth.

SELECT MISCELANY.

A LADY'S HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

"What shall I do to pass my time away pleasantly and usefully?" was the question I put to myself after the last "good bye" had been spoken, the last kiss exchanged, and the parting words of my husband had died out of the now desolate room, leaving a lingering echo in my heart which sounded like desolation. "It will never do to sit down here idly, and brood in vain regret during his absence; and surely, if *he* thought I should do nothing but pine and grieve for him, it would add a hevier weight than now rests upon his mind, for then two sore causes for trouble would rest upon him. It is enough to feel that our dear country calls for him in her affliction, and God go with him in her cause. I should blush for him if he held aloof now, nor offered himself in the full vigor and pride of his young life, as a shield against the arrows of destruction which threaten her, and which have already severed some of the brightest links which united our beloved nation. And while he has gone forth brave in defence of right and truth, shall I sit down and cry like a miserable, selfish child, because it cannot have the toy it loves best always in its hands? No, no. That will never do! I should never claim to be a daughter of my proud, beautiful mother, America, could I for one moment be guilty of selfish weakness."

So ran my thoughts as I stood beside the window, listening to the last clang and clatter of the bell on the boat which bore him away.

Slowly it put off from the wharf, and then up to God went a deep and fervent prayer as ever wife breathed, for guidance and safety. His last kiss was still warm upon my lips—his last words wringing in my ears, and soon, perhaps, that voice, with its loving tones, might be forever hushed, and the warm lips cold and mute, under the icy seal of death! Yet not for one moment would I have recalled him, even while I grew sick at heart, and a heavy dread strove to creep into my brain, driving away its usually hopeful and pleasing fancies.

"It is right and just," I murmured, as I turned away, "and God will go with him. I know what I shall do. I shall go and take care of the poor sick boys up at the hospital."

To think, with me, is to act. In a moment my cloak was donned, and I was on my way with light heart. Are there any wives, mothers, or sisters who will wonder how I could feel light-hearted, when I had just sent my husband away to battle—perhaps never to look on his dear face again? I will tell you why. *I trusted to God, and was yielding to an impulse to good deeds.* I say good, because I was animated solely by the desire to render assistance and relieve suffering, and not for what other people might think or say of me.

On entering the hospital, I found the attending physician, Dr. L——, there, and introduced myself.

"I have nothing to do," I said, "and want you to employ me. Can I render assistance in any way?"

"Yes, madam," was the prompt response. "If you will come in sometimes and prepare something nourishing, and talk to them, to keep them in good spirits, we shall be very glad."

"I shall certainly do so. I am glad if I can be of use"

I laid aside bonnet and cloak, without further ceremony, and went to the sickest man I saw.

"How do you feel?" I asked, bending over him.

"Weak, ill—nigh to death," he replied, in a tone so pitiful and full of despair that I felt the tears spring to my eyes. I sent them back to their sources, however, and spoke in full, firm, yet kind tones.

"Oh, no. You are not near death. You are ill, but you will not die. Uncle Sam has use for you yet, and in a few days you'll be up and ready to shoulder your musket again. Don't you think so?"

His eyes sparkled in their deep sockets, and a momentary flush rose to his pale cheek.

"Oh, if I could only think so! But time drags so slowly, and here I lie, useless, helpless, keeping those who could fight away to take care of me."

"O, well, you need a little rest any way," I said cheerfully. "Now, I want to do something to cure you. Do you want your face bathed?"

"Yes, if it is not too much trouble," he said eagerly.

"Not a bit." Now be easy, and I'll soon have you feeling nicely."

I got a basin of water, combs, brushes, sponge and soap, and came back to him. His large, dark eyes rested with childlike pleasure on my face, as I carefully bathed his face and hands. He had grown so feeble that he could scarcely connect a sentence without pausing, and lay panting on his pillow from the slightest exertion. After bathing his face I took the comb and straightened out the snarled masses of long black hair that grew thickly over his brow. I soon found that illness had made him childish, though I at first started at his childlike bluntness.

"You're mighty purty," he said suddenly, and for a moment I did not know what to say, but then, I thought, "I may seem so to him, poor fellow," and only smiled in reply.

"What's your name?" he next asked.

"S——," I replied.

"You ain't married, are you?"

"Yes, and my husband's gone to fight as you did at Fort Donelson."

"Oh, dear," he said fretfully, "I'm so sorry. What did you get married for? Never mind, I'll put a spider in his dumpings when I get well."

With the last words, a mischievious light broke over his face, and his black eyes twinkled. I laughed merrily at him, and he seemed to enjoy it hugely. Poor fellow! little enough amusement he had. If he could amuse himself at my expense, I would have no objections.

My next patient was an orphan boy, sixteen years of age. Frank B——belonged to Birge's Sharpshooters, and a braver heart never beat in the bosom of mortal than that which throbbed in his.

While bathing his face, I asked him what induced him to leave his home and friends in Nebraska, to come away and peril his life at such an early age. His reply is worthy to be written beside that of the noble Nathan Hale, who, regretted having "but one life to offer his country." He said: "I joined the army because I was young and strong. I have but one life and that would be worth nothing to me if not offered to my country."

Noble boy. How many more like him have fallen willing sacrifices.

The next day I carried a basket of apples, oranges, pies, tea, &c., to the hospital. As I went in, several of the men lifted their heads and nodded pleasantly.

"I am glad you have come back," said one, and another thought "it looked so home like to see a woman amongst them."

My "admirer," with the black eyes, took my hand when I offered him an orange, and kissed it gratefully.

"If I live," he said, "I'll always pray God to bless you. If I die, I'll watch over you from heaven."

Poor fellow! I wonder if, from that heaven to which his spirit has flown, he is watching over me to-night as I pen these lines?

Frankie's blue eyes greeted me with a glad smile before I was near enough to speak to him. When I bent over and asked how he felt, he answered me cheerfully, saying he hoped to be able soon to return to his regiment.

I bathed his face, gave him a cup of hot tea, with some toast, and left him sleeping sweetly.

Those who have never visited the hospitals, cannot conceive of the wretched condition in which the men are brought into them. That day twenty-eight were brought from Donelson and Savannah, and such objects I never saw. Their faces and hands were stiff with coal dust, and burning with fever. Their hair long and matted—beard unkempt and full of dirt.

It was a serious task to attempt rendering them comfortable, but I did not shrink from it. On the contrary, I felt grieved at my inability to serve more than one at a time. Oh, how I longed for the power then to stir some of my own sex, who in that town passed the days in thoughtless idleness, to action, if only for an hour, to assist in bringing those poor sufferers to a comfortable condition.

From morning till noon, I toiled faithfully, glad from my heart, and thankful for the impulse that had sent me there. I went home and dined, and feeling tired, wanted to lie down and rest. But then I remembered I had promised to bring some fruits to the boys in the afternoon. I could not feel satisfied till I had done so, knowing that I could rest any time, while they lay tossing and restless with fever and pain, perhaps looking for a cooling draught they could not get.

It was four o'clock before I got away again and then I was really tired. So days merged into weeks, and it became a regular routine. From eight till ten or eleven, and from half past one till four, I took pleasure amongst them, even while pain stirred my heart to see their sufferings. One by one I could see them fading. They had offered their lives to our country, and she accepted the sacrifice.

Poor little Frank B—— daily grew weaker. Nothing could tempt him to eat, and his cough grew worse, while his face became thin and pale. He never lost his joyous spirit, but always seemed hopeful, even when too ill to rise from his couch.

One afternoon I was startled on entering, by the most piteous cries, and found that they came from my little favorite, generally so brave and patient.

"Why, Frankie, what is the matter?" I asked bending over him.

"Oh, you have come! I did wish for you so much. Oh, I shall die, and I wanted somebody by who seemed to care for me a little. You do like me, don't you, dear Mrs. S——? You've been so kind to me. Oh, this pain! I can't stand it long!"

His hands grasped mine nervously, and every fibre of his frame quivered with pain. I saw that the dews of death were standing thickly already, on the broad, beautiful forehead over which the fair hair clustered so prettily, and my eyes filled with tears of sorrow deeper than words could express. I stooped to kiss him, and a glad cry escaped the poor blue lips of the dying boy.

"Oh, kiss me again, won't you? This is like my sister. Do kiss me once more; I feel better. Oh, I wouldn't mind to die if my sisters were here to tell me they loved me. You do love me a little, don't you?"

"Yes, a great deal, Frankie; as much as if I were your sister. Don't you think so? I'm sure you're a good boy, and I am sorry to see you suffer so."

He drew me toward him, and pressed his face close to my arms. I could endure no more. The poor boy's mute appeal for tenderness and sympathy in his dying hour, far from home, breathing out his young life amid strangers, unnerved me. I drew that young, bright head to my bosom, and my tears fell fast upon its sunny curls.

Did the gentle sisters he loved have one thought of the scene that was transpiring on that night, while, per chance, they sat and talked of him, their only and petted brother, in their far off home in Nebraska?

"You will stay with me to night, won't you?" he pleaded again. "Oh! you won't leave me to die alone?"

"No, Frankie, I'll stay with you."

He was comforted, and became more quiet as I clasped his hands and tried to soothe him. Gradually a purple hue overspread his face. Now his lips became whiter, and the large clear eyes grew restless. When he could no longer speak, those eyes plead for some tokens of endearment, and each time that I pressed a kiss upon his forehead, a look of deep and earnest gratitude softened the suffering expression of his face.

About nine o'clock he breathed his last, and now every time I look at my hand and see the little ring of mine he wore before he died, I seem to see the parting look of his great, sad eyes ere they fixed in death. How sad the task to brush back the damp locks from the cold brow, and compose the blue limbs in their last repose. That night I wept and prayed for the sisters as I had never wept and I prayed for myself, for he was all they had.

A few days after this, another of my patients, one who was fast recovering, I thought, had a relapse and was again confined to his berth. There had been a storm that dashed in the windows, and he got wet.

On Friday, he asked me to write some letters to his brother, sister, and his betrothed I did so while he dictated. He appeared to be well educated, and a rich vein of mirth and sentiment pervading his dictations, and I was much interested. He showed me the miniatures of his friends, and talked of soon returning home: bade me say to his sister, that he was coming soon. If he couldn't get a furlough, he would make one, &c.

Saturday found me almost blind from inflammation of the eyes, and I did not get to the hospital again until Monday morning. Sad faces greeted me. Matron, physicians and nurses, wore serious faces, and the Steward quietly placed letters, minatures and description roll in my hands. I looked to Fred's place—it was vacant!

Oh, that was a sad task that I had then to perform! To sit down, three days after writing those pleasant, hopeful letters, and tell them that the heart which dictated them was still forever! I wrote to the lady he would have made his wife, and returned her letters. I had rather have performed any other task on earth. The poor old father and mother, whose bent forms were fast tottering to the grave—the bright sweet-faced sister—the loving brother! To all these I must convey tidings that would sting the hardest heart. Yet such is the fortune of war!

These are but a few of the many instances of the kind which might be given to the public. Every day, for three or four weeks, I witnessed such scenes, performed such tasks as those I have named.

Since that, however, fortune has called me to scenes of a more startling nature. I have seen where the conflict raged, the forms of the dead, dying, and amongst those who yet lived, such suffering as the heart could not conceive without the eye having witnessed it. Forms mangled, crushed—to live and suffer for a few days, and then die in the most horrible agony.

Oh, God! when will it cease? When will the hand of the father fall listless, as he attempts to cleave his son to the earth and brothers cease to regard each other as foes? Will peace *ever* be restored? Shall we ever again be united? Alas! will we ever love each other again, or give room in our hearts for other than revengeful, bitter feeling?

A HUSBAND'S EXPERIENCE.—A worthy citizen of Maine, and of fair social position, good plain understanding, and amiable manners, entered into the state of matrimony with a strong-minded woman. Our narrative is brief. She had things all her own way, from the first hour. Her contempt for his mental powers increased daily. His very inoffensiveness increased it. Her wishes soon assumed the tones of commands. They lived on for many years, and the "gray mare was universally acknowledged to be the better horse." In her presence and that of third parties he was rarely known to speak; and he would no more have thought of giving an opinion, than of giving up the ghost. At length his career of passive obedience came to a close; and Miss Popkin "had not the least doubt what killed him." His last words—and they were remarkable words—gave something like color to Miss Popkin's opinion. The Rev. Dr. Thunderbob attended him in his last moments; and the conversation between them has been stated as follows:

"Dr. Pilldriver informs me that you are no longer for this world."

"I feel very nervous, and I suppose I can't stand it very long."

"No, I suppose your end is not very far off It is an awful thing to die."

"Well, I don't know but it may be for some folks."

"I hope you have made your peace with God. Are you prepared to meet the King of Terrors?"

"Well, I s'pose I am; I've lived with the Queen for thirty-two years."

THE RIGHT TO LIVE.—There are some people so thoroughly cowed that they appear to be always apologizing for venturing to be in this world. They seem virtually to say to every one they meet, but especially to those of wealth and rank, "I beg your pardon for being here." Not only is this a painful and degrading condition, I do not hesitate to say it is a morally wrong one. It implies a forgetfulness of who put you into this world, my friend, that you should wish to skulk through it in that fashion. Is not this the right way for a man to feel? The Creator put me here, in my lowly place indeed; but I have as good a right in this world, in my own place in it, as the Queen or the President. My title to be here is exactly the same as that of the greatest and noblest; it is the will of my Maker.—And I shall follow the advice of a good and resolute man in an early century, who was always ready to give honor to whom it was due, but who would not abnegate his right as a man, for mortal. I intend to do what he said should be done by every man. I intend "wherein I am called, therein to abide with God."

THE MEERSCHAUM PIPE.—The Meerschaum is to pipes what the diamond is to precious stones. No other material is so easily worked into beautiful forms, and nothing takes such glorious rich colors by use, while at the same time its porousness absorb much of its essential oil and thus renders the smoke less harmful. Meerschaum, as the name signifies, is sea foam, or keff kilt to use the Tartar term for it. It is found in various parts of Asia Minor.—The principal ingredients are silicia, magnesia, carbonic acid and water. It is found chiefly in veins and lumps among serpentine rocks.—In its natural state it forms a lather like soap, and is used for washing linen by the Tartars. The Turks fabricated it in the same manner as potters' clay is made: the pipe is then boiled in tallow or wax. The Germans have carried the manufacture of meerschaum pipes to a great nicety. Some varieties of superb design mounted in precious metals and jeweled, have been valued as high as $5,000.

DON'T CROAK.—No, no, friend reader, whatever other weak and unmanly things you do, *don't croak.* It's a bad habit, a useless habit, a pernicious habit, and in a period like the present, positively sinful. If times are hard, croaking won't better them. If business is dull, work the harder and smile the more.—Your neighbors will thank you for it, your wife will thank you for it, your children will thank you for it. It is impossible to ruin a man who works hard, is always cheerful, *and wont believe himself ruined.* If a man imagines every straw that lies in his way an impassible barrier, or, when his path becomes really difficult, sits down on the nearest curbstone, and goes to blubbering over his "bad luck," instead of exerting himself bravely and cheerfully to surmount the obstacle and change the "luck," he cannot of course expect to succeed. Such a man not only fails himself, but discourages his neighbors, and helps to pull them down. Croaking is as contagious as the measels, and twice as destructive to manly vigor and health. No man has any more right to introduce the one malady than the other. Society instinctively shuns a sour face, and always feels kindly toward a pleasant one, and society is right.

TESTS OF CHARACTER.—A great many admirable actions are overlooked by us, because they are so little and common. Take for instance the mother, who has had broken slumber, if any at all, with the nursing babe, whose wants must not be disregarded; she would fain sleep awhile the breakfast hour comes, but patiently and uncomplainingly she takes her timely seat at the table. Though exhausted and weary she serves all with a refreshing cup of coffee or tea before she sips it herself. and often the cup is handed back before she has had time to taste her own. Do you hear her complain—this weary mother—that her breakfast is cold before she has had time to eat it? And this not for one, but for every morning, perhaps, through the year. Do you call this a small thing? Try it, and see. Oh! how does woman shame us by her forbearance and fortitude in what are called little things! Ah! it is these little things which are tests of character; it is by these "little" self denials, borne with such self-forgotten gentleness, the humblest home is made beautiful, though we fail to see it, alas! until the chair is vacant and the hand that kept in motion all this domestic machinery is powerless and cold!

HEAVY CAPTURES OF HEAVY GUNS.—Since the 1st of of January the Union forces have captured from the rebels five hundred and ninety seige guns and field pieces. This artillery would equip a grand army, and when it is remembered what pains the rebels had to procure these guns, the severity of the loss will be fully apparent. Many of these guns have been brought at a great expense from England, having been procured by special agents, shipped on special vessels, and run the risk of capture from our blockading fleet. Others have been cast in rebel foundries at Richmond and Norfolk, after great trouble in procuring iron and workmen. Now, with all these guns captured, the rebels have to fall back upon their bell metal, for their money has pretty well given out, and it is not safe to risk the blockade now-a-days.

THERE are no such things as trifles in the biography of man. Drops make up the sea. Acorns cover the earth with oaks, and the sea with navies. Sands make up the bar in the harbor's mouth, on which vessels are wrecked; little things in youth accumulate into character in age, and destiny into eternity. All the links in that glorious chain which is in all and around all, we can see and admire or at least admit; but the staple to which all is fastened and which is the conductor of all, is the Throne of Deity.

CONSOLATORY THOUGHTS.—God doth but cast us down, to raise us up, and empty us, that he may fill us, and melt us, that we may be vessels of glory; loving us as well in the furnace as when we are out and standing by us all the while.

True religion if we possess it, will bring comfort into our minds above crosses.

In all storms, there is sea-room enough in the infinite goodness of God for faith to be carried with full sail.

It is no wonder that those who are born soldiers should meet with conflicts; for travelers to meet with hard fare; for mariners to encounter with storms; or for strangers, in a strange land, especially among enemies, to meet with strange entertainment.

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals, that fill our penitentiaries and alms houses, have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught in their boyhood to be industrious.

AN HONEST LIFE.—The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence.—Look behind you in the track of time! A vast desert lies open in retrospect wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fall; and if you are to go a little further you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with events, which come not in, succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

A NEW MODE OF OIL SHIPMENT.—Oil is being sent down the Alleghany River from Oil City and Tidioute, *in boxes,* without being barreled. They are made tight, are about 16 feet square and some 20 inches high. These are filled directly from the wells of tanks along creek; five of them are then fastened together and run out of the creek, when twenty of them are fastened together to a river fleet. This fleet is run to Pittsburg, where the oil is pumped into barrels, and sent forward to market. Large quantities are in this way sent forward; and as the cost of delivering at Pittsburg is only 75 cents per barrel, including boxes, there is great saving in shipping in that way while the roads are so bad the other. A railroad from the Junction to Oil City would cut off the lower shipping. Refined oil is going forward but not in large quantities.

Capture of New Orleans.

The telegraph has already given the chief particulars of the capture of New Orleans, which subsequent intelligence doubtless will do no more than amplify. The news of the capture is received in various parts of the country with the satisfaction that its importance warrants. The New York *Times* speaking of it says: It is in itself almost aquivalent to a defeat of Beauregard's army at Corinth. At all events it will compel the rebels of the southwest to fight their last battle on their present line of operation. All points of retreat, except perhaps to the east, are cut off. The tributaries of the Mississippi, running through the States of Louisiana, Askansas and Mississippi, are opened to our gunboats, and the States comparatively at their mercy. Thus continues the *Times*!

By this splendid stroke of our river navy, we see not only the fall of the Southern metropolis, but also a moral and territorial gain to the national cause, which far overshadows its importance even this. If the news be allowed to reach the rebel army at Corinth—and it certainly cannot be kept from it for more than a day or two—it must complete its demoralization; for it will demonstrate beyond a peradventure that the cause in which it fights is hopeless. There can be no prospect to the rebels of recapturing the city; for the railroad leading to it will be destroyed, and a descent by the river is impossible. The whole of Southern Louisiana is a vast plain, and in no event can the rebels make a stand anywhere near the city.

New Orleans is the great commercial and financial emporium of the South. It is to the Gulf coast what New York is to the Atlantic coast. Its fall will be to the South a worse blow than even the capture of New York by an enemy would be to the North. Through it more than half the cotton crop of the entire South passes to the world, while the exports of sugar, molasses, tobacco and corn exceed those of any other city. There is probably not much cotton there now, but the fact that we also virtually possess a great part of the cotton-growing territory, will secure its speedy export with or without the will of the planters.

It is nearly half a century since an enemy appeared before New Orleans. That enemy was repulsed with a slaughter which renders memorable the plains of Chalmette. But this time an army captures the city almost without loss of blood—though it has doubled its population many times since then. Such are the advances made by science; and such are the irresistible powers which the nation now brings into the field against its enemies.

A TRUE SENTIMENT.—The Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, in a late speech in the House of Representatives, against negro emancipation, said:

How will you execute a decree of emancipation which will set free the slaves of the South upon the soil and among a people the whole body of whom are opposed to it, and who have taken up arms in rebellion against this very idea of negro equality? It can only be done by the presence of a large army, sufficient to prevent the white race from re-enslaving the black, and by waging a constant war upon the people of our race for the protection of the black race. How long would it be endured by the Northern people that a war should be waged upon the people of their own race at the South to make the blacks their equals? I do not believe that any party could retain power at the North upon such an issue.

THE FIELD WORK AT YORKTOWN.—A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in relating the incidents of a visit to the outposts of the Union army at Yorktown, says:

We passed through the woods which exhibited a large open space in front of the rebel works, observed our men throwing up earthworks, and halted behind those constructed for a portion of the Hudson River Artillery, which were blazing away at the rebel defences, about a quarter of a mile in front. The practice of our guns failed to call forth any reply from the enemy. Looking over the guns, the figures of the rebels could be distinctly seen with the naked eye walking on the parapet of the Fort. From their extreme reserve in not replying to the compliments of our battery, it was supposed they would make an attempt to capture it to-night. To prevent surprise of this kind, our pickets are to be extended, under the cover of darkness, to a position pointed out to me, which was startling to contemplate.

This leads me to observe that too much honor cannot be accorded to the noble volunteers, who are indiscriminately selected for this dangerous duty. Soft handed gentlemen and hardy mechanics alike go forth to labor or attack, and handle the shovel, the pick, and the rifle with equal skill. At night one beholds companies of men thus equiped pass out from the main camps to throw up entrenchments in front of the enemy under cover of darkness.—They return at daybreak, and where the preceding day was a level field is to be seen a powerfully constructed work, behind which is placed the most approved agents of modern warfare. Here is incessant energy, which brings us nearer and nearer to the decisive struggle that shall yield us our most devoutly wished for peace. Not less active are the rebels. Their defences are of a formidable character, and they must be posted in great strength, as is evidenced in the boldness and self-reliance which seems to characterize all their movements.

A CONFESSION.—After the capture of Island No 10, two Confederate mail bags were found ready to be sent away. In a letter to the Hon. A. M. Gentry, of Texas, from a rebel Colonel, the following passage occurs:

I tell you, Colonel, that there is no use in further resistance. We have neither the men nor the money to carry on the war. Our troops are utterly demoralized, and heart-sick and home-sick. My regiment has not been paid a cent in five months and to-day, I, who you know am worth, in ordinary times, one hundred thousand dollars, am obliged to borrow the price of the postage upon this letter. How can men be expected to fight under such circumstances?

Gen. Magruder has two Col. Wallaces in his army at Yorktown, one of whom, like the General himself, is an inveterate whisky drinker. They ought to call him Corn Wallace.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J L. MACDONALD. Editor

SHAKOPEE, MAY 10 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Minnesota:

You are requested to meet in Delegate Convention, at St. Paul, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 M.

It is of the first importance that the sentiments of the tried and proved Democracy of the various States should have organized opportunities of declaring itself upon the subjects now convulsing the Republic. To this end an earlier and more numerous Convention than usual in Minnesota, has been judged advisable. The number of Delegates usually apportioned to the counties has been doubled; and it is earnestly enjoined upon *friends of the Union* as it was, and as it only can be, that they commence at once the work of organization and preparation to send up to St. Paul the full number of Delegates allotted by the Committee.

It is recommended that, in the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention, reference be had to the NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS; so that, after an authoritative expression of the Democratic sentiment of the State upon the thrilling circumstances of the country shall have been obtained and expressed, conventions of the two Districts can proceed to distinct organizations, and nominate or adjourn to such times and places as they may respectively determine.

All who are inclined to step up to the help of the Union against its open and furtive foes in the North, as well as the South—who see no benefit but much evil to the North and South in the proposed conversion of the war into one for interfering with the prerogatives of States, and forcing into freedom those who have not asked for it, and who never can be citizens of the United States—who are opposed to being grievously taxed to pay citizens of other States for negroes to infest and corrupt Northern communities—who view with alarm, violence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution under any pretence, and would rebuke the corruption at Washington which has scandalized the Republic and the age; are cordially invited to come up to the work, as Democrats of old, to snatch their beloved country from destruction and start it in a new career of peace, prosperity and fraternity.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be as follows:

Anoka	4	Benton	2	Blue Earth	[illegible]
Brown	6	Carver	6	Chisago	[illegible]
Dakota	14	Dodge	6	Faribault	[illegible]
Fillmore	18	Freeborn	6	Hennepin	[illegible]
Goodhue	12	Houston	10	LeSueur	[illegible]
McLeod	2	Meeker	2	Morrison	[illegible]
Mower	4	Nicollet	4	Olmsted	[illegible]
Ramsey	16	Rice	10	Scott	[illegible]
Sherburne	2	Sibley	6	Stearns	[illegible]
Steele	4	Wabashaw	14	Winona	[illegible]
Waseca	4	Wright	6	Washington	[illegible]

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to Two Delegates each.

WM. P. MURRAY, C. W. NASH,
JOHN B. BRISBIN, JOHN BELL,
F. C. ROOSEVELT, W. SPRIGG HALL,
THOMAS E. MASSEY, EUGENE M. WILSON,
RICHARD G. MURPHY.
Democratic State Committee.

ST. PAUL, May 6, 1862.

The Evacuation of Yorktown.

We this week lay before our readers the the anouncement of another great victory of the Union Army—the taking of Yorktown by GEN. McCLELLAN. The rebels are retreating towards Richmond and our troops are at West Point. As it appears that the rebel army or a portion of them, were about to make a stand at or near Williamsburg, we may expect to hear of the retreat being intercepted, and a portion of the rebel army captured. So says the telegraph.

We do not believe however that the rebels will make a stand before arriving at Richmond —if they do there. Our own opinion is that they will also abandon Richmond, Petersburg and City Point, and retire into the interior, where they will be out of reach of our gunboats. They are unable to resist the approach of those powerful and effective engines of war.

The taking of Yorktown is a brilliant triumph, and successful vindication of the military genius of GEN. McCLELLAN. Still as it was compuritively a bloodless victory, we expect to hear his enemies assail him for not securing the same result at the cost of several thousand valuable lives; by making a more impetuous attack upon the enemy. But let McCLELLAN pursue the course which he has marked out, and the Nation and history will class him among the greatest generals of modern times.

The evacuation of Yorktown cannot but have a most discouraging and demoralizing effect upon the rebels. One after another every important point is slipping from their grasp, and they are compeled to retreat leaving behind them large quantities of valuable arms and amunition. *Sic transit gloria*—Secesh.

Democratic State Convention

We have not time nor space this week, to refer at length to the call for a Democratic State Convention, which we publish elsewhere, and we feel that it is not necessary that we should. The importance of a thorough and complete organization of the Democratic party, in this, as in every State, is apparent to all candid minds. The Democracy of Minnesota have never been more determined to wrest this State from the thraldom of fanatics. The bugle has been sounded, the call has gone forth, and we will only say "Up guards and at them."

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The naval appropriation bill, signed by the President on the 17th inst., provides as follows:

Purchase and alteration of vessels	$2,530,000
Purchase of additional vessels	2,000,000
Purchase of nautical instruments, books, &c	20,000
Repairs at Observatory, freight, &c.	3,000
Ordnance foundry at Washington.	50,000
Ordnance	1,000,000
To finish the Stevens battery	783,294
For iron clad war vessels	13,000,000
Total	$19,386,294

In regard to the Stevens battery the bill provides that

In the contract for the completion of said vessel it shall be stipulated that no part of the money claimed by Edwin A. Stevens to have been heretofore expended by him upon said vessel shall be refunded until the amount of said claim shall be established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the payment of said sum shall be contingent upon the success of said vessel as an iron-clad sea going steamer, to be determined by the President, and such contract shall stipulate the time within which the vessel shall be completed: provided, nevertheless, that said money shall not be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of opinion that the same will secure to the public service an efficient steam battery.

The fourth section of this bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to commute the navy ration of coffee and sugar for the extract of coffee combined with milk and sugar, provided that he considers the change conducive to the health of the service, and provided, also, that it is acceptable to the men.

THERE are many persons who believe in Henry Ward Beecher as if he were a God. We quote for their information an extract from a late sermon of his. It is seldom that Beecher says anything we can approve of, but when he does, we appreciate it at its full value, as we do this:

"He thought that the habit of arresting men and throwing them into prison without allegations or trials was wrong. There might occasionally be an extreme instance where the authorities would be justified in detaining a man without a charge; but it was a dangerous thing in a free government for those in power to take a man's liberty from him without the opportunity of a trial, and it was a dangerous thing for a people to submit to have it done and never speak. [This remark was greeted with demonstrations of applause.] Let them uphold the Government; but they should not forget that our Government stood on great principles, and those principles should not be violated. Nor should the press be muzzled unless it was shown that free speech and free printing were liable to overthrow the Government. It was bad policy and a dangerous precedent to take away the freest liberty of public printing, for the Government will as well take away the air we breathe as to take away the liberty of printing. He uttered his solemn warning that we were going upon dangerous ground when we imprison men without trial, and when we take away from the press its absolute freedom. If this is treason, he added, then I shall be a traitor again and forever."

CRIMES ENCOURAGED IN NEGROES FOR WHICH WHITE MEN ARE SOMETIMES HANGED.—A Des Moines correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:

This town—being on the line of the underground railroad from Northern Missouri to Canada, via Grinnell, the Iowa Oberlin—is becoming infested with a set of lazy, thieving "contrabands;" and vile and villanous as they are, or have got to be, in the absence of the wholesome restraints incident to a time of peace, they absolutely receive a greater degree of consideration and a more certain immunity from the consequences of crime, from the negro-worshiping class of our people, than white men who have made themselves amenable to punishment. To illustrate: Some two or three months since two white men were arrested here on a charge of stealing horses in Missouri. There was no testimony against them to which a jury would for a moment listen with a view to convict. Still, one of them was sent to jail on suspicion, the other discharged, and the property taken from them: how it was disposed of I do not know, as no claimant ever appeared for it; the lawyers probably got the lion's share of it. This action may have been all right; I do not find fault with it; but a day or two since, three runaway negroes, or "contrabands" in military phrase, arrived here from Andrew county, Missouri, with four horses in their possession, which they confessed to have stolen before they left. So far from being arrested for their acknowledged crime, they were applauded—their horses were sold in the street at public outcry, by a city auctioneer, who prefaced the sale with the announcement that they were stolen, and the proceeds were paid over to the dusky thieves, grinning their delight at this pleasant and successful issue of their crime.—White men hanged in this immediate neighborhood, by a mob, for the same offence precisely which thus receives commendation and reward, its perpetrators being negroes.

BURNING OF COTTON.—A letter from Washington, N. C., to the New York *Tribune*, dated March 25, says:

The recent order issued by the rebel authorities at Richmond, to burn all the cotton, has been carried into effect all through these eastern counties, and we hear that the whole Southern Confederacy is illuminated by the cotton fires from one end to the other. Armed bands detailed for this duty are riding night and day all throughout this State, seizing the cotton from every planter, Union and rebels alike, and applying the torch. Our route from Newbern to this city was illuminated by the cotton fires, and on arriving here we learn that rich and poor alike are obliged to deliver up this costly material to cotton burners, who are authorized to shoot down the first man who refuses to deliver up his cotton for this purpose. The rebel Cabinet and Congress were recently placed in possession of a secret understanding entered into between Secretary Seward and the French and English Governments, which is to the effect that Mr. Seward has promised France and England all the cotton they want as soon as our armies get possession of the South, on condition that neither of these Powers were to interfere with our blockade. So say the Richmond papers.—Hence this general destruction of the cotton, and the recent act by the Confederate Congress, that makes it a severe penalty for any planter who shall put in a cotton crop this year.

THE REBEL ARMY AT YORKTOWN.—The correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

It is now ascertained beyond doubt that the rebel forces are under the command of Generals Lee, Johnson and Magruder, whose combined strength must be between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifty thousand men. The disposition of this force probably is as follows:

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson commands the centre, defending the approach to Richmond with 60,000 men. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder the right wing, facing the rear and intrenched at Yorktown, with 50,000, while Gen. Robert Lee, with a force of 40,000 on the left wing, protects an attempt to enter Richmond by a flank movement on the extreme left. If this be the disposition of their forces, the development of General McClellan's plans (always through some mysterious agency revealed to them,) may necessitate a change in their tactics. It was therefore the part of a wise General to make sure first that he should not be driven off the peninsula before he attempted to perform that operation on the enemy. It is now done, and although I am not at liberty to say what measures have been taken, yet I may predict that Yorktown must surrender or be evacuated within a short time. It was necessary to bring up the siege trains to demolish the formidable works of the enemy. They have arrived: how many and where they are, I am not allowed to state.

Bonner's *Ledger* of this week thus speaks of the "rewards of merit" in these days:

Edwin D. Morgan, the peaceful and placid Governor of the State of New York, who never smelt gunpowder in his life, and has not half the military capacity of many a lieutenant in our army, has been made a full Major General, while John E. Wool, who has been more than fifty years in the service of the United States, and whose whole military career is ablaze with glory, is a major only *by Brevet.*

PELICAN.—We saw on our streets a day or two since an enormous pelican—measuring seven feet from tip to tip, with a bill 12 inches in length. It was shot on Rice Lake.—*Stillwater Messenger.*

Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL

YORKTOWN EVACUATED.

REBELS FALLING BACK.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF STORES CAPTURED.

McCLELLAN IN PURSUIT.

Gunboats up York River.

30 MILES TO RICHMOND.

REBEL ARMY DEMORALIZED.

CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following report has just been received from Fortress Monroe:

Yorktown was evacuated last night. We now occupy the enemy's works. They left a large amount of camp equipage and guns which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 4, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have captured guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. We hold the entire rebel works which our engineers report very strong.

I have thrown my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit supported by infantry. I shall move Franklin's division and as much more as I can transport by water to West Point, today. No time shall be lost. Gunboats have gone up York river.

Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall push the enemy to the wall.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

LATER DISPATCH FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 4th,—7 P. M.

To Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my aid left, Smith's division of Infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his works, although I have not heard.

The enemy's force is strong, but I have force enough up there to ensure all purposes. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued.

The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels.

The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works—near wells and springs, near flagstaffs, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c.

Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner, some four or five killed and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE FROM YORKTOWN.

We entered the enemy's works at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Their rear guard deserted it four hours before.

Everything was found in utter confusion.—About fifty pieces of heavy artillery were left spiked.

We found a large amount of medical stores ammunition, camp equipage, tents and private property of the officers.

Negroes who were found there say that the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river.

Several deserters have come into our lines. One states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels. That they learned the success of our gunboats in the York and James rivers, which would cut off their communications.

General Johnson gave orders to evacuate on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was done.

Magruder is said to have strenuously opposed the evacuation, saying if they could not whip the rebels here, they could not anywhere in Virginia.

General Lee, the rebel Commander-in Chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and examined McClellan's works minutely, after which it is supposed he recommended the evacuation, deeming his works untenable.

The deserters agree that their troops were much demoralized and disheartened when the order came to evacuate was given, as all anticipated a fight there.

The rebels had 100,000 men on the Peninsula, and 400 pieces of field artillery. It is believed the rebels have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand. General Stoneman commands a large force of cavalry and artillery, and is pursuing the enemy. He will probably come up with their rear before night if they remain near Williamsburg.

Our gunboats have passed Yorktown and are now shelling the shores on the way up the river. Following them are a number of vessels loaded with troops to effect a landing.

An official report just received, says the enemy left seventy-one guns in their works.

At Gloucester Point, guns and ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter just come in, reports Jeff. Davis with Lee on Wednesday, and after consultation with prominent officers, all agreed to the evacuation except Magruder.

It is certain the rebels received reinforcements on Thursday by steamers from Richmond, but did not disembark. General Johnson's baggage has just been captured.

D. B. Lathrop, telegraph operator, was mortally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.

FOREIGN POWERS WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—[*Times'* dispatch.]—The French Minister went to Richmond to assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation is impossible; that a continuance of hostilities by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even worse than the United States, and that a resort to guerilla warfare as proposed when their arms are destroyed, would demoralize society and be simply a return to barbarism. The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world, which all civilized nation will unite in requiring of them.

TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Finance Committee have determined to report the tax bill tomorrow or Tuesday at farthest. They have been unable to make many important changes contemplated, and will probably leave whisky and tobacco unchanged. It is a singular fact, worthy of note in Congress, that no remonstrance from any quarter has been made against a high tariff upon these articles, but dealers and manufacturers are all in favor of placing it at the highest figure; this will probably be done either in the Senate or by a Committee of Conference.

CAPTURE OF FORT MACON.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Captain Worden, of the Navy, with dispatches from Gen. Burnside, has just arrived. He reports that Fort Macon was taken after eleven hours' bombardment.

Four hundred prisoners were taken. Col. White, late of the Ordnance Department, commanded at Fort Macon. Loss on our side one killed and eleven wounded.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

A Hard Fought Battle.

THE ENEMY DEFEATED!

GEN. McCLELLAN OCCUPIES JOHNSON'S CAMP.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of a hard fought action yesterday, by Hancock's Brigade. The engagement had the effect to turn the left of the enemy's line of works.

The enemy abandoned their entire line during the night, leaving all of his sick and wounded in our hands.

The loss yesterday was very severe.

We have some 300 men wounded, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners.

Their loss is heavy—our victory complete.

I have sent cavalry in pursuit. The conduct of our men was excellent, with scarcely an exception.

The enemy's works were extensive and exceedingly strong.

Our loss in Hooker's division is heavy, but very little in other parts of the field.

Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over 25 killed and wounded.

We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

The rebels are flying from Williamsburg towards Richmond. G. B. McCLELLAN.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM McCLELLAN.

General McClellan telegraphs from Johnson's headquarters as follows:

The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food on account of the roads.

Very few wagons have yet come up. I am authorized to follow the examples of other Generals and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of the regiments.

[Signed,] G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Official Circulars to Foreign Ministers.

New Orleans and other Ports to be Opened.

PANIC IN RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following important circulars have been addressed to the Foreign Ministers announcing the reopening of communication with Southern cities reconquered from the insurgents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to state for your information that the mails are now allowed to go to and from New Orleans and other places which, having been heretofore seized by insurgents, have since been recovered and are now re-occupied by the land and naval forces of the United States.

It is proper however to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails as far as the Government finds it necessary for the public safety.

I am, sir, your obedient servent,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

SOUTHERN PORTS TO BE OPENED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to state for the information of your government, that a collector has been appointed by the President, for New Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports which will be made known by proclamation.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

PANIC IN RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[*Tribune's* correspondent.]—We have news from Richmond via Fredericksburg of importance,—the people of the rebel Capital are panic stricken. The wealthy citizens are packing up their furniture and sending it out of the country.

An apparently intoxicated person the past week, passing by the tobacco warehouses where our soldiers are confined, cried out to them "cheer up boys, McClellan or McDowell will be here in a few." The sentries shot him dead.

McDOWELL ENTERS FRED'KSBURG.

Our commanding General galloping into Fredericksburg yesterday afternoon, with his staff, were received with closed doors. Not a door open of house or store, and not a face to be seen except now and then that of a curious damsel peering through half closed blinds at the cavalcade of Yankees.

OPENING OF PORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It is the intention of the President to issue a proclamation in a few days, opening the ports of Newbern, Beaufort, Savannah, Fernandina, and New Orleans to the trade of the world. This important measure will relieve the administration of any international embarrassment, and will largely tend to restore the *entente cordiale* between the two sections of the country.

From McClellan's Command.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The Fortress Monroe letter to the *American*, dated yesterday, says that General McClellan's advance is beyond Williamsburg, that our gunboats are at West Point, having on their way captured or destroyed many rebel transports.

A force had been landed at West Point, and had destroyed a railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The following is taken from the *American's* special Fortress Monroe letter:

The French steamer Gossandi came down from Yorktown, bringing the French Minister, and Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

We learn that up to one o'clock, the steamers with General Franklin's division had not gone beyond Yorktown. Waiting to hear from above.

One of the gunboats which went up York river on Sunday morning has returned. She reports that she found the river unobstructed, that our gunboats had reached West Point, and that a force had been landed, and a bridge on the road to Richmond destroyed.

Several rebel transports were overtaken going up, and burned, those on board escaping, while others were captured.

Latest advices state that General McClellan is with the advance and supposed to be before Williamsburg, in which direction there has been heard brisk cannonading all day.

Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James river from Richmond, and when near Newport News was run ashore on the south side of the river. Her singular movements attracted considerable attention. The men were seen to take to their boats and pull for Newport News. They said they had intentionally ran her ashore for the purpose of reaching our line, and that she contained 60 tons of coal for the Merrimac. Several boats were immediately manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this to be impossible they set her on fire and burned her to the water's edge.

The Merrimac was in sight at the time but did not venture to save the vessel. The crew were taken to headquarters and they gave a deplorable account of affairs in Richmond.—The rebel troops regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion sheer folly.

Savannah Surrendered.

REBEL GUNBOATS BURNED.

BATON ROUGE CAPTURED.

THE CONFEDERATE ARSENAL SEIZED.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following was received by the Secretary of War this morning:

The Richmond *Examiner* of May 2d, contains the annexed news items:

SAVANNAH, May 2.—A dispatch to the *Republican* from a Corinth correspondent dated the 29th of April, says the enemy have been reinforced and are advancing. There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to-day this side of Monterey.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of to-day says that F. D. Renshaw, Confederate States Navy Agent, telegraphed from Point Alabichee, on the 24th, that seven of our gunboats have been fired after being overpowered by the enemy. The Navy Department had received similar news last Saturday, but it is not known what boats are referred to.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—Gen. Lawton has formerly communicated to the City Council his determination to surrender the city. The Council have resolved to sustain General Lawton.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Dr. Fowlkes, editor, has been arrested for publishing an article calculated to array the Planters against the government.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—The Federals have captured a small battery of two guns near White Point, 22 miles from Charleston. Gen. Evans has sent a force to look after the Yankees.

CHICAGO, May 2.—By a special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo, direct from the fleet, we learn of the capture of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the Confederate arsenal.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

UNION LOSS 13,763.

REBEL LOSS 20,000.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The *Commercial* has from its correspondent with the army of Gen. Halleck, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

McClernand's division, killed 251; wounded 1351; missing, 236.

W. H. L. Wallace's, killed, 228; wounded 1633; missing, 1163.

Lew. Wallace's, killed, 43; wounded, 257; missing, 5.

Hurlbut's, killed, 313; wounded, 1449; missing, 223.

Sherman's, killed, 437; wounded, 1402; missing, 487.

Prentiss', killed, 196; wounded, 562; missing, 180.

Crittenden's, killed 80; wounded, 410; missing, 27.

Nelson's, killed, 93; wounded 612; missing 10.

McCook's, killed 93; wounded 612; missing 11.

Total killed 1,735. Total wounded, 7,882. Total missing, 3,956. Total killed, wounded and missing, 13,762.

About 300 wounded have since died.

Our burial parties report between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels found dead on the field.

Beauregard lost not less than 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the sick and used up and panic stricken during his movement from Corinth upon Pittsburg.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE IRON VESSEL EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Per Hammonia.—The steamer China arrived out on the 21st, Etna and Jura, 23d.

The steamer Wisbreck with military stores for Canada is missing.

The Admirality had ordered all wooden corvettes, sloops and gunboats to be iron plated and converted into powerful floating armstrong batteries—work to be commenced immediately. The royal sovereign is in course of conversation to a Cupola and will have a beak below water, according as a powerful ram.

Eight thousand Montenegrines and 3,000 insurgents attacked the Turks near Niksich. The insurgents were repulsed eight times. The Montenegrines fled, leaving 600 dead on the field. Three hundred and and fifty three Turks were killed and many wounded.

ITALY.—General Goyon had ordered the Brigand Chief, Centrillos, into arrest and seized one hundred thousand cartouch boxes and four hundred brigand uniforms.

Garibaldi is forming rifle clubs.

The clergy at Lecco had sent an address bearing signatures to the Pope, praying him to renounce the temporal sway and bless Italy.

Irish News.

On the 5th of April, an accident occurred at the new works at Carlisle Fort, which resulted in severe injuries to two laboring men, named Callaghan and Mahony. It appears that a mass of rock was being blasted and the two men, although at a considerable distance, were struck by some fragments. Mahony received a fracture on the skull, and Callaghan a blow on the side and some internal injuries. They were both carried to the North Infirmary, where they now lie.

The Cork *Examiner* of the 9th of April, announces the arrival in that city on the previous day, of the celebrated prize fighter, J. C. Heenan, accompanied by his brother. He left the same night by the mail train, probably for Maryboro', where his relatives reside.

On the night of the 4th of April, a threatening notice was posted on the door of a house belonging to Mr. John Burns, signed "Captain Rock," and threatening him with death if he had anything to do with land belonging to the widow Kelly without compensating her for it.

The Westmeath *Guardian* says: "Mrs. Shuldham has, with her usual liberality, given directions that sixty families in and about Ballymahon be provided with a quantity of coal for the next three weeks, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather."

The O'Donoghue, M.P., has generously forgiven his tenantry one-fourth of their rent for the year ending March 31st. In addition to this, he has given leases to all his tenants, and allowed them for all improvements on their land and houses.

A man named Clarke, in the parish of Magillan, lately resolved to abstain from food, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Rev. Wm. Dysort, rector of the parish, he persisted in doing so for eleven days, when it was found that he had become insane, and he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the 9th of April, to take measures to relieve the distress in the west of Ireland. Speeches were delivered by John Fras. Maguire, M.P., Myles O'Reilly, M.P., Mr. Cullen and others. A subscription was taken up for immediate necessities.

The new National Bank at Lismore, was opened on the 7th of April, under the auspices of Albert Milikin, Esq.

On the 1st of April, Richard Crowdle, the strange knight, who called himself "Lord Waterford's Poet," died in the Callan Workhouse Fever Hospital. His rhyming was of the most *outre* description.

A dispatch dated, Crossmaglen, March 29th, says: "Mr. Murdock, a farmer, at Shinrone, received two threatening notices through the Forkhill Post Office—the last on the 24th ult.—threatening him with death if he did not resign a small land agency which he recently was appointed to in the neighborhood of Forkhill.

The Munster *News* of April 12th, says:—"The country has seldom worn a finer appearance in Spring, than at present. The incessant moisture has stimulated an extraordinary growth of grass of more than usual greenness. The quantity and color are in fact scarcely natural. If dry warm weather followed, all would be well. The wheat crop looks well; but the quantity of land under potatoes is less than last year, and the condition of the soil renders it impossible to sow oats in many places. Agricultural operations are in general backward; and farmers are by no means sanguine that this year will repair the losses of the last."

A few days since there was found on Trosian Mountain, county Antrim, a man's head, no other human remains being visible in the neighborhood. The head was brought to the district constabulary station, where it was examined by Dr. Stone. Diligent search has been made, but no part of the trunk or limbs has been discovered, nor is there any person missing in the neighborhood. The case is completely enveloped in mystery.

The Catholics of Carrickmacross recently entertained the Rev. John Hoey, and presented him with an address and testimonial, on his promotion, by the Bishop of Clogher, to the parish of Newbliss. The testimonial consisted of a magnificent chalice and ciborium.

The Coleraine *Chronicle* says of the state of the sewed muslin trade: "Unusual animation characterizes this branch of industry among us just now, owing to the anxiety of manufacturers to provide finished specimens of a superior class of goods for the coming Exhibition. Several of the local agents are giving employment at rates relatively remunerative; and we are informed a number of exceedingly valuable and beautiful pieces of embroidery are being executed. We have good grounds for hope that the animation at present characterizing the business will be felt all over Ireland and Scotland, and result in permanent advantage to both."

Miscellaneous News Items.

GEN. ROSECRANS.—The Grand Jury of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia, have sent a memorial to the President of the United States, asking that General Rosecrans be made a Major General. They state that in the discharge of his duties as commander of the Department of Western Virginia, he has not only proved himself a skilled and accomplished soldier, but a man possessing rare qualifications in the difficult task of restoring to our people the ordinary and peaceful operations of our civil government and laws, and that his promotion having been earned by meritorious service and good conduct, it is due to the General and the Government, and will be hailed by the people of Western Virginia as the just and suitable reward of an officer who has won for himself their most grateful admiration and warm personal regard."

FROM MEXICO.—We have important advices from Mexico, by an arrival at this port from Havana. The Spanish war steamer Ulloa arrived at Havana on the 17th ult., having left Vera Cruz on the 6th. An unsatisfactory conference has been held between the Allied commanders, at the conclusion of which the French General declared his intention to march with his forces immediately upon the city of Mexico, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the act. The English and Spanish commanders therefore decided upon withdrawing their forces, and at last accounts were about to commence the march back to Vera Cruz. The Reactionary Party in Mexico had made preparations for a final campaign against the Juarez Government, and the movement was apparently a very formidable one. The execution of Gen. Robles Pezuela as a traitor has caused great excitement, and was adding strength to the Reactionary cause.

A suit of the heirs of Stephen Girard against the City of Philadelphia, which has been on trial in Pottsville for some days, was decided on April 25, in favor of the heirs.—This suit was for real estate in that county, and the recovery was sought by the heirs on the ground that the clause in the will requiring a perpetual accumulation of the rents and surplus was void, and it was so held by the Court.

The following is the resolution of censure on Simon Cameron, adopted in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 75 against 45:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money, and authorizing him to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guaranty for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contract, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service and deserves the censure of this House.

THE MERRIMAC.—The Washington *Star* publishes the following dispatch, dated Fortress Monroe, April 23d:

From the refugees that reached here this morning, we hear that the Merrimac is being plated three feet lower, (under water,) and sunk in the water a foot deeper than before. We also learn that the rebel plan is to board the Monitor with twenty men armed with mallets and wedges, pre-arranged, to wedge up (spike) her turret port holes in an instant.—This was expected, and I am happy to be able to say, has been thoroughly guarded against by changes made in the Monitor's means of defence.

Secretary Welles has issued instructions to the Flag Officers of blockading squadrons, dated April 30th, as follows:

The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the Southern coast, renders it imperative that every precaution be used by officers commanding vessels, to continue the present excellent sanitary condition of their crews.

The large number of contrabands affords an opportunity to provide in every department of the ship, and to prepare for boats' crews acclimated labor. Flag Officers are therefore required to obtain the services of these persons for the country, by enlisting them freely in the Navy, with their own consent, rating them as boys at from eight to ten dollars a month and one ration. Let monthly returns be made of the number of this class of persons employed on each vessel under your command.

General George B. Crittenden, son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and brother of the Union General, Thomas L. Crittenden, has resigned his commission in the rebel army on account of bad treatment, and it is stated will settle in Texas.

Judge Daniel McCook, father of General Alexander McDowell McCook and General Robert I. McCook, has gone to Pittsburg Landing to offer his services in the next fight. Judge McCook has seven sons in the Union army.

Senator Grimes has introduced a bill limiting the number of Major Generals to twenty, and of Brigadiers to two hundred. He expressed the general disgust of the Senate at the recent nomination of a batch of men in no wise distinguished.

The Colored persons in the District of Columbia, are memorializing Congress to provide a region of country somewhere in Central America, to which they can emigrate, not wishing to remain permanently in the District since it has become free.

Parson Brownlow has been commissioned by Gov. Tod as Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Regiment Colonel, Campbell. The appointment was made at the request of the officers and men. The new Chaplain said: "I accept the commission upon the condition that I will preach to, and pray for, the regiment from here to the State line after which, in God's name, I will exhort them to fight, and take a hand myself."

Rev. Mr. Weyant, a Baptist minister of Bellville, O., got himelf into trouble last week in defending his son from arrest for desertion from the army. A lieutenant and party who were after him, broke into the house, the minister was knocked down by a stick of wood and himself and two sons taken prisoners. The reverend gentleman says if he cannot defend his own domicil, he don't think he cares about being an American citizen any longer.

The end of Know Nothingism in the Empire State is signally marked by the recent action of the State Legislature in the passage of Senator Connelly's church property bill. A few years ago when the dark lantern party were in power, they enacted a law disabling the Catholics to hold their church property through the agency of ecclesiastics. That law is now repealed by a large majority of the Senate, and in the lower House by a unanimous vote. So fades the last lurid ray of the dark lantern in New York.

The Emperor Napoleon, rather then quarrel with his legislature, has withdrawn his proposition to endow General Montaupan, whom he had lately created Count de Palikao, with $50,000 per annum during his own life, and also during the lives of his heirs. It was only last year that Napoleon allowed his legislature to have liberty of speech and action. They have liberty of speech and action. They have commenced to exercise their newly-acquired power by refusing to grant an hereditary annuity for a man and his heirs, on the demand of the Emperor. They are willing to let the successful general and newly made count have it for life, but here they rest.

ANGELS OF MERCY.—A letter from Pittsburg Landing states that such is the term applied to the Sanitary Committees, physicians and nurses by the brave soldiers whose wounds have been dressed and sad condition cared for by the good Samaritans who flocked to the scene of distress from all portions of the West. At one time there were over twenty steamboats at the landing bearing people vieing with each other in doing good. The wounded and sick have all been removed to well prepared hospitals or their homes, and Gen. Halleck has telegraphed that nothing more need be sent to Pittsburg Landing.

An old bachelor says he used to be terribly bitten by mosquitoes until he got married when the blood-thirsty villians found out that his wife was much the tenderest, and he hasn't been troubled since. Talk of the selfishness of old backelors.

A new projectile has been invented in New York, whose peculiarity is the expansion of the ball to the width of three feet. It is said to be like a man with a wheelbarrow—carrying all before it. When this ball opens a lively time may be looked fore.

The Indians have stolen the stock from nearly every station between Forts Laramie and Bridger, and killed several men. They burned one station and threatened the entire destruction of the Overland Mail company's property. All attempts to carry the mails are abandoned for the present.

Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, is engaged at London in modelling a fountain for Lady Marian Alford. Her Zenobia is on the way to London, for the Great Exhibition and she has received a large number of new commissions, mostly from England.

A WOUNDED IRISHMAN'S WIT.—The following incident occurred at Pea Ridge:—One of our boys was in the heat of the fight, wounded in both feet by a cannon ball. Our forces having fallen back, his Irish wit was brought into play. Seeing a big secesh coming by, he presented his musket, made the fellow surrender, shoulder him and in this position he rode into our lines, when he delivered Mr. Butternut over as a prisoner.

OFFICE SEEKERS SWARMING TO WASHINGTON.—Washington is already crowded with applicants for appointments under the new tax bill. When it shall become necessary to select tax gatherers there will be a vast army of willing souls from which to select.

A hoop skirt firm at New Haven, has introduced a desirable improvement by making the articles with suspenders, by which the weight is borne on the shoulders, as it should be.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES WANTED.—Dr. Hewitt, Medical Director at Pittsburg Landing, informs a letter writer that what they need most, and will need in case of another battle, are bandages, and coarse bed sacks to put the wounded on, (no danger of too many of them) concentrated beef and chicken, and musquito bars.

SOUND PLATFORM.—The Richmond (Ky.) *Messenger*, the publication of which was suspended during secession rule, in appearing again, plants itself on a sound platform, as follows: "To restore the Union, to hang the leading traitors, to pardon the people, and to stand by the Constitution."

"ONE IDEA" OF LIBERTY.—The Radical Abolitionist's idea of Liberty is,—"Main Law." "No Church that is not my Church," "No God that is not my God," "No Bible that is not the Bible, as I understand it," "No Constitution that is not as Wendell Phillips, or Charles Sumner expounds it."—*New York Express.*

THE Boston *Post* says a pleasant rumor got currency that a conscientious United States Representative is lying in wait for chicory, intending at a suitable time to see that it is taxed higher than coffee, so as to stop the adulteration of this beverage.

In Springfield, Illinois, President Lincoln's home, the democrats elected their city ticket by about 200 majority.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - John Laudenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - O. W. Pewtherer.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1862, a Federal Tax of two mills on the dollar has been levied on the real and personal property on the tax Duplicate of 1861, which will be chargeable with interest after June 1, 1862, at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, and at the rate of twenty per cent per annum after the 1st of September 1862 until paid.

The Treasurer is required to collect by levy and distress all remaining delinquent on the personal property duplicate after the 30th of June 1862.

The Treasurer will receive said tax at his office in Shakopee.

J. R. ASHLEY County Auditor,
2w JOHN EBERT County Treasurer.

Notice to Liquor Dealers.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the office of the County Auditor on Monday the 12th day of May for the purpose of hearing applications for and granting LICENCES. By the action of the late Legislature the minimum rate has been reduced to Ten dollars. All parties interested will please take notice and have their bonds ready.

Proceedings will be immediately instituted against all persons found violating the provisions of the License act after that date.

By order of the board of Co. Commissioners.
HERMAN H. STRUNK Chm'n.
Attest, J. R. ASHLEY Co. Auditor.
March 26, 1862—n15w4.]

FOR SALE.

The Grass that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season.
Apply to the undersigned or agent.
THO'S J. GALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Creek, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Geleher farm, north of John Someville's place and east of Graffenstall's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 or 60 of which are under cultivation; the whole farm being enclosed with a good fence. There is a good house and granery upon the premises. For further particulars enquire of T. J. Duffy, the Argus office or the undersigned.
Shakopee March 21, 1862. tf.
M. H. DURAND.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted for which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.
T. J. DUFFY.
[v1;n1;tf.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESOTA
SEWING MACHINE
DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the thinnest gauze or the heaviest cloth and leather, we find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINE

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all.
Letter A, Family Machine $45; retail price five months ago in New York city was $55.
A Manufacturing at $60, N. Y. prices 6 mos. ago $75.
B " " 75, " " " " 90.
" " 9.. " " " " 12...

ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE.

Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Price now reduced to $35, formerly sold at $50. The

UNION SEWING MACHINE

Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Sold at $30 and with hemmer $35.
All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or
THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sales Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros.' Bank, Third street, St. Paul.
H. D. RUTHVIN,
n14 General Agent.

COLLER & BROTHER.

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

Among which are

COFFEE, SALERATUS, SUGAR, CANDLES, TEA, SOAP, SYRUPS, TOBACO, VINEGAR, &c. &c.

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Delanes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills:

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET.

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota
[v1;n1;1v.] COLLER & BRO.

H. MORIN.
Wholesale Grocer,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
and dealer in
FLOUR & PORK,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
LIQUORS & CIGARS
CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(SIBLEY'S STONE BLOCK,)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

B. GUENTHER,
DRAPER and TAILOR
Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall
Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.
I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms [v1n1n]

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.
First street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

JOHN SCHWARTZ
Merchant Tailor.
HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE
——:o:——
Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the
Latest Style and Fashion.
The patronage of the public is solicited. (v1;n1;6m.]

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 10, 1862.

Local Department.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

Another Specimen of Republican Dishonesty and Meanness.—We elsewhere publish a list of the United States Grand Jury, drawn for the June term. Upon examining it, we find the names of two-thirds of the editors and publishers of the *Republican* papers of the State, while, to our own knowledge, four-fifths of the whole panel are leading Republicans, and, for ought we know to the contrary, the other few, whom we do not know, may also be the same. We believe such is the fact. One fact we know—no Democratic editor is named in the list. We submit to the consideration of our readers, whether any sane man can believe that such a panel of jurors could have been "*drawn*" fairly. Certainly not! He will see at once another specimen of Black Republican knavery and partisan boldness and corruption, that is astounding.

It is high time for American citizens to become alarmed for their rights, when courts and juries are thus to be made subservient to to politics.

Military Matters.—We learn from the *Pioneer* that Charles Brown, of Red Wing was yesterday elected Sutler to the Fifth Regiment.

Gov. Ramsey has re-appointed Captain Wm. Markham as Captain of company B, Second Minnesota Regiment. The commission was forwarded on Monday, and dates back to the time of Capt. Markham's rejection by the Army Board. Gov. Ramsey received a letter signed by all the Regimental officers of the Regiment, asking that Captain Markham should be reinstated.

Early Vegetables.—Pie plant and asparagus have already been "served up" in this city. We have used the latter—raised in our garden—several days ago.

We might also state that our currant and gooseberry bushes are in bloom. We are of the opinion that Minnesota is not quite so backward as many of those States, whose citizens have been endeavoring to injure her, by resting that impression.

County Conventions.—The call for a State Convention will suggest to our County Democratic Central Committee the propriety of issuing a call for a County Convention, early enough to give the townships time to call the Democrats together and send in delegates.

A Large Shipment.—The *Pioneer* says the Northern Light, on her last down trip, discharged at Prairie du Chien, 58 car loads of wheat and flour, which were shipped principally from this city and way points in Minnesota. This is the largest freight taken into Prairie du Chien by any boat this season.

The Third Regiment.—The Nashville *Union* of the 24th ult., contains an elaborate account of a dress parade of the Third Minnesota Regiment, which was witnessed by Gov. Johnston; who addressed the regiment upon that occasion, and complimented them very highly.

The First German Governor.—Gov. Salomon who was elected Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, and, who by the death of Gov. Harvey, becomes the Governor of the State, is the first naturalized German who has ever occupied the gubernatorial chair in any State in the Union. In politics he is a Democrat, and is spoken of in a very complimentary manner by the press of all parties.

An Interesting Paper.—We shall next week publish a lengthy account of the "First days of the Rebellion," or "Charleston before and after the fall af Fort Sumpter." It is written by R. Thompson formerly of this city, who was the secret correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, during the exciting period referred to above. The article is a thorough *expose* of the intricate machinery of the secession of South Carolina.

The citizens of Shakopee, together with the members of the Fifth Regiment, are subscribing to a fund for the purpose of procuring and presenting to Col. Bergershrode a suitable horse for his position.

New Stock.—John McMullen has received a new stock of goods. He has just returned from the East; where he has purchased a large stock of stoves, hardware, and "other fixins," too numerous to mention. Call and see.

Our readers will notice the change in the schedule of the arrival and departure of the mails, which will be found elsewhere.

On Hand.—D. L. How returned from the East on last Saturday. His new goods are coming, and will soon be here.

Owing to our being absent a portion of this week, editorial and local items are rather meagre in this issue.

United States District Court Jurors.—The following named gentlemen have been drawn as Jurors for the next term of the United States District Court, to be held at Mankato, on the first Monday in June:

GRAND JURORS.

H G Rogers,	D Blakeley,
C F Buck,	O Brown,
Jared Benson,	M A Daily,
Frederick Driscoll,	D Sinclair,
C E Fisher,	Matt D Williams,
A B Webber,	M Cook,
H D Huff,	Wm Mitchell,
A J Vanvoorhies,	John P Owens,
G Warner,	Wm H Mitchell.

PETTIT JURORS

Lyman Matthews,	H H Gilbert,
C C Cole,	Benj Broadbelt,
T J Spafford,	William Harrison,
F E Snow,	J M Williams,
Theran Parsons,	Geo W Clark,
J S Denman,	T Park r.
R N Fiero,	John O Gorman,
J B Brink,	Wm Wakefield,
Henry Morris,	P H Giltner,
Wm Reid,	Wm Storey,
B F Miller,	Hiram Yates,
A Chadwick	Philip Blatt

The Hutchinson Family.—We are informed that this family will sing here on the Tuesday evening the third day of next June.

Ordered Back.—We are informed that Capt. Skaro and Lieut. Cox, of the Saint Peter Guards, 2d Regiment, have been ordered back to their commands—their resignations not having been accepted.

Lieut. Cox presented his resignation because he could not obtain leave of absence on furlough, and having sufficiently recovered his health, is now anxious and ready to return to his post in the regiment. Before the order arrived he had requested Senator Rice to apply to Secretary Stanton for a withdrawal of his resignation. We do not know how soon these officers are to return.—*St. Peter Tribune.*

A Dying Soldier Prays for the President.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* narrates the followidg incident connected with the battle at Warwick Creek, near Yorktown:

Never until we stood by the grave of the Green Mountain Boys did we realize how much stranger is truth than fiction. Your readers will all recollect last summer a private was court-martialed for sleeping on his post out near Chain Bridge on the Upper Potomac. He was convicted; his sentence was death; the finding was approved of by the General, and the day fixed for his execution. He was a youth of more than ordinary intelligence; he did not beg for pardon, but was willing to meet his fate. The time drew near, the stern necessity of war required that an example should be made of some one; his was an aggravated case. But the case reached the ears of the President; he resolved to save him, he signed a pardon and sent it out; the day came. "Suppose," thought the President, "my pardon has not reached him." The telegraph was called into requisition; an answer did not come promptly. "Bring up my carriage," he ordered. It came, and soon the important state papers were dropped, and through the hot, broiling sun and dusty roads he rode to the camp, about ten miles, and saw that the soldier was saved! He has doubtless forgotten the incident, but the soldier did not.—When the Third Vermont charged upon the rifle pits the enemy poured a volley upon them. The first man who fell, with six bullets in his body, was William Scott, of company K. His comrades caught him up, and, his life blood ebbed away, he raised to heaven, amid the din of war, the cries of the dying, and the shouts of the enemy, a prayer for the President, and as he died he remarked to his comrades that he had shown he was no coward and not afraid to die.

Effect of the District of Columbia Emancipation Bill.—Speaking of the Emancipation Bill recently passed by Congress, a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says:

It is the only measure which has passed this Congress as yet to which the approval of Jeff. Davis and Abe Lincoln is jointly given. Davis is, no doubt, the happier over this abolition success, and we know Abe is highly tickled. There is a slight difference in the price of the amusement to the two Presidents. It will consolidate Southern sentiment against the Government and in favor of the rebellion. It will add thousands of men to the armies of the Southern Confederacy. It will weaken Northern confidence in the conservatism and statesmanship of Lincoln, and will add a million of dollars to our taxes to raise the money to pay for these rough-hewn images of God, cut in charcoal, about which the Chadbands, Jellabys, and Aminadab Sleeks of Congress have made so many philanthropic speeches.

The rebels in Richmond will undoubtedly join their allies, the Abolitionists, in Washington, in jubilations and peans over the enactment of this law, which will set a few niggers free, and cause the death by prolonging the war, of thousands of white men. To be an African is to belong to the governing classes.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Shakopee PostOffice on the 9th of May, 1862.

Anton Nicholas,	Logefield Albert
Betts Mathias,	Lastie John
James Sarah Mrs	Lowell H. E. 2
Brown Elizabeth Mrs	McAlmond E Miss
Becker Joseph,	Mcgraw A. Miss
Baltel Joseph,	McDonald J. C.
Jeran Hary,	McCann Patrick
Bureau Moss,	Moley Gottelb Wilhelm
Baker Emily C Miss	Negel Joseph
Crandall Betsey Mrs	Paetz Mathias,
Campbell Ch'oa Mrs	Pieper Anton,
Drucke Kall	Pansburn Sarah Mrs
Dube Fred,	Rotbrock J. H.
Ehlers J Hinrick	Reynolds James,
Eder Christian	Rotenacker W.
Fluel Vogterh	Sprink Jacob,
Freer Alexander	Sausit Mathias,
Glynn Michael	Scott Lucy M. Mrs
Guth Geo,	Shmmer Jacob,
Hickson Robt.	Stephenson Bauty
Hiters H. F.	Selbet Henry,
Heavelin A.	Sander Peter
Kingston J A	Tremmel Johanna
King Nelson,	Vonbank John
Kennedy Tho's	Vahr n Kamp Hannek,
Kennedy Jane Mrs	Warn Hans Miss.
Kreugk Burbel.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised." The letters will be subject to a charge of one cent to pay for advertising.

D. L. HOW, P. M.

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	7 P. M.	7 A. M.
Western "	7 P. M.	3 A. M.
Glencoe,	6 A. M (Tues'y&Fri'y) 7 P. M.	
Faribault,	6 P. M. Wedns'y,	6 A.M. Monday.
Northfield,	6 P.M. Wednsday,	6 A.M. Tuesday.
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 10 P. M. Evening before departure. Western Mail will close at 10 P. M. Glencoe mail closes at 8 P. M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW.
P. M.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the Argus, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear,	15,00
XXX Mlt. ⅌ bbl.	10,00	Siding,	12,00
Lager, ⅌ keg,	1,25	Lath,	2,50@3,50
Beans.		Shingles,	2,50@3,50
White ⅌ bu,	80@00	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ⅌ lb,	10
Firken, ⅌ lb,	8@10	Shot, ⅌ bag,	2,25@2,50
Country, rolls,	10@12	**Molasses**	
Candles		Plantation, ⅌ gal,	60
Tallow, ⅌ lb,	1[illegible]	Sugar House,	75
Star,	20	Golden Syrup,	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ⅌ lb,	8@10	Cut, ⅌ lb,	5
Eastern,	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		⅌ bushel,	50
Rio, ⅌ lb,	20@[illegible]	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguara,	22@[illegible]	White Lead, cwt,	7 to 8,00
Java,	25@[illegible]	Lard Oil, ⅌ gal.,	1,00
Mocha,	25@[illegible]	Neat Foot,	1,50
Eggs		Whale,	1,00
⅌ doz.	[illegible]	Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2,00
Apples, green, bbl.	2,50@3,[illegible]	Kerosene,	[illegible]
dr. ⅌ lb,	6@[illegible]	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ⅌ bu.	1,0[illegible]	Beef, ⅌ lb,	3½ to 4
Peaches, ⅌ lb,	10@12½	Pork,	2 to 3
Raisins box,	3,00@4,[illegible]	Lard,	6 to 8
" ½ box,	1,62@2,[illegible]	**Potatoes**	
Currants, ⅌ lb	1[illegible]	Per bushel,	35
Fish		**Rice**	
Cod, ⅌ lb,	[illegible]	Per lb,	10
White,	8@[illegible]	**Sugar**	
Flour		Brown ⅌ lb,	10@11
Extra, ⅌ bbl.	3,50@4,0[illegible]	Refined,	12@14
Meal, ⅌ cwt.,	[illegible]	Powdered,	14@16
Grain		Crushed,	15@[illegible]
Wheat, ⅌ bbl.	65@50	**Soap**	
Corn,	[illegible]	Common, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Oats,	[illegible]	Castile,	20
Barley,	[illegible]	German,	10
Rye,	[illegible]	**Whiskey**	
Buckwheat,	30	Rectified, ⅌ gal,	30
Lumber		Mongahala,	1,50
Common, ⅌ M,	12,00	Old Bourbon,	2,00@2,80

MILINERY & DRY GOODS.

C. KALVELAGE,
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE, MINN.
Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANDERSON
AGAIN IN THE FIELD!
——:o:——
NEW GOODS!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the the citizens of SCOTT COUNTY & VICINITY that he has just opened in the Store Lately Occupied by P. Peckham, HOLMES ST., - - - - - SHAKOPEE,

A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW
STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
—AND—
FARMING UTENSILS;

to the examination of which he asks the especial attention of purchasers.

He thinks his stock particularly ADAPTED to the

WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Quick Sales & Small Profits!

CALL AND SEE.

W. H. ANDERSON.
[v1:n2;3m.]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 31, 1861. Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake Street, as follows:

5.00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:55 A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York 9:55 P. M., Boston 12:20 A. M.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.55, Albany 6:.5 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 5:00 A. M., Mail Train 7.20 P. M. Fast Express, arrives in Chicago at 7:20 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:50 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7.20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through ☜

Through Tickets for sale in all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agent.

MME DEMOREST'S
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE SPRING NUMBER CONTAINS
THREE LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES,
THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS,
Comprising the Paris styles of
SLEEVE, CHILD'S APRON, AND THE LADIES' NEW SPRING WALKING COAT.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for SPRING BONNETS, CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ETC., AND Valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount. Yearly $1 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to the selection of 50 Cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show rooms, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.
SPRING NUMBER NOW READY.

CHICAGO
PRAIRIE DU CHEN AND ST. PAUL
RAILWAY LINE.
MOST DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL POINTS IN
The North-West
TO
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE,
AND ALL POINTS
EAST AND SOUTH.

The advantages of this route, from all points on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the East, are superior to those offered by any competing Line.

No change of cars is made between Prairie du Chien and Chicago.

The splendid First Class Steamers of the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line, superior to all others on the Upper Mississippe, for speed, comfort and convenience, make direct connections with Express Trains at Prairie du Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach Chicago as quick as by any other; getting a full night's rest and breakfast on board the Steamers; making the change from Steamers to Cars by daylight, and avoiding all Omnibus travel.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this route is 460 miles. The distance via the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 462 miles. Over one mile of Omnibus travel is incurred by taking the route via La Crosse and Milwaukee.

These facts entitle this Line to AT LEAST an equal share of the North-western business.

E. H. BACON, General Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
C. N. HUBBELL, Western Traveling Agent.
CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Ag't St. Paul.
BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Freight Ag'ts, St. Paul.

ANTHON MITCHELL
Boot and Shoe Maker.
——:o:——
Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand,
Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.
Shop on Holmes Street opposite American Hotel Shakopee.
(v1:n1:tf.)

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of
Fire Arms
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
☞ *Particular attention paid to repair*

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

——:o:——

T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware and Cutlery

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[v1;n1;tf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

——:o:——

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER
THAN AT
ANY OTHER
POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots, Shoes.

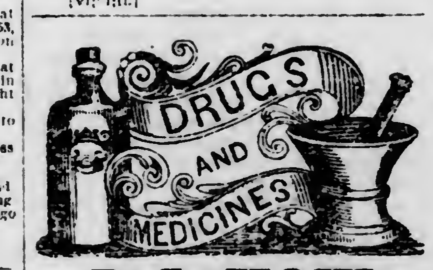
Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of
MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY,
BRANDY,
WINES, &c., &c.
PRODUCE
TAKEN IN
EXCHANGE
FOR GOOES.

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

[v1;n1;tf.]



D. L. HOW,
Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
TURPENTINE,
WHITE LEAD,
OILS, VARNISHES,
LAMPS, PLASTERING
HAIR, KEROSENE
OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,
at prices which astonish the People, at—
HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at
ST. PAUL PRICES.
D. L. HOW.
v1;n1;tf]

JOHN McMULLEN,
DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin **Copper and**

Sheet-Iron Ware
First Street. Shakopee.
All kinds of
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1;n1;tf.

J. S. WEISER,
Physician & Surgeon,
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - Minnesota.
Office at Drug How's Store. (v1;n2;tf.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
BLACKSMITH
—AND—
HORSE SHOER.
HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE.
Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and Fetlo

LOW PRICES WIN!

Strait & Holton

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY; &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery Glass and Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,

At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES
PAID
IN CASH FOR FURS.
STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. v1;n3;ly

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after due, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit; lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty three (51); also levy lot four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register or Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred [100] feet in depth, in which said last described price of land stands a certain flouring mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said note, and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received duly assigned, transfered and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "F" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law

Dated April 12th. A. D. 1862.

SARGENT & GRISWOLD, Atty's for Assignee. } LINNEAS P. NOBLE, Assignee of Mortgagee.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT

Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

Warren Packard, against David Musser, Edward C. Wells and Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. E. S. JONES,

Dated March, 7th 1862. Att'y for Pl'tff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgement rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 43-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clerissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said judgment was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 12th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 28th day of May A. D. 1862 to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee April 12th, 1862.

FRANK McGRADE,
L. L. & W. R. BAXTER, Pl'ffs Att'y. } Sheriff of Scott County Minn. n20 7w.

W. HEIDENRICH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER
FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE.
Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen t

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders in the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.
LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction restores a natural and healthy action to the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

I broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq. 125 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 13 1860—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teba 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq. of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I, writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator.

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores: if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,
102 Nassau St, New York.
Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each
(v1;n1.6m.)

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACCO CHEWERS!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S
TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

THE GREAT
Substitute for Tobbacco.

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the prominent cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and careful experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system.

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 21 & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year; shall receive in payment thereof $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Day & Bro., of this city, at cash prices. The ink to be subject to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1 n1;ly

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—James A. Ashley.
Name of Mortgagee—Chester F. Pierson.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—William Chickering
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.

Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods while on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.

Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 604 in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid.

Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, (to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof), or any part thereof.

The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten oclock A. M. of that day.

Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.

WILLIAM CHICKERING,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
L. M. Brown,
Att'y for Assignee. n27w.

Notice to Subscribers.

WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM TO
Every three Dollar Subscriber to VANITY FAIR,
A COPY OF THE
ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS,

To be shortly published, in book form, by RUDD & CARLETON, of this city. Price, $1,50. We will send any other ONE DOLLAR Publication which may be preferred.

We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the

BOOK WILL BE SENT POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 Copy 1 year - - - - - - -	Postage unpaid	-	$3 00
" " and A. Ward letters	" unpaid	-	3 [illegible]
" " - - - - - - -	" paid	-	3 [illegible]
2 copies one year (to one address)	" paid	-	5 00
5 copies one year (to one address)	" unpaid	-	10 00
1 copy one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary, Postage unpaid - - - - -		-	6 00
7 copies one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary, - - - - - - - -		-	9 00

BOUND VOLUMES.

Single Volume . . Postage paid . .	$2 00
Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only	7 00
Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only	8 00
Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year (to California) books prepaid only	6 00
Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year (to California) books prepaid only	9 00

Remittance must be [illegible] Gold, New York or Eastern Currency [illegible] York par. Seal all letters securely, and address [illegible] to

LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors.
[illegible] street, N. Y.

C H SCRIVEN, is our [illegible] AGENT in Chicago

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

PUMPKINS ALONE AND AMONG CORN.—The *American Agriculturist* says doubtless thousands of the readers of the *Agriculturist* regard the corn field as the only place for raising pumpkins. But, however little the harm that pumpkins do the corn—and we believe that in good seasons they produce a quantity of food which more than counterbalances the evil which they may do—they will yield a much larger and finer product if planted by themselves. Putting the hills 8 feet apart, two or three good shovelfuls of well rotted manure being dropped on the surface and covered by a little earth, the pumpkins will luxuriate in unobstructed sunshine and upon the fat of the land; and when Autumn strips away the leafy covering under which they hide a golden harvest will be disclosed which will do one's heart good. Low growing, small stalked varieties of corn do not essentially interfere with the ripening of good crops of pumpkins. But if planted with corn they should in no wise interfere with the thorough culture of the corn. A good plan is to drop seed in every other hill, in alternate rows, and it is very important to secure good seed. The medium sized, round dark orange colored, fine grained varieties are best, and usually the earliest, most prolific, and the best keepers.—The cheese pumpkin is preferable for family use or for market.

Asparagus.

It pays to have a bed of Asparagus. It furnishes a wholesome and delicious dish for the table at a season of the year when good things are scarce, and when the cooks wits are severely taxed to fit up something that will tempt the appetite, at the time which is frequently termed between hay and grass. The winter vegetables are used up or out of date, and green peas and young potatoes will not be available much before the first of July.

Many people, no doubt, are deterred from raising this vegetable, because it takes so much time and labor, and no one but a skillful gardener is supposed to have the knack of doing it successfully. This is a mistake. It costs as little trouble, in proportion to its value, as any vegetable that is raised, and requires no more skill than to raise a hill of potatoes. A bed twenty feet square will furnish sufficient for a large family. The sooner it is put out, the sooner it will be available. Every farmer should have a bed, and it should be made this spring. Select a piece of rich ground, not too wet, spade it up eighteen inches deep, and work in plenty of good manure, old rags, bones &c.; rake it over and make level; procure 300 two year old roots—commence at one end of the bed, stretch a line across, and dig a trench six inches deep, throwing the soil removed into a wheel barrow, and dumping it at the other end of the bed; next place the roots along the bottom of the trench, one foot apart; move the line eighteen inches and dig another trench, throwing the earth into the first, and thus continue until the bed is filled, the earth from the first trench being used to cover the last; rake smoothly, and the asparagus bed is made. It should be kept free from weeds, and every fall covered with manure two or more inches deep, which should be forked in the spring. Such a bed will last twenty years if well cared for—will cost about six dollars and will give more satisfaction than a hundred dollars on interest.

Those who cannot get the roots can make a bed in the following manner: Spade the ground deep, and make rich and fine; draw drills across, three inches apart; sow the seed thinly, and cover with the back of a rake. when well up, thin so that the plants will stand one foot apart in the rows, and hoe often; in the fall cut the tops and cover the bed with manure. The next spring rake off the coarsest of the manure, and spread over the bed about two inches of good soil; cultivate well through the summer,—in the fall cover with manure, and the next spring with another two inches of soil. You have now a cheap bed, and one which for use is actually better than the first one described, and requiring but one more year to bring it into use. Asparagus beds should receive a top dressing of salt every spring, it enriches the growth and helps to destroy weeds and insects.—*La Crescent Plain Dealer.*

BARNYARD FOWLS.—Those who keep hens should give them a little fresh meat at this season of the year with the grain that is fed to them, as those most experienced in keeping poultry say that hens thus fed will lay better, than when fed on grain only.

The profits of keeping poultry have been questioned by some, while others have no doubt of its profitableness, judging from their own experience.

It is with poultry in this respect as with almost everything else. Some find it profitable, and others do not. Those of the latter class should confer with the former, and learn the secret or art of success.

One reason for feeding dung-hill fowls with meat is, that in winter they are unable to find worms or grasshoppers which are so largely fed upon in summer and autumn, when hens are allowed to run out.

If shut up in the summer and fall, there is the same reason for giving them a little meat, that exists in the winter.

Every farmer or mechanic who keeps hens, should try to keep the best; the variety that will lay best and is best for the table, provided the two excellences can be found in union in the same kind of fowls. Hens should be fed regularly, and well-fed and watered.—*Plowman.*

MULE RAISING.—Whatever may be said of the esthetics of mule raising, there is but one side to be taken in regard to the profitableness of it if wisely managed. Let us look at a few facts. Mules are hardier, cost less to keep than horses, are sold unbroken, and are ready for market the Fall after they are 2 years old. They are driven to market in droves and sold like cattle; that is, the buyer has no recourse, as in case of horses, if he finds the mule lame, foundered, balky, or dead—unless gross deception be practiced, and the price paid is clearly money obtained on false pretences. They are always marketable, having a definite value, and a ready sale, as much so as neat cattle or sheep, and even halt and maimed animals bring a proportionate price. It is not an uncommon thing to hear a man say when remonstrated with for working a crippled mule—"It will out-work any horse I have got." Allow that at two years old, a mule and a colt of like age have cost the breeder the same. The mule is ready for market, or nearly so, and he is worth 20 to 25 per cent. more than the horse. Price of mules will average fully 20 per cent. higher than horses. At a year and-a-half old the mule may be put to light to light work without injury and rather to advantage, and from that time on may earn his own living at least—The horse is saleable at 5 years old, but not then unless he is broken. He can not be put to work of any kind much before four years old; and during all this time his breeder has to run the risk of accidents, sickness, bad breaking, and luck in marketing. There are several other important considerations. Many a mare which brings inferior colts will produce mules of very saleable quality, and yet the finer the mare, other things being equal, the better mules she foals. Many Kentucky and Tennessee farmers have long used thorough bred mares for mule breeding, and their mule stock is exceedingly fine. The excellence of the Jack is not less essential to marked success, though as already stated, any and every mule finds his market and that, too, without "jockying." The Superintendent of the Sixth Avenue Railroad in this City, states that in employing mule labor there is a saving of 3 per cent. in casualties, 12½ per cent. in keeping, and 25 per cent. in shoeing. Still, we believe, for some cause the trial of mules upon this and other city railroads, resulted unfavorably to their continued use. Mules are adapted to work on level ground, for they can not hold back well, and except as saddle beasts will never be much used in hilly countries.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

TRAINING TOMATOES.—A correspondent writes to the *American Agriculturist*: It is poor policy to set them in rich soil; let it be of just moderate fertility. Give them the warmest part of garden; set small pieces of brush around them until they have grown eighteen inches or so high, then drive in notched stakes along side of the rows, say about two feet high, and on these notches lay poles—bean poles will answer—on each side of the rows; as soon as the vines are high enough lay them on these poles, this will expose them to sun and air and keep the fruit clean. The tomato may be trained, also, like a grape vine, on a low trellis or sunny wall; the yield of fruit is enormous, and on a warm wall the first frost will do no real injury.

WEIGHT OF MANURE.—A solid foot of half-rotted manure will weigh, upon an average, 56 pounds. If it is coarse or dry, it will average 48 pounds to the foot. A load of manure, or 36 cubic feet, of first quality, 1,728 pounds. Weight to the acre—eight loads of first kind, weighing 16,128 pounds, will give 108 pounds to each square rod; and less than 2½ pounds to each square foot. Five loads will give 53 pounds to the rod. An acre containing 43,760 square feet, the calculation of pounds per foot, of any quantity per acre, is easily made.

HEALTH RESTORED!

Mott's Chalybeate Restorative ... Harris A. Mott, M.D.

DR. MOTT'S
Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE LIVER COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cough Cold Hoarseness, Influenza any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma & Catarrh, Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV HENRY WARD BEECHER

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing, peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. C. A. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, Etc." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS," DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston. "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, La Grange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX.

OLD
Gold Pens Re-pointed,
Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

		with case	
No. 1, Mammoth	$2.50,	" "	$3.00
No. 2,	2.00,	" "	2.50
No. 3, Engrossing	1.50,	" "	2.00
No. 4, Medium	1.00	" "	1.50
No. 5, French Fountain			2.

All pens warranted for one year. Liberal discount made to dealers.
All orders sent to RITTER & DUCAN, No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.
NELSON RITTER | SAMUEL DUNCAN.

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of
Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

Particular attention paid to repairing. (v1:n1:tf.)

TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 *range* 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4.10
s½ nw¼	3	80	5,58
n½ sw¼	3	80	5,58
s½ sw¼	3	80	7,18
e½ se¼	4	40	4,10
se¼ ne¼	4	40	2,09
s½ nw¼	4	80	5,58
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3,49
se¼ nw¼	5	40	1,44
s½ sw¼	5	80	16,40
sw¼ nw¼	7	54 88	7,67
n½ nw¼	8	80	10,76
s½ nw¼	8	80	4,51
n½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
n½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
s½ ne¼	9	40	1,03
sw¼ ne¼	9	40	2,79
ne¼ ne¼	9	40	5,58
e½ se¼	9	80	2,79
nw¼ se¼	9	40	5,58
e½ nw¼	9	80	8,00
sw¼	10	160	5,16
sw¼	11	160	2,40
se¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
sw¼ sw¼	11	40	5,54
s½ ne¼	14	80	3,99
ne qr ne qr	15	40	7,18
n½ ne qr	18	80	2,19
ne qr ne qr	22	40	2,26
s½ se qr	22	80	2,19
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2,10
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2,09
nw qr se qr	23	40	
w½ sw qr	24		
se qr sw qr	24	120	8,41
n½ ne qr	24		
se qr ne qr	24	120	5,73
n½ ne qr	27	80	3,49
n½ nw qr	27	80	2,89
sw qr nw qr	27	40	2,09
sw qr	29	160	5,14
sw qr	29	160	2,87
e½ se qr	33		
w½ sw qr	34	160	6,96

Town 113 *range* 25.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
s½ sw qr	1	80	16,40
w15⅜ ac's l't 1	1	15⅜	2,16
nw qr sw qr	1	40	6,58
s½ nw qr	2	80	8,36
se qr	2	160	22,32
n½ sw qr	2	80	8,36
ne qr nw qr	2	37,27	1,13
lot no. 3 and w one fifth of ne qr ne qr	3	38,36	2,76
e½ se qr	8	80	
& sw qr sw qr	9	40	4,62
ne qr ne qr	10	40	2,79
se qr ne qr	10		
& ne qr sw qr	10	80	5,58
n½ nw¼ ne¼	11		
& n½ ne¼ ne¼	11	10	4,18
e½ sw qr	12	80	11,16
w½ se qr	12	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	12	80	9,02
w½ ne qr	13	80	11,19
e½ nw qr	13	80	9,76
w½ nw qr	13		
& w½ sw qr	13	160	18,14
se qr sw qr	10	40	4,16
s½ nw qr	15	80	5,58
e½ sw qr	15	80	4,18
n½ ne qr	16	80	6,98
e½ ne qr &	17		
nw qr ne qr	17	120	6,97
w½ sw qr	17		
& e½ se qr	18	160	8,20
ne qr nw qr	18		
sw qr ne qr	18		
lots 5 and 6	18	111,96	7,59
w½ se qr	18		
& se qr sw qr	18	120	6,27
se qr sw qr	19	80	3,48
nw qr se qr	20	40	2,05
n½ se qr	20	80	3,59
se qr sw qr	20	80	5,58
s½ nw qr	20	80	4,88
w½ ne qr	20	80	1,22
e½ ne qr ne qr	20	80	1,22
ne qr	22	160	5,14
sw qr of sw qr	24	40	1,03
sw qr of sw qr	25	40	1,71
n25 acres of se qr of ne qr	25		
s15 acres of ne qr of ne qr	25	40	2,13
22 21-100 acres of e½ of se qr	29		
25 acres of sw qr of se qr	29	17,20	2,46
nw qr nw qr	29	40	2,09
e½ of nw qr	31	80	2,81
n½ of nw qr	32	80	4,63
s½ of ne qr	32	80	4,18
ne qr of se qr	34	40	1,23
e½ of nw qr	35		
sw qr of nw qr	do	160	8,36
se qr of ne qr	do		
e½ of ne qr	do		
& sw qr ne qr	do	120	6,15

Town 113 *range* 26.

lot no. 10	25		2,05

Town of Cedar Lake.

Town 113 *range* 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
lot no 4	2		
& n½ of ne qr	3	130,33	5,41
s½ of nw qr	3	80	3,61
sw qr	3	161	5,14
ne qr nw qr	6	39,38	1,51
se qr nw qr	6	40	1,51
se qr nw qr	8		
ne qr sw qr	8	160	6,61
e½ of se qr	8		
se qr of ne qr	8	120	3,90
nw qr nw qr	9	40	1,53
[illegible]	9	160	8,25
[illegible]	9	160	7,46
[illegible]	10	80	4,13
[illegible]	10	80	3,73
[illegible]	10	160	5,51
[illegible]	10	80	3,42
[illegible]	11	40	1,46
[illegible]	12	40	1,10
[illegible]	14	80	1,46
[illegible]	14	40	1,46
[illegible]	do	100	3,84
[illegible]	do	160	6,93
lots no. 2 3 4	15		
& sw qr se qr	do	158,30	6,11
[illegible]	do	160	5,07
[illegible]	19	80	3,07
[illegible]	19	40	77
[illegible]	21	160	6,93
[illegible]	do	140	5,38
sw qr sw qr	24	40	1,73
se qr	do	160	5,16
e½ nw qr	do	80	2,41
w½ nw qr	do	80	2,11
[illegible]	do	120	4,67
[illegible]	29	160	6,93
[illegible]	do	120	4,39
[illegible]	do	160	5,86
nw qr se qr	do	40	1,16
[illegible]	do	161,12	5,36
e½ of se qr	31	80	2,93
nw qr	31	160	5,64
s½ of ne qr	31	80	3,07
nw qr	31	160	6,93
ne qr	29	161	6,11
n½ ne¼ se¼	21	20	76

Town of Credit River

Town 114 *range* 21.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax
w½ l't no. 4	2	15,19	82
se qr	6	160	10,80
e½ ne qr	6		
nw qr ne qr	6	123,18	6,07
ne qr ne qr	7	40	1,87
lot no. 3	7	53 83	39
lots no. 4 5 6	7	89,55	5,85
lots no. 7 8	7	47	2,35
ne qr	9	161	7,30
nw qr nw qr	7	38,06	1,92
lot no. 1	7	52½	2,66
lot no. 5	11	17,18	80
ne qr	18	159	8,38
s½ of nw qr	18	[illegible]	2,71
se qr	18	160	7,01
n½ nw qr	19		
w½ ne qr	19	160	8,08
sw qr ne qr	20		
[illegible]	20	40	[illegible]
[illegible]	20	80	3,00
w½ sw qr	21	80	3,00
5 acres in se corner of sw qr of se qr	21	5	22½
w½ of nw qr	22	80	3,31
5 93 100 acres in sw corner		5,93	87
nw qr nw qr	27		
47-100 acres in nw corner of sw qr nw qr	27	[illegible]	40
s½ se qr nw qr	27	20	1,91
se qr ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr of ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr	29	161	7,61
n½ nw qr	32	80	4,04
e½ of ne qr	33		
w½ of nw qr	34	160	11,39
nw qr sw qr	do	40	3,88
n½ of s½ of ...	34	15	1,47
nw qr ne qr	34	15	1,47
n½ ne	do	80	7,77
s½ of s½ of ne qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47
s½ of s½ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47

Town of Eagle Creek.

Town 115 *Range* 22

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
lot 3	1	65 55-100	5,73
sw qr ne qr			
nw qr se qr	3	80	7,86
lot 3 and se qr sw qr	3	104,65	6,15
n½ se qr & s½ n qr	4	160	13,28
se qr sw qr	4	40	6,10
w 19 64 100 acres of sw qr of ne qr	5	19 64 100	3,53
w 19 11 100 acres .nw qr of ne qr	5	19 4 100	3,58
lot no. 2	5	36,45	26,36
s½ of nw qr	8	80	13,96
e½ of sw qr	8	80	17,41
a strip of land 2 rods wide on e side of w½ of sw qr	5	2	52
lot no. 5 & sw qr of ne qr	6	29,40	37,82
a tract of land in the n½ of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H.D.J. Koons to H. H. Williams & recorded in the office of Reg. of D'ds of Scott Co. in B'k C of D'ds page 123		5 325 1000	322
a tract of land in the nw qr of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D.J. Koons to J. H. Tibbetts as recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott County in book B of D'ds page 436		00 50 100	43

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
The w½ of a tract of land in nw qr sw qr of sec 6 conveyed by H.D.J Koons to W. Cresey and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County in book D of Deeds page 59.		00 68-100	5,40
se qr of ne qr	7	40	6,98
n15 acres of nw qr sw qr	7	15	2,63
20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr	7	20	3,51
e hf of nw qr	8	80	14,92
w hf of ne qr	8	80	15,70
n hf of sw qr	8	80	14,14
w hf of se qr	8	80	15,70
e hf se qr & se qr ne qr	8	120	16,69
sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr	9	120	26,16
w hf of sw qr	9	75	11,61
n hf of se qr	9	80	9,72
Lot no. 1	10	63 20-100	2,56
sw qr of nw qr	11	40	1,38
e hf of se qr	11	80	4,36
e hf se qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	2,18
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1	14	102 10-100	3,46
ne qr of ne qr	14	40	2,18
n hf of ne qr of sw qr	15	20	3,30
se qr of sw qr	18	40	5,40
e hf of ne qr	17	80	9,82
n hf of nw qr	18	77 12-100	8,98
e hf of sw qr	21	80	6.28
nw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr nw qr&nw qr sw qr	22	80	12,96
ne qr	23	160	17,28
w hf of nw qr	24	80	8,10
e hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
w hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4	25	95 27-100	9,53
lot no. 2	26	55 90-100	4,59
se qr	27	160	16,60
un'd hf of se qr of nw qr	27	20	2,24
sw qr of sw qr	27	40	2,74
nw qr of nw qr	27	40	3,24
ne qr	28	160	14,13
ne qr of se qr	30	40	4,32
e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5	30	118 40-100	14,18
e hf of sw qr	30	80	6,11
sw qr of sw qr& lot no. 3	30	18 30 100	5,13
se qr of sw qr	33	40	2,74
s½ of se qr of ne qr	33	30	1,96

Town 116 *Range* 22.

lot no. 2	32	28	3,03
lot no. 1	33	31 70-100	2,97
sw qr of sw qr	35	40	3,24

TOWN OF GLENDALE.

Town 115, *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼	7	138	$6,73
lots 5 6 and 7	8	153 90-100	7,94
se qr	8	160	7,86
w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼	15	120	8,19
lots 1 2 3	6	53 60-100	3,66
s½ of sw qr	18	76 53 100	3,76
n½ of sw qr	19	76 23-100	4.68
n½ of se qr	21	80	5,90
n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr	21	120	8,19
n½ of nw qr	21	80	4,68
e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr	28	120	91
ne qr	29	160	9,36
w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr	29	160	9,36
e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr	29	160	9.84
lot 1 2 3	30	104 87-100	8,55
e½ se qr & sw qr se qr	31	120	7,38
sw qr of sw qr	31	36 45-100	2,47
ne qr of sw qr	31	40	2,55
s½ ne qr 31& w½ nw qr	32	160	7.14
nw qr of sw qr	32	40	2,46
sw qr of nw qr	31	40	2,73
w½ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	55
5 acres mill lot in sw qr of se qr	7	5	19,50

TOWN OF HELENA.

Town 113 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
se qr of sw qr	2	40	1,56
n½ of se qr	3	80	3,05
se qr of sw qr	3	40	1,62
w½ ne qr e½ nw qr	4	160 06-100	8,78
sw qr of sw qr	4	40	1,95
sw qr	9	160	7,80
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	9	80	4,48
ne qr	11	160	6,46
That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J.C. Smith to W. Ramsden		43 88-100	3,18
A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ramsden.		8 38-100	39
Lot No. 5	11	15½	1.11
s hf of nw qr	12	80	3.51
sw qr	12	160	6,29
s hf of sw qr	14	80	2,96
e hf ne qr	14	80	2,73
nw qr ne qr & n hf nw qr	14	120	5,85
sw qr of nw qr	14	40	1,95
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	14	80	3,32
n hf of sw qr	14	80	4.49
e hf of se qr	15	80	2,83
e hf of ne qr	15	80	3,94
e¾ of w hf of ne qr	15	60	3,16
e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr	19	79 42-100	5,11
sw qr of nw qr	19	39 67-100	2.70
s hf of se qr	21	80	4 39
n hf of nw qr	23	80	2.87
se qr	23	160	5,74
Lots No. 6 7	24	48 28-100	1,79
n hf of nw qr	25	80	3,51
n hf of s hf of nw qr	25	40	1,17
n hf of ne qr	25	80	3,58
s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr	25	120	5,02
ne qr	26	160	6,55
n hf of nw qr	26	80	3,23
e hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
w hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
sw qr of nw qr and n hf of sw qr	26	120	5,37
s¾ of s hf of sw qr	26	60	2,69
n¼ of s hf of sw qr	26	20	90
w hf of ne ¼	28	80	2,87
sw qr	32	160	6,24
e hf of ne ¼	34	80	3,12
e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼	35	20	59
w hf of sw ¼	31	79 94-100	3.32

TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2	16	60 25-100	1,93
se qr of ne qr	16	40	2,05
ne qr of se qr	16	40	2,58
Lot no. 8	17	51 70-100	3,32
Lots 5 and 6	20	33 37-100	2,13
whf of sw qr & 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west quarter	22	90	4,84
e hf of sw qr of ne qr	22	20	1,18
lot no. 6	25	33 60-100	1,42
nw qr	25	160	11,33
lots 6 and 7	30	86 28-100	3,22
ne qr of nw qr	33	40	1,50
e hf of ne qr	33	80	6,86
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,95
w hf of nw qr	34	80	6,86
s hf of ne qr	35	80	5,33

TOWN OF NEWMARKET.

Town 113 *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
s hf of sw¼	8	80	4,17
nw¼ of sw ¼	17	40	2,50
w hf of sw¼ of se¼	24	20	88
n hf of se¼	26	80	3.51
ne¼	27	160	7,22
se¼ of nw ¼	31	40	208½

TOWN OF SPRING LAKE.

Town 114 *Range* 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2 and se¼ of nw¼	2	73 10-00	8,12
lot no. 1	2	48	5,20
lot no. 2	3	56	4.01
lot no. 3	3	41 90-100	3,05
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no. 2	5	66 90-100	4,05
n 24 28-100 ac'rs lot no 4	5	24 28-100	148
ne¼ of ne¼ and e½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	6	59 17-100	3,56
s hf of sw¼	6	78 78-00	5,70

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no 2	6	92 80-000	5,71
nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr	7	80	4,92
s hf of ne qr	7	80	4,92
n hf of sw qr	7	79 45-100	5,12
s hf of nw qr	7	79 62-100	5,12
nw qr of nw qr	7	39 79-100	284
lots no. 1 and 2	8	124	10,50
se qr of sw qr sw qr of se qr and lot no. 2	10	127	7,81
nw qr of ne qr and lot no. 6	10	95 78-100	7,35
e hf of nw qr	12	80	4,02
w hf of nw qr	12	80	4,92
s hf of sw qr	13	80	4,74
e hf of ne qr and n hf sw qr ne qr	13	100	5,20
s hf of sw qr of ne qr	13	20	100
n hf of sw qr	13	80	5,63
e hf of se qr	14	80	4,74
s hf of se qr	15	80	5,60
nw qr	19	159 60-100	10,66
nw qr	21	160	8,60
w hf of sw qr	21	80	4,74
sw qr of sw qr and w hf se qr of sw qr	22	60	3,08
n hf of se qr	23	80	3,80
nw qr	23	160	9.48
n hf of sw qr and lot no. 3	24	147 70-100	8,12
se qr	26	160	7,60
s hf of nw qr	26	80	4,74
nw qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of sw qr	26	80	4,73
lots no. 3 and 4	27	89 73-100	4,60
ne qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of ne qr	27	80	4,74
e hf of se qr	27	80	3,80
lot no. 5	28	65 40-100	3,55
nw qr	28	160	9,48
lots no. 1 and 2	28	77 90-100	4,10
sw qr	29	160	9,46
e¾ of se of ne qr and e¾ of ne qr of ne qr	29	60	3,56
e hf of se qr	30	80	4,73
nw qr of sw qr and lot no. 1	30	67 4-100	3,38
w hf of ne qr	31	80	4.73
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,74
ne qr	34	160	7,60
n hf of sw qr	34	80	1,42
s hf of ne qr	35	80	4,10
w hf of se qr	35	80	4.10
lots no. 1 and 2	35	74 25.100	3,78

TOWN OF SAND CREEK.

Town 114 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres	Am'nt
se qr	2	160	9,66
e hf of nw qr and e hf of w hf nw qr	3	119 99-100	630
lots no. 4 5 and 6	7	145 68.100	752
e hf of se qr and sw qr of se qr	7	120	4,40
lot no. 1	11	8 18-100	48
ne qr of ne qr	12	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
s hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
lot no. 1	14	19	1,16
sw qr of ne qr and n hf of se qr	18	120	7,56
s hf of se qr	18	80	8,40
85 acres on south side of sw qr	18	85	6,09
50 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	50	3,15
30 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	30	1,89
That part of s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr of sec. 19 town 114 range 23 not included in the town site of Jordan City, or additions excepting a tract of land conveyed by W. Holmes to W. H. Varner, as recorded in book E of deeds page 329, containing 38 12-100		37 68-100	2 10
6 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	6	38
4 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	4	25
se qr	20	160	9,66
lot no. 4	25	58	1,83
s hf of se qr	26	80	4.83
nw qr of se qr	29	40	2,10
sw qr of ne qr and ne qr of sw qr	29	80	4.20
ne qr of se qr	30	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr	31	80	3'36
e¾ of ne qr of nw qr	32	30	1.26
w hf of nw qr	33	80	3,36
n hf of se qr	34	80	4,83
sw qr of nw qr	35	40	2,42

TOWN OF SHAKOPEE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 8 and the se qr of se qr of sec. 2 except that part included in Koeper's addition to Shakopee City and excepting 67-100 acres conveyed to H. M. Gates, And lots 5 6 7 9	2	207 23-100	29,19
67-100 acres as deed'd by J. Koeper to H. M. Cates.	2	67-100	18
se qr	10	160	10,36
se qr of ne qr	11	40	7,78
n qr of nw qr of ne qr	11	10	1,62
sw qr of ne qr	11	40	6,78
e hf of se qr	11	80	14,30
nw qr of se qr	11	40	5,50
sw qr of se qr	11	40	8,25
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	13,20
se qr of sw qr	12	40	7.70
ne qr of sw qr	12	39	8,42
se qr ne qr & n 25 acres of ne qr of se qr	12	64	14.61
nw qr of ne qr	13	40	7,70
nw qr sw qr&w hf nw qr	13	120	15.40
e hf of ne qr	14	80	9.45
w hf of ne qr	14	80	9,35
se qr of se qr	14	40	3,24
nw qr of sw qr	15	40	2,48
n 45 acres of n 56 acres of w hf of ne qr	23	45	2,75
ne qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
se qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
ne qr of ne qr & n qr of se qr of ne qr.	24	50	4,40
n hf of se qr	24	80	4,40
sw qr of se qr & lot no. 1	24	79 82-100	6,05
n hf of s hf of sw qr	24	40	1,73
lot no. 3 & n hf of lot 4	10	54 20-100	3,52

TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE

Town 114 *Range* 24.

Description	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
ne qr	24	160	6,24
sw qr of se qr and e hf of sw qr	25	120	702
se qr of nw qr	25	40	1,56
w hf of nw qr of ne qr	26	20	78
s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr	26	160	7,80
s hf se qr	26	80	4,68
nw qr	27	160	4,68
55 acres on east side of se qr	27	55	2,68
n half of sw qr and lots no. 3 and 4.	28	149 34-100	7,28
nw qr	32	160	5,76
e hf of sw qr	32	80	468
nw qr	34	160	9,36
se qr	34	160	9,36
n hf of ne qr	35	80	3.90
s hf of se qr	35	80	4,68

BELLE PLAINE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
9	2	2
16	2	4
26	7	12½
14	10	6
7	11	12½
5	15	8½
8 9	18	8
10	20	2
10	21	8
3	21	8
25	25	8½
6	30	20½
3 8	33	16
12	31	6½
4	35	6½
10 11	38	6½
11 12	39	12½
1 3 12	40	25
12 13 11	51	38
2 3	53	16½
6	57	12½
10 11	57	23,50
9	57	6½
7 8 9	58	3,25
2	63	41
2 7 8 9 10	74	83
1 10 17	77	10½
3 14	85	92
2	86	12
3	88	20½
1	89	29½
8 42 feet of 5 & 6	92	41
15 16	90	41
1	91	12½
10	94	41
11 & N½ of 12	97	12½
11	98	6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	99	[illegible]
11 12	101	10,37½
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	103	76,87
19	104	10,25
8	105	20½
15	110	20½
1 6	112	4,10
7	117	10½
7 8	122	2,05
3	123	12,30
2 3	127	25
25	129	16½
4	130	3,07
1	137	4
1 2 12	138	20
2 28	144	98½
5 7 26 27	151	1,15
12 15	152	33
7 8	162	20½
11 15	164	8½
11	166	12½
9	168	12½
9 30	172	17½
2	173	12½
7	184	6¼
16	185	6½
12	187	12½

BELLE PLAINE CITY.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
2 3	1	12
7	20	6
6 7 11	32	6½

Ad'tion No. 1 to Belle Plaine City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
12	77	2
7	95	2
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 21	99	22

BELLE FONTAINE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	4	27
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	7	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8	63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	10	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	48
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	17	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	20	20

HAMILTON.

Lot 9 Block 30 Tax 2,34
Lots 15 16 block 47 Tax 10

JORDAN CITY.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	2	3 53
2	2	12
1	3	7,66
4 5	3	3
10	4	17
6 7	5	47
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	6	95
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7	1,16
2 3 4 5 8 9 10	8	74
3 4 5	10	74
n hf 6	10	4,73
s hf 6	10	1,05
8 9 10	10	63
7	11	1,05
8 9	11	21
3	12	10½
1 2 3 8 9 10	13	63
2 3 7 8 9	14	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	1,05
1 2 3 4 5	17	54
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20	73

Holmes' Addition to Jordan City.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	1	10½
1 2 3	2	31½
1 4 8 9 10	5	53
1 2 3 4 5	6	53
1 2	7	21
2 3 4 7 8 9 10	8	74
1 2 3 4 5 5 10	10	73

LOUISVILLE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
6	2	4
5	3	4
4 5 6	10	12
4 5 6 7 8 9	13	23
10	17	4
7	27	4
1 2 3	29	12
1 2 3	30	12
4 12	51	17
4 8 9	52	2?
3 4	55	18

LITTLE RAPIDS.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
1 2 3 7 8	9	20
1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 12	21	32
1 2 3 4 7 8 9	21	28
1 7 8	28	12
2	43	4
8	50	3

SPRING LAKE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
11 12	26	4
1 2	27	8
8 9	35	6
7 8 9	37	11
6	46	3
1 2	47	6
1 5	48	8
5	49	4
3 4 5 6	50	21
5	51	4
lots 1 2 3 on 5th & High street		3
a triangular lot between 3d & 4th & Centre st.		2
a triangular lot on Lake and 4th St.		2

SHAKOPEE CITY

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
4 5	1	2,40
10	2	1,20
7	3	1,60
8	3	60,00
n hf of n hf of 1 an 2	4	6,00
e 24 feet of 1 s hf of 1 & 2	4	4,5?
e 40 feet of s 24 feet of s hf of 4 & 5	5	9,50
20 ft adjoining the s 24 ft of s hf 4 & 5	5	7,50
w ½ of 10 6 and all of 7	5	13,00
[illegible]	5	5,35
[illegible]	6	3,15
10	6	1,20
6	11	60
5	19	1,40
8 42 feet of 6 & 7	20	1,60
w hf of 3	21	2,5?
n hf of 6 and 7	22	6,90
3 4 6	22	11,50
[illegible]	21	5,20
6 and 7	24	12,10
1	25	3,80
10	27	5,40
2 8	30	6,40
1 and 2	32	6,40
w ½ of 8	33	2,70
4 and 5	34	2,50
2	35	2,70
10	36	1,80
8 9 10	39	1,70
6 7	42	1,60
5 9	43	1,40
9	44	1,40
6	45	1,51
1	46	1,50
5	47	10,50
6	47	1,50
9 10	48	1,50
5 8	50	2,30
5 8	51	1,10
6 7 8 10	57	3,60
9	62	1,80
3	67	1,40
1 2 7	71	1,14
9 10	76	1,14
6 7 8	79	1,10
4 5 9	82	100
6 7	83	70
9 10	169	4,30
8 9	172	32
8	175	40
1	176	52
3	1,85	30

Greenleaf & Overton's Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
4 5 7 9 10 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	1	1,58
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	2	1,38
3 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 11	3	1,20
18 19 20 21 22 21 24 25 26 27 28	3	1,20
18 19 24	4	46
un'd ½ of 26 27 28 29	4	20
1 2 22 24	4	12
n ½ of lot of 27 28	5	4
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	6	1,92
13 14 15 16		
17 18 19 20 21 22 23		
24 25 26 27 28	6	180
	7	1,60

Koepers' Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
3 10 11 12	1	42
11 12	2	36
1 8 9 10 11	3	54
1 2 11 12	4	36
12	5	32
1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7	1,10
6 10 11 12	8	56
4 6 11 12	9	72
7 8 9 10 11 12	10	104
5 6 7	12	46
1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	14	1,88

EAST SHAKOPEE

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
4	1	90
8 9 10	1	2,70
4	3	4,50
3 4 5	4	1,52
9 10	4	2,52
1 3 4	5	2,16
4 5 10	6	3,51
1 2	8	2.70
W 3½ 9 10	8	2 25
5 6 9	11	4,51
6 7	14	1,80
1	15	10,80
2 8	15	2,70
1	16	90
3 4 5 6	17	3,60
un'd ½ of 7, 8, 9 10	17	45
3 7 8 9	17	1,62
4 5 6 7 8 9	18	5,40
1 2 3	19	6,18
3 4 5 6 10	20	51
3 4 5 6 11 12	21	90
1 2 6	22	1,08
7	23	1,08
11 12	23	10,80
4 9	23	1 08
1 5	24	90
2 4 5 6 7	24	1,35
1 2 3 4	25	4,72
	27	1,44
	30	78
	32	36
1 8 9 10	31	1,53
9 10	35	54
5 6	B	3,60

SAINT LAWRENCE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
1	1	4
2	3	8
3 7 8 9 11	5	20
6 8 9	6	12
1 6 7 8	7	16
1	8	4
2	9	4
1	10	8
3 5 6 7 8 9 12	11	20
7 8 9 10 11 12	12	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	40
2 3 4 7 8 9	14	20
1 2 7 8 11	17	20
3 5 6 11	18	16
7 8 10 11	19	16
2	20	4
2 4 10 12	21	16
11 12	22	8
1 2	23	8
1 2 3 11 12	24	32
11 12	25	8
6 10	26	8
2 3	27	8
3	29	4
3	38	4
2	39	4
5 6	47	16

State of Minnesota,
Auditor's Office,
Scott County.
Shakopee April 18, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the above tracts and lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty thereon will be sold at public auction by the County Treasurer, at the Court House in said County on the first Monday of June A. D, 1862, unless such taxes or penalty shall be paid before that time.

J. R. ASHLEY
County Auditor.

SOMETHING for THE TIMES!
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD,
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which
WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture,
IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.
IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.
IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.
IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.
IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.
IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.
IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it: mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals,

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended,

EXTRACTS.

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AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

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Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns every body,

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect a FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No heat is required in making application,

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface,* with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT COLD or STORMS, SHRINKING of ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN *which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals,* to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

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For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

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PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age occupation, habits of life, etc.) and in cases of extreme proverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
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Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and satisfaction given. (v1:n1:1y.)

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LARGE AND EXTENSIVE
JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK
On Short Notice,
PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters,	*Handbills,*
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AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, homespun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aiken's Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.

Undershirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	Undersleeves in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Sontags,
Caps,	Shawls,
Purses,	Rigolets &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines—or the work done by them—can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.
J. H. TIBBETTS,
[v1n1:1y.] AGENT

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK and TELEGRAPH ROUTE.
TO
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AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,
Carrying the
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EXPRESS Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore, Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis &c., and run through to New York without Change.

The only route running Cars through from the Lakes to New York City:—splendid ventilated sleeping cars run on Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Boston Passengers transferred free in New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight superior to any other route.

AN EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

leaves New York daily, making close connections through to all points West, and quicker time that ever before made on any line.

For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. OATMAN, 241 Broadway New York; JOHN S. DUNLAP, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.; JACOB FORSYTH, Freight Agent, 64 Clark street Chicago or of M. M. FORSYTH, St. Paul.

CHA'S MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.
H. E. SAWYER,
North Western Ag't. (v1:n1:6m)

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers of *The Atlantic Monthly* feel that no words of theirs are needed respecting the literary character of their Magazine, already so well understood and appreciated by American readers. While they will spare no exertions to maintain the high literary position it has gained, they are sensible that in the presence of the great events now agitating the country and the world, something more than a merely literary character is demanded of a journal like THE ATLANTIC. They will aim, therefore, to give its future issues a political tone in keeping with its high literary standing, devoting much of its space to the discussion of important aspects of the great questions of the day, and importance, by the presentation of the best thought in Prose and Poetry, upon different phases of the nation's great struggle.

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Three Dollars a Year, Postage Paid by the Publishers.

Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can be furnished from the beginning.

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TICNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington St., Boston

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

PUMPKINS ALONE AND AMONG CORN.—The *American Agriculturist* says doubtless thousands of the readers of the *Agriculturist* regard the corn field as the only place for raising pumpkins. But, however little the farmer may eat pumpkins do the corn—and we believe that in good seasons they produce a quantity of food which, more than counterbalances the evil which they may do—they will yield a much larger and finer product if planted by themselves. Putting the hills, say about two or three good shovelfuls of well rotted manure being dropped on the surface and covered by a little earth, the pumpkins will mature in unobstructed sunshine and upon the fat of the land; and when Autumn strips away the leafy covering under which they hide a golden harvest will be disclosed which will do one's heart good. Low growing, small stalked varieties of corn do not essentially interfere with the ripening of good crops of pumpkins. But if planted with corn they should in no wise interfere with the thorough culture of the corn. A good plan is to drop seed in every other hill, in alternate rows, and it is very important to secure good seed. The medium sized, round dark orange colored, fine grained varieties are best, and usually the earliest, most prolific, and the best keepers.—The cheese pumpkin is preferable for family use or for market.

Asparagus.

It pays to have a bed of Asparagus. It furnishes a wholesome and delicious dish for the table at a season of the year when good things are scarce, and when the cook's wits are severely taxed to fit up something that will tempt the appetite, at the time which is frequently termed between hay and grass. The winter vegetables are used up or out of date, and green peas and young potatoes will not be available much before the first of July.

Many people, no doubt, are deterred from raising this vegetable, because it takes so much time and labor, and no one but a skillful gardener is supposed to have the luck of doing it successfully. This is a mistake. It costs as little trouble, in proportion to its value, as any vegetable that is raised, and requires no more skill than to raise a hill of potatoes. A bed twenty feet square will furnish sufficient for a large family. The sooner it is put out, the sooner it will be available. Every farmer should have a bed, and it should be made this spring. Select a piece of rich ground, not too wet, spade it up eighteen inches deep, and work in plenty of good manure, old rags, bones &c.; rake it over and make level; procure 300 two year old roots—commence at one end of the bed, stretch a line across, and dig a trench six inches deep, throwing the soil removed into a wheel barrow, and dumping it at the other end of the bed; next place the roots along the bottom of the trench, one foot apart; move the line eighteen inches and dig a other trench, throwing the earth into the first, and thus continue until the bed is filled, earth from the first trench being used to cover the last; rake smoothly, and the asparagus bed is made. It should be kept free from weeds, and every fall covered with manure two or more inches deep, which should be forked in the spring. Such a bed will last twenty years if well cared for—will cost about six dollars, and will give more satisfaction than a hundred dollars on into es.

Those who cannot get the roots can make a bed in the following manner: Spade the ground deep, and make rich and fine; draw drills across, three inches apart; sow the seed thinly, and cover with the back of a rake, when well up, thin so that the plants will stand one foot apart in the rows, and hoe clean in the full out the tops and cover the bed with manure. The next spring rake off the coarsest of the manure, and spread over the bed about two inches of good soil; cultivate well through the summer,—in the fall cover with manure, and the next spring with another two inches of soil. You have now a cheap bed, and one which for use is as vastly better than the first one described, and requiring but one more year to bring it into use. Asparagus beds should receive a top dressing of salt every spring, it enriches the growth and helps to destroy weeds and insects.—*La Crescent Plain Dealer.*

BARNYARD FOWLS.—Those who keep hens should give them a little fresh meat at this season of the year with the grain that is fed to them, as those most experienced in keeping poultry say that hens thus fed will lay better, than when fed on grain only.

The profits of keeping poultry have been questioned by some, while others have no doubt of its profitableness, judging from their own experience.

It is with poultry in this respect as with almost everything else. Some find it profitable, and others do not. Those of the latter class should confer with the former, and learn the secret or art of success.

One reason for feeding dung-hill fowls with meat is, that in winter they are unable to find worms or grasshoppers which are so largely fed upon in summer and autumn, when hens are allowed to run out.

If shut up in the summer and fall, there is the same reason for giving them a little meat, that exists in the winter.

Every farmer or mechanic who keeps hens, should try to keep the best; the variety that will lay best and is best for the table, provided the two excellences can be found in union in the same kind of fowls. Hens should be fed regularly, and well-fed and watered.—*Plowman.*

MULE RAISING.—Whatever may be said of the esthetics of mule raising, there is but one side to be taken in regard to the profitableness of it if wisely managed. Let us look at a few facts. Mules are hardier, cost less to keep than horses, are sold unbroken, and are ready for market the Fall after they are 2 years old. They are driven to market in droves and sold like cattle; that is, the buyer has no recourse, as in case of horses, if he finds the mule lame, foundered, balky, or dead—unless gross deception be practiced, and the price paid is clearly money obtained on false pretences. They are always marketable, having a definite value, and a ready sale, as much so as neat cattle or sheep, and even halt and maimed animals bring a proportionate price. It is not an uncommon thing to hear a man say when remonstrated with for working a crippled mule—"It will out-work any horse I have got." Allow that at two years old, a mule and a colt of like age have cost the breeder the same. The mule is ready for market, or nearly so, and he is worth 20 to 25 per cent. more than the horse. Price of mules will average fully 20 per cent. higher than horses. At a year and-a-half old the mule may be put to light to light work without injury and rather to advantage, and from that time on may earn his own living at least—The horse is saleable at 5 years old, but not then unless he is broken. He can not be put to work of any kind much before four years old; and during all this time his breeder has to run the risk of accidents, sickness, bad breaking, and luck in marketing. There are several other important considerations. Many a mare which brings inferior colts will produce mules of very saleable quality, and yet the finer the mare, other things being equal, the better mules she foals. Many Kentucky and Tennessee farmers have long used thoroughbred mares for mule breeding, and their mule stock is exceedingly fine. The excellence of the dack is not less essential to marked success, though as already stated, any and every mare finds his market and that, too, without "jockying." The Superintendent of the Sixth Avenue Railroad in this City, states that in employing mule labor there is a saving of 3 per cent. in casualties, 12½ per cent. in keeping, and 25 per cent. in shoeing. Still, we believe, for some cause, the trial of mules upon this and other city railroads, resulted unfavorably to their continued use. Mules are adapted to work on level ground, for they can not hold back well, and except as saddle beasts will never be much used in hilly countries.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

TRANSING TOMATOES.—A correspondent writes to the *American Agriculturist*: It is poor policy to set them in rich soil; let it be of just moderate fertility. Give them the warmest part of garden; set small pieces of bush around them until they have grown eighteen inches or so high, then drive in notched stakes along side of the rows, say about two feet high, and on these notches lay poles—bean poles will answer—on each side of the rows; as soon as the vines are high enough lay them on these poles, this will expose them to sun and air and keep the fruit clean. The tomato may be trained, also, like a grape vine, on a low trellis or sunny wall; the yield of fruit is enormous, and on a warm wall the first frost will do no real injury.

WEIGHT OF MANURE.—A solid foot of half-rotted manure will weigh, upon an average, 56 pounds. If it is coarse or dry, it will average 48 pounds to the foot. A load of manure, or 36 cubic feet, of first quality, 1,728 pounds. Weight to the acre—eight loads of first kind, weighing 16,128 pounds, will give 108 pounds to each square rod, and less than 2½ pounds to each square foot. Five loads will give 53 pounds to the rod. An acre containing 43,560 square feet, the calculation of pounds per foot, of any quantity per acre, is easily made.

HEALTH RESTORED!

DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

A aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE LIVER COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza and Inflammation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, the Cause of Difficult, Clear and more strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" containing excellent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." REV. T. P. WHITE, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." "Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness." REV HENRY WARD BEECHER

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"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

"Benefited when compelled to speak suffering from Cough." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Especially in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. H. STACY JOHNSON, *La Grange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX.

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OLD Gold Pens Re-pointed,
Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1, Mammoth	$2.00,	with case	$3.00
No. 2, "	2.00,	" "	2.50
No. 3, Engrossing	1.50,	" "	2.00
No. 4, Medium	1.00	" "	1.50
No. 5, French Fountain			2.

All pens warranted for one year.
Liberal discount made to dealers.
All orders sent to

HITTER & DUCAN,
No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.
NELSON RITTER | SAMUEL DUNCAN.

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
Particular attention paid to repair
(v1;n1;tf)

TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 *range* 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4.10
s½ nw¼	3	80	5.88
n½ sw¼	3	80	7.18
s½ sw¼	3	80	4.10
e½ se¼	4	80	2.09
se¼ ne¼	4	80	5.58
se¼ nw¼	4	80	5.58
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3.49
sw¼ sw¼	5	40	1.44
s½ se¼	5	80	16.40
nw¼ nw¼	7	54 88	7.07
n½ nw¼	8	80	10.76
s½ nw¼	8	80	4.51
n½ ne¼	8	80	8.36
s½ ne¼	8	80	8.36
sw¼ ne¼	9	40	1.03
ne¼ nw¼	9	40	2.70
e½ se¼	9	80	5.58
nw¼ se¼	9	40	2.79
e½ nw¼	9	80	5.58
sw¼	10	160	8.00
se¼	11	160	5.16
se¼ sw¼	11	40	2.69
sw¼ sw¼	14	40	2.69
s½ ne¼	11	80	2.54
ne qr of ne qr	13	40	3.99
n½ ne qr	18	80	7.18
ne qr neqr	22	40	2.29
s½ se qr	22	80	2.26
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2.19
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2.19
nw qr se qr	23	40	2.19
w½ sw qr	24	80	
se qr sw qr	24	120	8.41
n½ neqr	24		
se qr neqr	24	120	5.73
n½ nw qr	27	80	3.49
n½ sw qr	27	80	2.89
se qr	27	40	2.09
n½ se qr	29	160	5.14
sw qr	29	160	2.87
n½ se qr	33		
w½ sw qr	34	160	6.96

Town 113 *range* 25.

s½ sw qr	1	80	16.40
w½ s½ se¼	1	158½	2.16
nw qr sw qr	2	40	8.36
s½ nw qr	2	80	8.36
se qr	2	160	22.32
n½ sw qr	2	80	2.09
ne qr nw qr	2	37.27	1.11
lot no. 3 and 4	3		
w one fifth of ne qr	3	38.36	2.26
ne qr ne qr	8	40	
s½ sw qr	9	80	4.62
sw qr sw qr	9	40	2.78
ne qr ne qr	10	40	
se qr ne qr	10	40	5.58
n½ nw qr	10	80	
n½ nw qr	11	40	4.18
n½ sw qr	12	80	11.16
n½ se qr	12	80	11.16
e½ nw qr	12	80	9.02
w½ ne qr	13	80	11.16
n½ sw qr	13	80	9.76
n½ nw qr	13		
s½ sw qr	13	160	18.14
se qr sw qr	18	40	4.16
s½ nw qr	15	80	5.58
e½ sw qr	15	80	4.18
n½ ne qr	16	80	2.88
n½ se qr	17		
n½ qr ne qr	17	120	6.97
w½ sw qr	17		
s½ se qr	17	120	8.29
ne qr ne qr	18		
se qr ne qr	18	111.06	7.59
lot 3 and 4	18		
w½ se qr	18	120	6.27
s½ sw qr	19	80	3.46
nw qr se qr	20	40	2.05
n½ sw qr	20	80	3.58
s½ se qr	20	80	3.58
n½ ne qr	29	80	1.22
ne qr ne qr	22	160	3.11
se qr ne qr	24	40	1.04
sw qr ne qr	25	40	1.71
125 acres of the se qr of ne qr	25	40	2.13
22½ acres of the se qr of ne qr	25		
25 acres of the se qr of ne qr	25	17.20	2.46
nw qr ne qr	29	40	2.09
s½ of nw qr	31	80	2.88
n½ of nw qr	32	80	4.03
s½ of ne qr	32	80	4.18
ne qr of se qr	34	40	1.23
e½ of nw qr	35		
sw qr of nw qr	35	63	8.26
nw qr of ne qr	36		
s½ of ne qr	36		
ne qr ne qr	36	120	6.45

Town 113 *range* 26.

lot no. 19	25		2.05

Town of Cedar Lake.

Town 113 *range* 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
lot no. 1	2		
& n½ of ne qr	3	120.33	7.41
s½ of nw qr	3	80	3.96
sw qr	3	160	5.86
ne qr nw qr	6	39.34	1.55
se qr nw qr	6	40	1.55
se qr nw qr	8		
n½ sw qr	8	160	6.64
n½ se qr	8		
s½ of se qr	8	120	3.90
nw qr nw qr	9	40	1.51
sw qr nw qr	9		
n½ sw qr	9	160	8.25
s½ sw qr	9		
se qr nw qr	10	80	7.46
n½ of nw qr	10	80	4.13
n½ of ne qr	10	80	4.13
s½ of ne qr	10	80	4.13
n½ of se qr	10	80	3.42
s½ of se qr	10	80	3.42
ne qr of se qr	11	40	1.46
se qr of se qr	11	40	1.46
ne qr ne qr	12	80	1.46
n½ of nw qr	14	80	3.42
n½ of ne qr	14	80	1.46
n½ of se qr	14	80	2.84
s½ of se qr	14	80	2.84
lots no. 2 3 4	15		
& sw qr s½ se qr	15	158.30	6.11
n½ of nw qr	15		
n½ of ne qr	15	160	5.07
n½ of se qr	15	80	3.07
s½ of se qr	15	80	3.07
ne qr ne qr	21	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	21	160	6.93
n½ of nw qr	21		
s½ of nw qr	21	160	6.93
n½ of ne qr	21		
s½ of ne qr	21	160	6.93
n½ of se qr	21		
s½ of se qr	21	160	6.93
n½ of sw qr	21		
s½ of sw qr	21	160	6.93
ne qr ne qr	22	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	22	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	22	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	22	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	22	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	22	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	22	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	22	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	22	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	22	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	23	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	23	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	23	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	23	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	23	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	23	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	23	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	23	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	23	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	23	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	24	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	24	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	24	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	24	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	24	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	24	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	24	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	24	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	24	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	24	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	25	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	25	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	25	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	25	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	25	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	25	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	25	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	25	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	25	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	25	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	26	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	26	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	26	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	26	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	26	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	26	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	26	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	26	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	26	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	26	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	27	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	27	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	27	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	27	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	27	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	27	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	27	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	27	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	27	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	27	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	28	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	28	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	28	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	28	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	28	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	28	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	28	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	28	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	28	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	28	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	29	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	29	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	29	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	29	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	29	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	29	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	29	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	29	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	29	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	29	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	30	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	30	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	30	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	30	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	30	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	30	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	30	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	30	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	30	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	30	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	31	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	31	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	31	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	31	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	31	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	31	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	31	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	31	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	31	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	31	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	32	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	32	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	32	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	32	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	32	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	32	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	32	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	32	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	32	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	32	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	33	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	33	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	33	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	33	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	33	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	33	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	33	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	33	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	33	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	33	80	3.46
ne qr ne qr	34	40	1.73
se qr ne qr	34	40	1.73
n½ of nw qr	34	80	3.46
s½ of nw qr	34	80	3.46
n½ of ne qr	34	80	3.46
s½ of ne qr	34	80	3.46
n½ of se qr	34	80	3.46
s½ of se qr	34	80	3.46
n½ of sw qr	34	80	3.46
s½ of sw qr	34	80	3.46

Town 113 *range* 26.

lot no. 19	25		2.05

Town of Eagle Creek.

Town 115 *Range* 22

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
lot 2	1	65.85-100	5.73
sw qr ne qr	3	40	7.86
lot 3 and se	3	104.65	6.15
n½ se qr & s½ se qr	4	160	13.28
n½ sw qr	4	80	6.10
w 19.04-100 acres of sw qr of ne qr	5	19.4-100	3.53
w 19.04-100 acres of sw qr of ne qr	5	19.4-100	3.58
lot no. 2	5	38.45	6.36
s½ of nw qr	5	80	13.96
e½ of sw qr	5	80	17.41
a strip of land 2 rods wide on e side of w½ of sw qr	5	2	1.52
lot no. 5 & sw qr of ne qr	6	99.40	37.82
a tract of land in the n½ of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D. J. Koons to H. H. Wilhams & recorded in the office of Reg. of Deds. of Scott Co. in B. C. of Deds page 153			
a tract of land in the nw qr of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D. J. Koons to J. H. Tibbetts as recorded in the office of Reg. of Deds. of Scott County in book B of Deds page 156			

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns every body.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,
The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.
IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and old Roofs of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE Roofs without removing the shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT LAST TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York, every part of the United States, Canada, W. I. Islands and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Dwellings, &c., by the united of Railroad Architects and Engineers, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN A FIREY WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY method manufactured in the United States which has been thoroughly tested by the test of Time and Durability, which are especially solicited, also to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application,

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary hand can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* Fire Proof *surface*, with no odor to injure health, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold, or Steam, SHRINKING of Roof BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.
For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and
For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY CEMENT in use which will success fully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a tough coat, to the contact of which rust stops, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR BREAK IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT SLA-SHOD.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from for the contraction and cracking, THEREBY EXTENDING THEIR WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This cement is peculiarly adapted for the proper varnishing of IRON RAILINGS, FONCE RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., and is for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing Tin and other METAL Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR HOT IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders promptly to any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING MATERIALS, for a period of five years, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

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We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish Headquarters in Boston.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give an abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale Warehouse 78 *William Street.*
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.
Descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (v1;n1;tf.)

Howard Association.
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Disorders of the Sexual Organs.

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age occupation, habits of life, etc.) In cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, President
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary (v1n1

JOHN WILLIAMS,
BLACKSMITH
—AND—
HORSE SHOER.
HOLMES STREET, 8th KOPEE
Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and satisfaction given. (v1n1tf.)

State of Minnesota,
Auditor's Office,
Scott County.

Shakopee April 18, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the above tracts and lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty thereon will be sold at public auction by the County Treasurer, at the Court House in said County on the first Monday of June A. D. 1862, unless such taxes or penalty shall be paid before that time.

J. R. ASHLEY
County Auditor.

SOMETHING for THE TIMES!
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
American Cement Glue
THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE
Is the only article of the kind ever produced which
WILL WITHSTAND WATER.
IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture,
IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.
IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.
IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.
IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.
IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked off of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.
IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.
IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it, it will never show where it was broken.
It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.
Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*
"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*
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"We have tried it, and find it as we say, full in our house as water."—*Willis' Spirit of the Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
$10,00 per year saved in every family by the Use Bottle of
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.
TERMS CASH.
For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.
JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers)
78 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

ARGUS
JOB OFFICE.
The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE
JOB OFFICE.
They are prepared to execute
ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK
On Short Notice,

Shakopee Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD & BRO., "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862. NUMBER 25.

THE SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—AT—
SHAKOPEE, - - - - MINNESOTA.
MACDONALD & BRO., Publishers & Proprietors.
Office in Kerlinger's Building Second Street.

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" Six months. . . . . 0,75 " "
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Business notices in editorial columns, ten cents per line.
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Job Printing neatly executed on reasonable terms. In Advance.
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, ST. PETER, Minnesota, will practice in the several Courts of the State, and in the United States Court for the District of Minnesota; attend to cases in the U. S. Land Office, the payment of taxes, investigation of titles, &c.; make collections, and do conveyancing promptly and accurately. Office in the Saint Peter Company Office building.
A. G. CHATFIELD will for the present remain in Belle Plaine, Minnesota, but will be in St. Peter on the first Monday in every month, and remain so long as business requires, or when necessary will return to Saint Peter at any other time in the month, unless absent in attendance upon terms of Court. [v1:n1:tf.]

J. D. STORER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.
SHAKOPEE - - - - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
Office one door west of the Post Office, First street.

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SARGENT & GRISWOLD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Walnut Street,
CHASKA - - - - CARVER COUNTY
MINNESOTA.
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DEALER IN
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AND
FANCY GOODS
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Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Accurately Tuned, Musical Instruments repaired and warranted. "Odd Jobs" of every description neatly and promptly attended to.
Books and Stationary at St. Paul Prices.
v1n1tf.

National Hotel.
SHAKOPEE - - - MINNESOTA
R. KENNEDY Proprietor.
This large and commodious house is open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of travelers. The rooms are large and airy, the location pleasant, and the charges moderate. The table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

National Resteaurant,
—AND—
BILLIARD SALOON.
The choisest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.
Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.
National Hotel Block, Holmes Street Shakopee.

BEN. KOHLER'S
Lager Beer and Billiard
SALOON.
WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS
always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (v1;n1;tf.)

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M. HANFT, Proprietor.
Main Street - - - Belle Plaine.
The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all, who favor him with a call, comfortable.
A Good Stable Attached to the House.
(v1;n1,1y) M. HANFT.

BELLE PLAINE HOTEL,
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(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)
BELLE PLAINE. - - - MINN.
This new, large and commodious three-story House, has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.
Here may be had the BEST acomodations of any house in the Valley.
Attention is particularly directed to the
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than which nothing in any Hotel outside of St. Paul can be found to surpass it.
The table will be spplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.
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In connection with the House is a large and excellent able for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. v1;n1;tf.

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C. KALVELAGE,
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE. MINN.
Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates,
[v1:n1:1y

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Boot and Shoe-Maker.
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Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.
Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.
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(v1:n1;tf.)

P. F. McQUILLAN,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA.
[v1;n1;tf.]

Charles Hartman,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.
Keeps constanntly on hand a full and complete assorement of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.
FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.
(v1:n1:tf.)

SHAKOPEE BEER BREWERY,
ADOLPH ALBACHTEN, Proprietor.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish all who desire
Lager Beer
with as good an article as can be had in the State.
He flatters himself that his beer, manufactured at the
LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY
has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.
All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered to the purchaser if within a reasonable distance, or at the steamboat landing, or other shipping point, designated.
Shakopee Feb 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN.
v1n12ly.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
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ETC, ETC,
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We have constantly on hand a large Stock of
KENTUCKY COPPER DISTILLED
WHISKEY,
And are satisfied, from our experience in the business, that no other House in the city can do better for Dealers. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. n11y.

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN,
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
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HERSHER & PETERS,
FURNITURE AND CHAIR
MANUFACTURORS.
HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE
Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureas, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.
All kinds of work done to order.
(v1:n1;1y)

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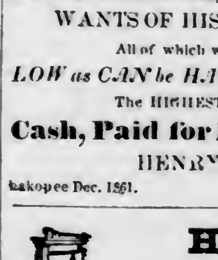
v1;n8;6m.



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SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
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☞BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
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Groceries and Provisions.
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
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All of which will be sold as
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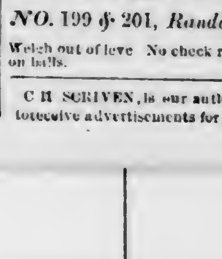
The HIGHEST PRICE in
Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.
HENRY NIEBERGALL.
Shakopee Dec. 1861. v1;n5;1y.



HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.
FOR SALE BY
Vandervoert, Dickerson & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.
Weigh out of leve No check rods. No friction received on balls. (v1:n1;1t.)

C H. SCRIVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

POET'S CORNER.

Written for the Shakopee Argus.

STANZAS TO——

By W. Howard Perrigo.

'Tis true that they are lovely—
The forest flowers that spring;
To life and loveliness, beneath—
The genial smile of spring,
But oh, the flowers of springtime—
However fair they be;
Must yield the palm of loveliness,
My beautiful to thee.

The dew gem'd opening rosebud,
Is beautiful and fair;
And peerless, fair and lovely,
The growing lilies are:
But oh, in natures book love,
Nothing out-spread is there;
Whose loveliness can equal,
Or with thee e're compare.

Stephensport, Ky.

WHERE IS MY BOY TO-NIGHT.

As the telegraph wires have carried the news of our hard fought battles and glorious victories over the land, thrilling the heart of the nation, there has been a deep undertone of sorrow. Many a fond mother has in mental agony inquired—

"WHERE IS MY BOY TO-NIGHT?"
O, where is my boy to-night?
The boy who was bravest of all;
He went to the battle of Right,
And said that he feared not to fall!
O, proud was his step when he went,
And deep was the gleam of his eye;
And I knew what his young heart meant
When he faltering said "Good-bye."

O, where is my boy to-night?
For I know that the strife has begun;
That many have fallen in flight,
And a glorious victory won!
Does he sleep 'neath the sod of the slain?
Has his proud form given its breath?
O, God! is my boy with the slain—
Who would yield only to death?

Be it thus, I've no fears that he sought
To shelter himself from the lead;
For he'd spring where 'twas falling most hot
To rescue the dying and dead.
I feel—but I cannot tell why—
That fallen he has in the fight;
That God has promoted my boy,
And tempered my soul to-night.

SELECT MISCELANY.

First Days of the Rebellion.

Charleston Before and After the Fall of Sumter

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

A WIDE-AWAKE IN CHARLESTON.

From the Brooklyn Times.

We were yesterday called upon by Mr. R. Thompson, now a resident of Williamsburgh, and lately a Sergeant in the 90th Regiment, which he has recently been compelled to leave on account of an injury to one of his limbs.—In the course of a conversation with Mr. T., we were so much struck by the curious and interesting nature of some of his disclosures in reference to the first outbreak of the rebellion in South Carolina, and the events immediately preceding the fall of Sumter, that we have thrown them together in narrative form for the benefit of our readers.

Mr. Thompson was employed for five months as mail clerk in the Charleston *Mercury* office, from the latter part of November, 1860, to the middle of April, '61, and being thus, Northerner and Republican as he was, in the very hot-bed of Secessionism, he had opportunities for becoming acquainted with the secret history connected with the origin of the rebellion, which were possessed by few. He was known, of course, to his employers as a Northerner, but of course concealed his Republican proclivities and assumed the secession mask when occasion required. While there, he communicated indirectly, through his Northern friends, with the N. Y. *Tribune*, and saw enough of the way in which war correspondence was carried on, to render his statements in relation thereto rather startling. However, we see no reason to doubt the veracity of the narrator, and will proceed to give a *resume* of which he saw and did, as nearly as possible, in his own language:

INTRODUCTORY.

On the 27th of November, 1860, I left for Charleston on the Nashville. I had been engaged on the Charleston *Mercury*, where I had supervision of the Mail Department. I was employed in the back office among the editors and sub-editors, where the leading politicians and members of the Secession Convention were in the habit of dropping in at all hours of the day and evening, and chatting unreservedly about the events of the day.—Consequently it was easy for me to glean information of more or less importance, which I imparted from time to time in letters to friends at home. I corresponded with an intimate acquaintance, Mr. A. H. Ward, of No. 71 Broadway, and my letters were afterwards seen by Dana and Greeley of the *Tribune*. I chose this indirect method of communication, as it would, of course, have at once excited suspicion, had my letters been directed in full to that journal. I also wrote to Mr. James Ferguson, of Williamsburgh, now a member of the 90th Regiment. My first letter to the *Tribune* was an account of my position in the office. I told them what my principles were, (having worked and voted for Lincoln,) and said that I was disposed to reveal the plots and plans of the Secessionists. They replied, through my friend, that they would be glad to receive anything that I might have to communicate. Of course, on such an occasion, patriotism had greater claims than business obligations.

THE STAR OF THE WEST AFFAIR—TREASON OF THE HERALD.

My first letter to them was in reference to the Star of the West affair. I told them who it was that had sent the telegram to Charleston informing the secessionists of the removal of the marines from the Navy Yard, and the sailing of the steamer ostensibly for New Orleans, but, in reality, to reinforce Sumter, and telling them to beware. It was well known even among the minor employees in the *Mercury* office, that the dispatch came from Dr. Alexander Jones, of the New York *Herald*, who was, and had been for a long time a contributer to the paper. I heard Mr. Wm. Courtenay, the business manager and principal owner of the *Mercury*, say that they had secured the co operation of the *Herald* people in their efforts to overturn the government. He had received this assurance through Mr. Frederick Hudson, Mr. Bennet's Grand Visor in the conduct of that journal. He had also received similar assurances from the editors of the *Day Book*, but for that he cared but little. There was an *entente cordiale* between the *Mercury* and the *Herald*, the *Mercury* sending a great deal of special information to the *Herald*, and the latter paper reciprocating in kind.

TAKING NOTES.

Military men talked quite freely in the office, and I frequently took notes of the conversation detailing their strength, the number men, etc. These memoranda I sent to my friend, and by him they were communicated to Mr. Wilkeson, the present Washington Correspondent of that paper.

MR. HARVEY, OUR MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

The last communication I made to the *Tribune* was written on the 4th of March. It was handed to Mr. Wilkeson, of the *Tribune*, by Mr. Ward, and I received the assurance that it would be attended to. I stated therein that their then Washington correspondent, Mr. Harvey, was also in the pay of the Charleston *Mercury*—that he had been the *Mercury's* correspondent for a considerable time, and betrayed his government whenever he had a chance. I also told the *Tribune's* regular correspondent in Charleston, Mr. Buxton, the same thing. But the latter would not believe this of Harvey, and thought I must be mistaken. Buxton was an Englisman, and British subject; beside the *Tribune*, he corresponded with the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

FEMALE SPIES.

A letter of Judge Magrath's was given to our sub-editor to mail, who handed it over to me to post. It was addressed to "Miss Annie Riordan, Washington." Thinking it contained some instructions to secession spies, I did not scruple to open it, and took notes of the contents. This Miss Annie Riordan was a sister of a Mr. Riordan, sub-editor of the *Mercury*. The letter stated that Fort Sumter would soon be attacked, and gave the position of the batteries, the number of men and guns, &c. It was plain that she was expected to forward it to other parties who had, perhaps, desired information.

SECESSION SYMPATHIES OF ENGLAND.

At this time the French and Spanish Consuls, notwithstanding the efforts made to induce them to recognize the secession Customhouse clearances, persisted in refusing, although it was said instructions from Earl Russell had been sent to the British Consul to the effect that he should do so. The Charlestonians thought that after the British Consul had received such instructions, the representatives of the other nationalities might do so also, but they would not. The Spanish Consul, in particular, said that he had been accredited to the United States government, and had no power to recognize any other. He was in our office one day, and left a blank form (Customhouse clearance.) Could the secessionists have induced him to use it, an important precedent would have been established, but he didn't see it in that light. This information in relation to Lord Russell's secret instructions I sent to the *Tribune*, written on the blank form.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MR. LINCOLN.

I also wrote North, to warn them to be prepared to guard against the scheme which was being hatched to assassinate President Lincoln. Colonel Huger, formerly of the U. S. Army, and now a Brigadier General of the Confederates, was to lead the enterprise, as the representative of South Carolina. The other parties concerned were Baltimoreans and some Richmond men. Of the details of their plan, at that time, I could ascertain nothing, but saw that they were daily looking for its consummation. At first, the clique contented themselves with threats and predictions, but as the probability of the peaceable inauguration of President Lincoln became each day more manifest, they began to conspire to bring about the fulfillment of their prophecy. Accordingly money was subscribed, proper persons selected, and correspondence established, the assassination of the President was the end to be achieved. By listening, gradually I ascertained that Hugar was entrusted with the management of the affair, that Richmond and Baltimore were pledged to aid, and that $30-000 was to reward the assassin, and Bob Haslett of Baltimore agreed to find the man. Fnally the whole thing fell through for want of *nerve*, when their intention became known, but there appeared to be no lack of will, men or money.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.—"BEHIND THE SCENES."

The correspondent of the New York *Times* then at Charleston, was on terms of friendship with the *Courier* people, and his letters were overlooked in Charleston before they were permitted to reach the *Times* office. The letters were written under secession supervision. The rebels knew that information was bound to reach the North by some means, and they were willing that the *Herald* and *Times* should be supplied with what they chose to furnish them, but not the *Tribune*. They said the *Tribune's* correspondence was bogus. Dr. Salter, the Times correspondent, sent at that time, a letter which made a great deal of sensation, relative to the strength of Sumter—the number of guns, &c. He said he went to see it, but he did not. The Courier man obtained the information, but as he was not permitted to use it for his own paper, he handed over to Salter. Buxton, the Tribune correspondent, got much of his information from me. What took place in secret session, I often obtained a clue to, thro' the conversation in the Mercury office. This and other information I took to Buxton, and the Charlestonians soon began to smell a rat. They thought there must be some one behind the scenes, and I began to be suspected. At that time a letter was received at the Mercury office from the London Globe, expressing the warmest sympathy with the rebellion, and asking for an exchange of papers. This fact I communicated to the Tribune, and the Mercury people became conviced that the contraband information must have emanated from their own office. Some letter of mine were opened at the Post Office, and matters were found therein that tended to criminate me. They also suspected Buxton. They knew he wrote a great deal, and that he was employed in no legitimate pursuit in Charleston. They therefore came to the conclusion that he and I were in communication with the Tribune. Mr. Shubb, one of the Charleston detectives, was put upon our track and followed us about. I was informed of this by several persons—all foreigners—who sympathized with the North. I went to church one evening and understood that several men outside had said that the Tribune correspondent was inside, and spoke about his personal appearance, and his being connected with the Mercury office. Shube, the detective, was one of these, and expressed his determination to go down to the office and denounce me. I forestalled him, however, reached the office before him, made a statement to Col. Rhett, and cleared myself of the charge. Shubo came into the office at a very late hour, and I happened to be alone. He inquired for Col. Rhett. I said at that late hour, Col. Rhett was of course, at home. He then, as an excuse, said he had came in relation to a slave. I said—"I guess it is not a slave you are after. Have you any business with me?" He then said he was after the correspondent of the Tribune. I said I that was the only man in the office whom they could accuse, and he asked me several questions. I told him I knew the Tribune correspondent, but as a newspaper man I could not betray him. I said—"If you are a detective it is your duty to find him. I am in honor bound to keep the secret." He then said those that were not for them were against them, and afterwards told Rhett of my obstinacy and the latter, as a journalist, sympathized with me. I was closely watched afterwards and Buxton was twice arrested, but escaped each time by the intercession of the British Consul, Mr. Bunce. Mr. Buxton went by the name of Ramsay in Charleston.

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT GETS DRUNK, AND WRITES A FRANTIC EPISTLE

The *Herald* correspondent at Charleston was Dr. Glenn. He obtained a permit from Gov. Pickens to visit the Camp and find matter for correspondence thereabout. Beauregard didn't like this at all, so to prevent his obtaining any accurate information, they got Glenn drunk at the Mills House in Charleston, and took him in that state of intoxication about the fortifications, &c. They took him to the same battery three or four times over, and he wrote to the *Herald*, a most exaggerated account of everything—doubling and quadrupling all that he saw.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

One evening, while sitting alone in the back office, there entered a party of three gentlemen. Two were citizens, and the other a Naval officer, just arrived at port in command of the prize slave brig Bonita His business with the editors was to prefer a request that they would not report his arrival in the marine list, as he wished to delay making his report to Washington, in order that he might not be ordered to a Northern port before the secession of the State and the seizure of United States property. In explanation he added that he was a Kentuckian (Foster was his name I think) and that he wished to have the brig seized, yet without compromising him. I presume that he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, for the vessel is now, or was recently the property of the rebels at Savannah, Ga. In communicating the substance of the above to the *Tribune*, I urged the request that the Government should be immediately informed of the fact. If my request was complied with, the loss of the vessel rests with the Buchanan Administration, if not, with the *Tribune* folks; but after all, this is nothing compared with the loss of the Merrimac, and can it be expected that the stupid want of foresight, or criminal connivance that sacrificed a first-class vessel of war, could, or would save a little merchant brig?

THE "SECESH" LADIES.

The Charleston ladies manufactured a South Carolina flag bearing the following inscription: "From the ladies of Charleston to the Minister of War, Hon. D. F. Jamieson. This flag was made expressly by them to be opened for the first time on Fort Sumpter." This piece of bravado was answered in the same spirit by Lieut. Davis of Fort Sumpter, who sent word to the *Mercury* office that he desired to subscribe for the paper and wished it sent regularly for three months. This was regarded as a bit of bravado and an offset to the other. As it was, sufficient time clapsed before the surrender for Davis to receive the greater part of his papers. I had the mailing of the paper, and frequently wrote on the margin pieces of information of more or less importance to Major Anderson and his command.

A PLAN TO REINFORCE SUMPTER.

The position of Charleston is very similar to that of New York, making allowance for the difference in size. There was a time when a very small force of determined men could have seized their batteries and held possession of the city long enough to send one of the steamers lying at their wharves and reinforce Sumpter, whether or no. Two or three men, in anticipation of such an enterprise, might have accumulated provisions in a small vessel, as if to send it down the coast, and on the seizure of a steamboat, it might have been towed to the fort, the guns being spiked as we left. But the few to who the plan seemed feasible, had neither money or men I proposed the plan to Mr. Forney. Buxton was a personal friend of Forney's and through him the scheme was communicated to the latter. But the Government would have nothing to do with strategem or anything "on the sly," even if they brought on a war.

MORE ABOUT THE "STAR OF THE WEST."

Had Captain McGowan, of the "Star of the West," boldly landed he might have taken the battery with ease. It was defended by a German Rifle Company, whose weapons were without bayonets, and their cartridges were too large. They were exceedingly rejoiced that the "Star of the West" was sent to the right about so quickly. Had the Captain landed his force, right on the shore, he could have taken these batteries without a doubt. In the *Tribune* of Feb. 4th 1861, you will find that statement.

INTERCEPTED DESPATCHES.

In the Charleston *Mercury* of Monday, April 15th, appears the following:—"Intercepted despatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that his plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution." The story of the intercepted despatches is this: Lieut. Talbot arrived at Charleston on the 6th or 7th of April, requesting permission to be allowed to communicate with Major Anderson, and was refused. Not to be disappointed, he gave the "intercepted despatches" to a person, who for a consideration, undertook to deliver them to Major Anderson, by going down to the Fort in a small boat secretly at night—but he was not successful in "running the blockade." A guard-boat stopped him, the dispatches were found, and Major Anderson kept in ignorance of the movement of the fleet. I make this statement on the authority of Wigfall, who related it in the office on the night that Sumpter fell.

BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

The few days before the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, were the most exciting and trying of my stay—negotiation was ended *Civil War* was inevitable. A palpable gloom oppressed the people. Suspense and anxiety clouded every face. The fate of an empire was being decided by the events of the hour. Military wagons rumbled through the streets all night long, and files of men by hundreds marched silently through the streets, on their way to the boats. No bands of music—no cheering—none could rejoice, for there was a feeling that they might be losers even if victorious.

DEPARTURE FROM CHARLESTON.

After the fall of Sumter and the issuing of President Lincoln's proclamation, I made up my mind that Charleston was no place for a Northern man to stay in. I asked for a settlement with my employers, but they would not listen to my going. I judged from the temper of my "friends," as I suppose I must call them, that they might at any moment become my enemies, and accordingly made preparations for a hasty departure. Buxton went at the same time, as bearer of despatches to Lord Lyons. I went as a South Carolinian, and enacted the part of a rabid secessionist. Being well dressed, and having the *Mercury* office cards in my possession, I was regarded on the route as a sub-editor of the paper, and took no especial pains to undeceive people who entertained this impression. I was universally regarded as a strong secessionist, going to Washington. I sat next to Buxton on the cars, but we appeared not to be acquainted.

THE PLOT TO SEIZE NORFOLK AND HARPER'S FERRY.

But on the 16th of April, while on our journey, we became acquainted with some gentlemen who seemed, from their conversation, to be members of the Virginia Convention in Richmond. Buxton pumped them, and asked questions as an Englishman desirous of being informed of the state of the country, and they readily responded—all of the secessionists at that time being particularly anxious to gain the good will of England and Englishmen. I, in my assumed character as a Carolinian, taunted them, as Virginians, with being slow and behindhand in not having yet seceded They defended the State of Virginia from the charge of being backward in the secession movement. They said she was not in a position just then to show her hand openly, like South Carolina. They said it was their purpose to take possession of Harper's Ferry. They told me that she had, in effect seceded. (This was not known in New York for two weeks after.) They assured us confidentially, that she had seceded by a large majority, but they wanted to make it unanimous thing for the credit of the State. One of the Virginians stated that his friend was going to Governor Letcher in relation to the seizure of Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, with all the arms, munitions, vessels, &c.

INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Next morning, April 17th, we were at Washington, and by ten o'clock, President Lincoln and General Scott were in possession of the information. But unluckily, before the Government could seize Norfolk, the rebels were informed of their intention, and acted with their usual promptitude, before the efforts of the Federals could be of much avail. It is most extraordinary that the Government did not have that information before they did. Buxton told me he had a personal interview with the President, and Gen. Scott. In an affair of such moment, I could not not say positively that this was so, but he was a man of veracity, and I had always regarded him as such. Buxton complained that they sent an open dispatch to the telegraph office in relation to this momentous affair, instead of transmitting in cypher, and so the rebels were apprised of the intentions of the government, and were enabled to gather their forces. There was, in fact, so much delay and imbecility on the part of the government, that the information given them was rendered comparatively useless.

HARVEY, THE TRAITOR.

Harvey was known at that time to be a traitor. Probably the very men who urged his appointment to the Portuguese mission, and the men who confirmed that appointment knew him to be so. Wilkeson, of the *Tribune*, who confesses in his recent letter to having been concerned in the appointment of so many aspirants to office, doubtless had a hand in it. I sent at that time proofs of Harvey's treason, to Wilkeson, and if the latter had acted upon that information, Harvey would never have been appointed. If only by suppressing that letter, Wilkeson has connived with treason.

THE SPY SYSTEM AT THE SOUTH.

Northern men at the South, even so early as when I left Charleston, were under close *surveillance*. I was closely and constantly watched, and no little difficulty in getting out of the city at all. When the news of Lincoln's proclamation arrived, and it appeared likely that a war would ensue, in which I might be compelled to bear arms against the North, I got a man whom I could trust to drive me to the Railroad office. We drove through back streets, but still I soon became aware that there was a detective on my track. I had been talking for two or three days about settling up at the office, but they appeared disinclined to let me go. They said: "Thompson, Fort Sumter is taken now, and there will be no blockade and you had better stay." I soon found out that they intended to keep me whether or no, and was afraid that if I started off without their knowledge, they would telegraph after me and have me tarred and feathered, in the Southern fashion, on the route When I started, then, I said that I was going on an excursion to Fort Sumter, to see the place. When the carriage got near the railroad depot, my friend who drove me took the detective into a hotel to get a drink, having first supplied me with a through ticket to Philadelphia. Thus I got clear of the too marked attentions of the detective,

ARE THERE ANY UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH?

I do not believe in the existence of what are termed "the Union men of the South." If they have an existence, it is a mythical one. The South is far more united on the subject of Secession than the American Colonies were in the War of the Revolution There were tories then, but, so far as my experience goes, the South is a unit. During the five months I spent in Charleston—altho' I talked as freely as any man could, under the circumstances, and had every opportunity for ascertaining their existence, if there were any —I only came across *five* Union men, and they were all foreigners. The majority of the Northern men resident in Charleston were the rankest kind of Secessionists.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

The *Mercury* is mainly supported by subscription, and by the Government. If the proprietors are hard up for funds, they call upon the Government for money, and get it readily. It has been the persevering and and consistent advocate of disunion for many years. Rhett himself said in my hearing—"We only make a a handle of this slavery matter. South Carolina has lost, and can lose nothing as far as slavery is concerned. The only thing to be feared is, that Old Scott will put to the people of the Western States, the question as to the control of the Mississippi. But there is little chance of that. We have got agents there who will satisfy them." They are afraid of the Western men, but have the utmost contempt for New Englanders.

MEANNESS OF THE "TRIBUNE."

In the *Tribune* of Feb. 4th, 1861, there appeared a letter (in violation of my stipulation that nothing should be published in relation to it,) in which occurred the following paragraph: "The *Mercury* people found their belief of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy, on such insignificant trifles as the receipt of a letter from The *London Daily Globe*, sympathetic in tone and desiring an exchange of papers." As the letter had been given me for filing, I was of course suspected; accused and threatened. All that saved me was that the letter from the *Globe* had been the subject of conversation rather publicly in the office, so that it was possible that it could have emanated from another source. I was always watched after that, but I was not out of danger for I had just posted a letter for the *Tribune* addressed as usual to my friend Ward, in which I had stated that a scarcity of powder alone saved Sumter from immediate bombardment. I had learned at a private aarty that there was but 26,000 pounds of powder in the city. If this should appear in the columns of the *Tribune* suspicion would have been confirmed, and a long imprisonment; and possibly death as a spy would have been my fate. I procured a friend to telegraph thus: "suppress publication of anything from me," and as I was watched and followed and dared not deposite a letter in the Post Office; I wrote to Ward by express. Telegram and letter were both in good time, though the communication was actually "in type" and the *Tribune* people were prevailed upon with difficulty to take it out.

The expense of telegraphing and expressage I endeavored to recover by sending a bill against the *Tribune* to Ward, for collection. From his letter in return, which I have before me, I make the following extracts:

New York, Feb. 28th, 1861.

Dear Friend Dick:—Yours of the 28th came to hand, and was attended to.

* * * * * * *

P. S.—Oh! I almost forgot to tell you that I could not collect that little bill of yours. They say it is not their place to pay it. Though disgusted, I was not discouraged, but sent many communications after that.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

When I arrived North I had very little money, having expended nearly all I had with me in paying traveling expenses. I called at the *Tribune* office and Mr. Dana, who acknowledged the receipt of some of some of my first letters, but said he had seen nothing of later and more important ones. I thought it no more that I should be reimbursed, in the sum of my traveling expenses at least, in coming North, for my information, was often transmitted at no inconsiderable risk to myself. It had cost me $40 to get North, and I finally succeeded in getting $30 from the *Tribune*. The above is a very discursive but truthful narrative of "What I saw and did, in Charleston," during the dawn of the Great Rebellion.

An Editor's Life.

The following appeared originally in the Richmond *Whig*, some years ago, and went the rounds of the press. We think it good enough to republish:

It does not require a master hand to sketch with fidelity that poor and abused class known as editors. As a cotemporary remarks, he may be the "responsible," the "foreign," the "literary," the "local," the "commercial"—in either department he is the subject of laudation, abuse, trials, and triumphs. He may have a ready pen, remarkable versatility of knowledge, a correct judgment, and *considerable nerve.* If you intrude upon him, you discover him writing, reading, scissoring. He will talk, but his pen does not stop; he spatters the ink; he fumbles over books; he hunts among newspapers; he grows savage in a "leader," or learned in a "review." Politicians try to buy him; needy artists ask his favorable notice; inventors have models to show him. He is addressed on more subjects than it was ever intended a single mind should comprehend; and while his journal is called by some "influential," "valuable," etc., there are others who bluntly pronounce it "scurrilous," and "poor." Swimming upon floods of excitement, battling, chatting, arguing, consenting, exalting friends and crushing foes, thinking, working is the sum and substance of an editor's career. At home, he writes with his wife at his elbow, and his child on his knee; in the street he weaves out those ideas which, in a few hours will startle the men who now justle and crowd him; in his sanctum he makes ready thunderbolts, moulded with a pen, but more powerful than any ever hurled from above. He delivers lectures; he is a politician; he holds office; he is a traveler; he gives a verdict upon manuscripts which are more precious than the apple of their eye to aspiring authors; he pleads for the poor; he snubs the rich; he conciliates, he defies, he arouses nations, he dethrones kings; he is the guardian of liberty and omnipotent.

Up in garrets, in out-of-way places—sometimes furnished like a parlor, sometimes worse than a pig-pen—in his *sanctum sanctorum*, the "holy of holies." Are you partial to frowns? Do you wish to hear a growl? Disregard the notices of "Editor's Room," "Private," "No Admittance," and enter the den; you observe the contracting brow; you do not know whether you are saluted or insulted; your tongue proposes to speak, and your legs incline you to run away; a head lifts itself; a worn pen and inked fingers point you to a seat which it takes you an instant to reach; but ere you have done so, the monster has his clutches so deeply in an idea that he has forgotten your existence. There you sit; you try to count the pyramids of newspapers, and wonder if to be an editor it is necessary to be a savage. You see books and maps; but you would as soon meddle with the cub of a bear as anything in which the wild animal before you has an interest. Delegations of "devils," from the printing office, come for "copy," and a great many things are going on which are strange to you. Other gentry come in, who glance contemptuously at yourself. They seat themselves, and you hear nothing but scratch, scratch, with gold pens, steel pens and goose quills; they pull at their whiskers; they clear their throats; they look up at the ceiling; they help each other when their ideas run aground; they write and rewrite; they expunge and amend; they become cheerful if their productions please them, and crusty if they do not. Now, remember that this mental toil must go on by day and night, when the head is dizzy by sickness and the heart by sadness, that it entails study, research, and

thought; that the themes are suggested and discussed within the hour; and you will understand why you are not wanted in an editor's sanctum. Presently, however, he will talk to you; he will cut short your long speeches; he will bring you at once to your business; he will dispatch it, and you will at once discover that necessity, if not inclination, urges him to resume his pen. In summer, when the flowers are so tempting, at midnight, with the glare of the artificial light pouring upon him, there he is a toiling slave. He writes of your pleasures, he adds to your joys. Do you ever think of his exhausted brain, his fading life, his premature death? Literature was, perhaps, a passion, of his boyhood, and he has pursued the wicked phantom from year to year, finding, in the gratification of a refined taste, some small reward for his painful infatuation.

The Surrender of New Orleans—Farragut's Letter to the Mayor—The Mayor's Letter in Response.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The following correspondence, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph, was to-day received at the War Department. The correspondence is between the Mayor of New Orleans and Flag Officer Farragut:

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
Off New Orleans, April 26, 1862.

To His Excellency, the Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

SIR—Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your Honor Capt. Baily, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. Baily reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of personal property shall be secured.

I therefore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and the Custom House, by meridian this day, and all the flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than this of the United States, be removed from the public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbance, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations, and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person, property, or sentiments of loyalty to their Government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday by armed men firing upon helpless women and children, for giving expression of their pleasure at witnessing the "old flag."

I am, very respectfully,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Squadron.

THE REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

Flag Officer D. G. Farragut, U. S. Flag Ship Hartford:

SIR—In pursuance of a resolution, which we thought proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its power.

I have, in council with the City Fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday—of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this Hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than the prompting of my own heart, dictated to me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defense, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament now displayed in sight of it.

I am no military man and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at command; and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony.

The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what the fate that awaits her. As to hoisting any flag not of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act. Nor could I find in my entire constituency so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblems of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not they spring from a noble though decided nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotion which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you may not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too forcibly that they are the conquered, and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered.

Respectfully,
JOHN F. MOORE, Mayor.

THE TRANSFER OF GEN. POPE.—In alluding to the transfer of Gen. Pope's army to Pittsburg, the Chicago *Post* says that its position at Fort Pillow has been occupied by another corps, and that operations there will go on as usual. It adds: "In the meantime Gen. Halleck has his army again in order; with fresh troops and increased artillery he is now in the field. His army is, we are informed, so arranged that it is impossible, except by a force of twice its numbers, to defeat him. Gradually he is preparing for the work, and if Beauregard proposes to water his horse in the Tennessee River, he will have to make a wide detour to accomplish that interesting deed. Skirmishes between pickets are of daily occurrence, and it is not violating any rule to say that our pickets never fall back; they have a force behind them always to maintain their advance. Further we dare not publish. Sufficient to say that another battle may soon occur, and when it does, the rout and permanent dispersion of the rebel army is inevitable.'

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 17, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MINNESOTA:

You are requested to meet in Delegate Convention, at St. Paul, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 M.

It is of the first importance that the sentiments of the tried and proved Democracy of the various States should have organized opportunities of declaring itself upon the subjects now convulsing the Republic. To this end an earlier and more numerous Convention than usual in Minnesota, has been judged advisable. The number of Delegates usually apportioned to the counties has been doubled; and it is earnestly enjoined upon *friends of the Union* as it was, and as it only can be, that they commence at once the work of organization and preparation to send up to St. Paul the full number of Delegates allotted by the Committee.

It is recommended that, in the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention, reference be had to the NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS; so that, after an authoritative expression of the Democratic sentiment of the State upon the thrilling circumstances of the country shall have been obtained and expressed, conventions of the two Districts can proceed to distinct organizations, and nominate or adjourn to such times and places as they may respectively determine.

All who are inclined to step up to the help of the Union against its open and furtive foes in the North, as well as the South—who see no benefit but much evil to the North and South in the proposed conversion of the war into one for interfering with the prerogatives of States, and forcing into freedom those who have not asked for it, and who never can be citizens of the United States—who are opposed to being grievously taxed to pay citizens of other states for negroes to infest and corrupt Northern communities—who view with alarm, violence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution under any pretence, and would rebuke the corruption at Washington which has scandalized the Republic and the age: are cordially invited to come up to the work, as Democrats of old, to snatch their beloved country from destruction and start it in a new career of peace, prosperity and fraternity.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be as follows:

Anoka	4	Benton	2	Blue Earth	8
Brown	6	Carver	6	Chisago	4
Dakota	14	Dodge	6	Faribault	2
Fillmore	15	Freeborn	6	Hennepin	16
Goodhue	12	Houston	10	LeSueur	8
McLeod	2	Meeker	2	Morrison	2
Mower	4	Nicollet	6	Olmsted	12
Ramsey	16	Rice	10	Scott	8
Sherburne	2	Sibley	6	Stearns	6
Steele	4	Wabashaw	14	Winona	12
Waseca	4	Wright	6	Washington	8

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to Two Delegates each.

WM. P. MURRAY, C. W. NASH,
JOHN B. BRISBIN, JOHN BELL,
E. C. ROOSEVELT, W. SPRIGG HALL,
THOMAS E. MASSEY, EUGENE M. WILSON,
RICHARD G. MURPHY.
Democratic State Committee.

ST. PAUL May 6, 1862.

Fanaticism Answered.

We notice that some of our Republican exchanges have taken upon themselves the task, to prove that our editorials in a late issue, commenting upon the conduct of the Administration, in determining to arm the negroes of Port Royal, and its policy, with reference to abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, were in opposition to the Administration, and without attempting to *reply* to our arguments advanced, they prefer to rave incoherently about "opposition to the Administration," following Vallandigham & Co., &c. In reply to our comments, upon placing arms in the hands of the negroes—the *loyal* (!) blacks—it is advanced as an argument, that the arming of the negro, that he might garrison the Southern forts, would be a master stroke of policy, and would relieve our brave volunteers from the necessity of remaining in the South during the sickly season. Such reasoning will only serve to convince all intelligent men of the ignorance of the individual advancing such nonsense as an argument. The placing of arms in the hands of the negro, is—as we before stated—an outrage, and without a justification; and the combined efforts of Republicans and Abolitionists to prove it otherwise, will but exhibit their depravity.

Upon the subject of the Emancipation policy of the Administration, we will proceed to prove that President Lincoln, in his approval of the instantaneous and unconditional law of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, *has* been guilty of an abandonment of principle that *is* "disgusting in the Chief Magistrate of this nation." In thus "answering a fool not according to his folly," we are prompted more by a desire to establish, by the best of evidence, what was considered by some as a bold assertion, than to join issue with Abolitionists—who like the secessionists of the South, are enemies to the Constitution and the Union. But to the record of President Lincoln. As early as 1857 that record commences, when he, as a member of the Legislature of Illinois, with another member, entered his protest against certain resolutions passed, favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In the protest he protested:

"The Congress of the United States has the power, under the constitution, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but that power ought not to be exercised *unless at the request of the people of the District.*"

Mr. Lincoln served one term in the lower house of Congress, and in January, 1849, he introduced a bill providing for the abolition of slavery in that District, upon the express condition that the people of the District should vote at a day specified to give the act effect. The latter clause of the section, providing for the vote of the people thereon, is in these words:

"And it shall be the duty of the President to canvass said votes immediately, and, if a majority of them be found to be for this act, to forthwith issue his proclamation giving notice of the fact, and this act shall only be in full force and effect on and after the day of such proclamation."

In the great canvass with Mr. Douglas for the Senate, Mr. Lincoln replied to an interrogation upon that point as follows:

"I would not be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions: 1st. That the abolition should be gradual. 2nd. That it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and 3rd. That a compensation should be made to unwilling owners."

In his message but a few weeks since, urging Congress to pass certain resolutions pledging the pecuniary aid of the government to States adopting a system of gradual emancipation, he deprecates "sudden emancipation." And yet in the face of this record we are accused *indirectly* of disloyalty in opposing the Administration. We are always willing to endorse every *constitutional* act of President Lincoln; but if to be *loyal*, we must endorse his every act, we fear that he must change his course upon this question, otherwise we will continue "to oppose" him. Rather than become—like many of our Republican cotemporaries—the abject slave, or fawning sycophant of *any* Administration, we would rot in the American Bastiles, established by the despotism of Lincoln, Seward and Cameron.

Stand by the Constitution.

Senator Collamer of Vermont, Cowan of Pennsylvania, Fessenden of Maine, Harris of New York, Browning of Illinois, Doolittle of Wisconsin, and Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, have spoken against the proposition to go beyond the constitution and against the sweeping measures proposed by the radicals.

"If," Mr. Hale said, in reply to Mr. Wilson "in our zeal against Slavery, the Senate infringed on the Constitution, he would, in the language of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Collamer] make our institutions a failure." "If there was anything the Republican party declared early and late, it was fidelity to the Constitution, and he wanted the Constitution still left after the rebellion was over."

We find the following in a late number of the Boston *Journal*, from Hon. Joel Parker, Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University:

DEAR SIR—Will you permit me to say that the sooner the Republican party cuts itself loose from all unconstitutional projects (whether they relate to emancipation by proclamation, conquering States and holding them as territories, confiscation without trial, or any other measure not warranted by the Constitution) the sooner it will begin to provide for its own salvation.

Very truly yours,
JOEL PARKER.

Cambridge, May 5, 1862.

MR. CLAY ON EMANCIPATION.—In these days of negro emancipation in the District of Columbia, and of proposed emancipation in the States, through some indirect action of the Federal power, it is interesting to recur to the views of Henry Clay, as found in his speeches on those subjects. We have not room for extended extracts, which would, we are quite sure, interest the reader; but we refer to the volume in question, as affording some very prophetic and very original thoughts on the subject.

On the question of West India emancipation, Mr. Clay used the following remarkable language:

The West India slaveholder was neither represented nor representative in that Parliament. And while I most fervently wish complete success to the British experiment of West India emancipation, I confess that I have fearful forebodings of a disastrous termination of it. Whatever it may be, I think it must be admitted that, if the British Parliament have treated the West India slaves as freemen, it also treated the West India freemen as slaves. If, instead of these slaves being separated by a wide ocean from the parent country, three or four millions of African negro slaves had been dispersed over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland; and their owners had been members of the British Parliament,—a case which would have presented some analogy to that of our country,—does any one believe that it would have been expedient or practicable to have emancipated them, leaving them to remain, with all their embittered feelings, in the United Kingdom, boundless as the powers of the British Parliament are?

BATTLE STATISTICS.—The rebel General John C. Breckinridge, in his official report, gives the following as the number lost in his brigade in the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Third Kentucky	27	134	10
Fourth Kentucky	43	131	21
Fifth Kentucky	34	95	7
Sixth Kentucky	12	90	—
Cobb's Light Artillery	5	31	1
Clifton's battery	5	29.	—
Byrnes' battery	1	10	2
Total	127	520	41
Aggregate loss			688

The official report of General Samuel B. Curtis gives the following as the Union loss at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas:

Killed	203
Wounded	972
Missing	176
Total	1,351

According to General Floyd's explanation of his official report he carried off only one thousand two hundred and thirty-six men from Fort Donelson. They belonged to the following regiments, which were attached to his brigade:

Thirty-sixth Virginia	243
Fiftieth Virginia	285
Fifty-first Virginia	273
Fifty sixth Virginia	134
Twentieth Mississippi	300
Total	1,236

General Beauregard, in his first dispatch to the rebel Secretary of War, announcing his "victory" at Pittsburg Landing, said "we have taken from eight to ten thousand prisoners." In his second dispatch he reduces the number "from six to eight thousand," and in his official account he makes the number "over three thousand." It appears now that there were only two thousand three hundred and eighty-six in all. If General Beauregard has not lost his life, he has certainly lost his character for truth.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.—The following is the report of General Pope to Gen. Halleck, of the action which took place near Farmington on the 5th inst. Farmington is five miles northeast of Corinth. The result was in no sense a defeat to our arms, because the retirement was to avoid a general action, that was prohibited by Gen. Halleck:

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEAR
FARMINGTON, May 9th, 5 P. M.

To Major General Halleck:

The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced against the brigade occupying the further side of the creek which runs in front of my camp. The brigade held it for five hours, until, finding themselves pressed in front, and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force, which would have been contrary to your orders, and would have drawn on a general engagement. I withdrew to this side in good order. The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the withdrawal was made by them very reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but abandoned the movement.

Our loss is considerable, though I cannot yet tell how great. The enemy being much exercised, suffered very severely, the enemy's batteries being completely disabled, and his infantry line driven back several times by my command, eager for an advance.

[Signed,] JOHN POPE,
Major General.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The editor of the Shakopee *Argus* is indignant because about one half the next U. S. grand jury is composed of Republican editors. We were at first inclined to agree with our friend Mac, but upon a second consideration of the matter, we approve the selection of these men, which, we think, was wisely and patriotically designed. The Republican editors of this State have generally disregarded constitutionality guaranties in their advocacy of radical issues, and they are fast turning the ideas of their readers in the same channel. Their loyalty has therefore very properly been questioned at headquarters, and fearing to offend them by the policy heretofore pursued towards Democratic editors, the novel plan of bringing them "back to first principles" by summoning them on the grand jury, has been hit upon. They will be required to renew their allegiance to the Union by swearing to support the Constitution, but the obligation will be "sugar-coated" so as to render it even palatable. If these editors can be made to regard and respect the justice and equality of the Constitution, we think any means justifiable, and even our friend Mac will join us in regretting that the remainder were not summoned on the petit jury.—*Mankato Record.*

We do not know but that you are correct. Yet we are of the opinion that the name of the jury should be changed. Or, in other words, to be consistent, they should arrange it so that the *petit* and grand jury should change names.

Agricultural statistics.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Saint Paul, April 24th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

As the Assessor is on his rounds again, will you oblige me by calling attention to the following facts:

1. Farmers are required by law to furnish assessors with *lists of their crops of the previous year*, giving the area of each crop, and the amount produced according to blank schedules supplied by assessors.

2. These lists of crops are not intended for the purpose of taxation, but solely for statistical purposes. It is highly important that this be understood in order that complete lists may be furnished.

3. The law provides only for the listing of the crops of the previous year, but in addition, I have sent circulars to assessors, requesting them to keep an account of the number of acres sown or planted in each crop *the present year*.

Will you do me the favor to impress upon your farmer readers the fact that the information thus sought is for purely statistical purposes, and to urge them to make full and accurate statements of the tillage of the present year, as well as the crops of last.

J. A. WHEELOCK,
Com. Statistics.

THE charges against Major Balcombe have been investigated, and Mr. B. has been triumphantly acquitted.—*Mankato Ind.*

This will not be believed by any person conversant with the conduct of certain parties connected with the Agency, unless they are to believe that "Old Dole" transfered their load of iniquity to his own shoulders. If that is a "triumphant acquittal" we do not envy the party acquitted.

Will the *Independent* favor us with a *true* statement of the charges, investigation and the *reasons given* for the "triumphant acquittal" of Major Balcombe. We should like to read it, and preserve it for future reference. We feel satisfied that this investigation would be benefitted by an "airing;" as would several other transactions of our Indian Agents which we are aware of, and which will be laid before the public in due time.

HOW TRUE—THE DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.—In the Democratic National Convention of 1840, and at every National Convention afterward, including those held at Baltimore in 1860, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States and Territories, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution.

Resolved, That all efforts by Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have the inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

How true were those resolutions, and how unfortunate that the American people discarded them for the Chicago Platform, which was based upon the opposite idea.—*Dubuque Herald.*

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF CANADA.—The London Times of the 26th has a long article urging the adoption of the Canadian commission to enroll a force of 100,000 men, composed of volunteers and militia, which shall always be available for the defence of the provinces. The gist of the article is contained in the closing paragraph:

Federal America is in a conquering mood. The longer this war lasts the more military and offensive she will become. A man may serve a campaign and go back to his shop or plow; but a man who has been three years a soldier is seldom fit for any other calling, and seldom able to forego the idle habits and excitement of a soldier's life. It was some time before the *sans culottes* whom Napoleon Bonaparte led into Italy were drilled by victory into the faithful Imperialist army which placed him and protected him on the throne. It will be some time also, before the republican volunteer of to-day become professional soldiers, whose only business is war. Yet, if history has any lessons worth reading, this must happen if the war continues. Should this be so, and should Federal America become a conquering Republic, with vassal States and a permanent military organization, Canada will have to choose whether she will be a rival or a slave. If she would not fall into the intolerable position of being a slave to a democracy, she also must have a strong military organization; and, perhaps, it may be prudent not to put off too long a regular and business-like preparation for the exigency.

THE RECORD.—The investigating Committee on the surrender of the public property at Norfolk to the rebels, have made the following report:

First. The Administration of Buchanan was guilty of neglect in not taking extraordinary care and employing every possible means to protect and defend Norfolk Navy Yard, after indications of danger had manifested themselves.

Second. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln cannot be held blameless for suffering thirty-seven days to clapse after he came into power before making a movement for the defence of the yard.

THE Warsaw (Ind.) *Union*, publishes the following letter, written by a Hoosier member of Congress. It is decidedly rich and racy, and deserves a careful perusal. Read it:

"WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.

"MR. WESLEY CARPENTER—Dear Sir:—Your favor of 14 instant came to hand. I will say, as for I know in regard to the Party at the Presidents last winter, it was merely a Party without the Ball and Guests was provided with refreshments and a Band of musick and the Guests as is usual at all Parties Prominaded.

"Yours, WM. MITCHELL."

Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

NORFOLK EVACUATED.

GEN WOOL IN POSSESSION.

MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The Old Point boat has arrived and brings the following:

NORFOLK, Va., May 10.—Gen. Wool has just entered the city in company with the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, and a committee of the City Government. The last of the rebel troops left this A. M., and the city was left in the care of the Mayor as the representative of the civil power.

Mayor Lamb, with a company of city government authorities for the purpose, met Gen. Wool with a flag of truce, at the city limits, and after a brief consultation, the city was surrendered to the United States forces.

General Wool then proceeded to the City Hall, with the Mayor, followed by a large crowd, and there he issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
NORFOLK, May 10.

The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the Government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the National Government. Brigadier General Veile is appointed Military Governor for the time being.

He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order and to see that no soldiers be permitted to enter the city except by his orders, or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment, and he will punish summarily any American soldier who shall infringe upon the right of any of the inhabitants.

(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

It is believed that General Wool will be immediately made a full Major General—The Norfolk Navy Yard will be officered immediately.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Navy Department received the following this morning:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10, 12 o'clock.—Norfolk is ours, also Portsmouth and Navy Yard. General Wool completed landing troops this morning, and commenced his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the expedition five miles from the landing.

A rebel battery was stationed on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's Creek.—After a few dozen discharges the rebels burnt the bridge, which compelled us to march around five miles further.

At 5 P. M., our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city formally surrendered.

Our troops marched in and now have possession.

Viele commands as Military Governor.—The city and navy yard were burnt.

General Huger withdrew his forces without a fight.

Commodore Rodgers' expedition was heard from this morning descending James river.

Reports from McClellan are favorable.

MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—To J. H. Waterson, Assistant Secretary of War:

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels about 5 o'clock this morning. The Monitor, Naugatuck and gunboats have gone towards Norfolk.

News From Corinth

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

OUR LOSS 200 IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CAIRO, May 11th.—The steamers Courier and City of Alton arrived this afternoon from Pittsburg Landing, with news to noon of Saturday, up to which time no general engagement had taken place.

The rebel General Bragg's division attacked General Paine in his position two mile beyond Farmington. A short engagement followed; our men fighting bravely, making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter.

Large reinforcements of rebels having arrived, our troops retired to Farmington.

We lost nearly 200 killed, wounded and prisoners. No particulars received.

General Lovell, of New Orleans, has reached Corinth, bringing with him an army of 30,000 men. Every day for a week past, sure signs of the arrival of reinforcements has been furnished our troops, by the whistle of the locomotives, and the attendant cheer of the rebel army. Hundreds and thousands of auxiliaries have thus been added to the enemy's ranks, and it can no longer be a matter of doubt that Beauregard is preparing his army for a desperate struggle.

Last Friday morning, at 4 A. M., General Halleck made a reconnoissance with ten thousand strong to within about a mile or less of Corinth. He found the enemy strongly entrenched and fortified, drawn up in a line of battle ready to receive them. The enemy met our forces in overwhelming numbers and surrounded a part of our cavalry who fought bravely and succeeded in cutting their way through, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. Gen. Sigel and staff have gone to Pittsburg Landing.

GEN. HUNTER FREES THE SLAVES IN HIS DEPARTMENT.

FORMATION OF A NEGRO BRIGADE.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Post* says advices per the Cahawba, state that General Hunter has issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his department.

He was organizing a negro brigade, and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands in the use of arms.

NAVAL BATTLE.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI!!!

A TERRIFIC FIGHT.

CAIRO, May 11.—The desperation of the rebels' case on the Mississippi, culminated yesterday in the attack on the flotilla.

Early on Saturday morning, the 8th, the rebel gunboats came around the point above the fort and boldly advanced towards the Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point where the rebels came up on Friday, but did not attract their attention until the fleet had passed above her.

As soon as she was seen a simultaneous attack from the whole of their gunboats was made upon her, with but little effect as their guns were poorly aimed.

The Cincinnati in the meantime had hauled into the stream, when an iron clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in face of continuous broadsides from the former until within forty yards, and being a faster sailer succeeded in moving between the Cincinnati and right hand, when men appeared upon her decks preparing to board with grapples thrown out, which design was frustrated by throwing hot water from steam batteries of the Cincinnati. In the meantime the rest of our gunboats arrived at the scene, and actively engaged the rebel fleet.

The Mallory undaunted by the failure of the attempt to board, crowded on a full head of steam and came toward the Cincinnati evidently intending to run her down.

Captain Sternbel in command of her, waited until the monster was within 30 yards of him, when he sent a broadside into her from his Parrott guns which did fearful execution.

The two boats were so near each other by this time that it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnati to swab out the guns only by bringing her to again. The Mallory was compelled to haul off.

Captain Sternbel shot her pilot with his revolver, and was himself wounded by a pistol shot fired by the mate.

While the engagement between the Mallory and Cincinnati was in progress, our shots had exploded the boilers of one of the rebel gunboats and set fire to another, and burned her to the water's edge.

The air was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river, the rebel fleet returned and was pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright.

None of our boats were injured except the Cincinnati, and she is damaged so slightly that she can be repaired in 24 hours.

Four men in her were wounded, including master's mate.

No other casualties were mentioned.

When the smoke cleared away a broadside from the flagship Benton was sent after the Mallory. Shortly after she was seen to careen, and went down with all on board.

The Williamsburg Fight.

SPLENDID CHARGE OF HANCOCK'S BRIGADE.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

A brilliant victory was achieved about five o'clock in the afternoon, by General Hancock's brigade, assisted by Kennedy's and Wheeler's batteries. They had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and if possible turn their left wing. Here they were met by Early's brigade, consisting of the North Carolina and the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Virginia regiments, with a squadron of cavalry who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them, and the enemy advanced steadily to within two hundred yards, when General Hancock ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. The enemy's line broke—they became panic stricken, and fled leaving their dead and wounded behind. The rebels left upwards of 80 dead and 40 wounded. We also took nearly two hundred of them prisoners. Among their killed and wounded were the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the North Carolina regiment. Our loss was 17 killed and about 40 wounded. Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of the Lieut. Colonel and Major of the 24th Virginia regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of General Hancock and his brigade on this occasion has excited universal admiration. A standard of colors belonging to the cavalry engaged was captured, and is now on its way to Washington.

THE FEELING OF KENTUCKY FOR MODERATE ACTION.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Times special.]—Captain Boggs bearer of dispatches from New Orleans, who lost his ship in the gallant fight there, has been assigned to the command of the Juniata, a comparatively new vessel of war, carrying twelve guns now lying at Philadelphia.

The loss of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the rebels burning it is much regretted. It will immediately be rebuilt by the Government.

The Military Board of Kentucky, who, under the authority of the loyal Legislature of that State, practically took all military power out of the hands of Governor Magoffin, last summer and saved Kentucky to the Union, have sent a deputation to Washington to ask for moderate and conservative action on the part of Congress. They say that the emancipation act of this District, coupled with the general emancipation and confiscation bill still pending, are creating wide spread uneasiness and disaffection in Kentucky, and weakening the hearts of Union men there.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Robert Morris Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives left here to day for the Headquarters of General McClellan, bearing with him a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolution of thanks passed by the House on Friday last.

Mr. Morris, by direction of the Clerk of the House will deliver them to the General in person.

The Military Department recently restored, includes the State of Kansas, the Indian Territories of Nebraska Colorado and Nevada with the Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

NEW YORK, May 13.—One of the most destructive fires which ever visited Long Island, has been raging for the last four days, and destroying a large amount of property.

The fire broke out near Stone Brook on Friday last, and was caused by the burning off of a lot on the farm of Mr. Joel L. Smith. It has swept over an area of at least sixty thousand square acres, principally in the town of Brookhaven.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The steamers Brother Jonathan, Oregon and Panama, have arrived from Oregon and British Columbia, within two days, bringing $22,000 in treasure, and dates to the 7th and 5th. Portland and Victoria were crowded with strangers just arrived from California on their way to the mines. The best informed men believed half the adult population of Oregon would spend the summer in Salmon and continuous mining regions—2,500 men had already reached these diggings. Flour and all kinds of provisions brought enormous prices. Gold was believed to be abundant over a great extent of the country. The British Columbia mining season was opened unusually early, and sanguine people were anticipating for that country a repetition of 1849 times in California. Miners were rushing to Cariboo, faster than needed supplies could be furnished. Seven hundred and fifty people have left San Francisco this week by the only steamers that sailed for Oregon and Columbia.

Late Foreign News.

The steamer Aetna at New York brings dates from Queenstown of the 1st. The following are the most interesting items of news:

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes that a strong feeling is growing up here in favor of intervention in America. The impression is so powerful as to cause uneasiness among the Northern party in Paris. It is believed that very serious overtures have been made by the French Cabinet to Palmerston, with a view to joint action to put an end to the war, which, according to official information received here, is as far from termination as ever.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* also gives a similar rumor, derived both from French and American sources, and says the two governments are giving serious consideration to the question of intervention in common.

The London *Times* adopts as its own the remarks of Mr. Gladstone on the American question at Manchester.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITIONS OF ALL NATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Graphic details are published of the opening ceremonies at the great exhibition. The number present was 33,000, all being season ticket holders. The Times pronounces the ceremonies emphatically the grandest and best managed seen in England for many years. The musical arrangements were carried out according to the programme, and were very grand.

The Morning Post in an editorial deplores the sad spectacle presented by the American attend nce at the exhibition. The second day the admission was one guinea, and the number of tickets sold was over 32,000.

Irish News.

A return of the foreign and coasting trade of the port of Dublin for the month ended 31st March, gives:—Foreign—Entered inwards, 40 vessels; 9,826 tons; cleared outwards, 4 vessels; 999 tons. Coastwise—Entered inwards, 555 vessels; 92,869 tons; cleared outwards, 325 vessels, 59,888 tons.

The Queen has appointed Jeremiah Thomas Fitzgerald Callaghan, Esq., now Administrator to the Island of Labuan, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its dependencies.

John Hely Hutchinson, Esq., of Lisseen Hall, Swords, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Dublin.

The branch of the Ulster Bank announced sometime ago as about to be opened in Dublin, commenced operations on the 14th ult., at 36 College-green, under the management of William Thompson, Esq., who has acted for some years as secretary at the head office in Belfast.

A plan for raising a statue to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, has just emanated from the pen of Mr. James Gaskin, of Dublin, who suggests a well arranged method, by which the members of each class of society and profession contributing a small sum, the entire requisite amount would be easily raised. The writer contemplates that he will, in less than a year and a half, "have a statue—the work of an Irish artist—worthy of the great orator and Statesman whose memory it is designed to perpetuate, erected in College-green."

All free emigration from Ireland to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope is stopped for the present, "the full complement of Irish emigrants having already been forwarded."—The Emigration Commissioners give no further encouragement to emigrants from Ireland unless nominated to friends in the colonies, and even in such cases a fourth of the passage money must be paid.

The Cork *Examiner* of Monday, April 14, says: "The City of New York, which sailed at this port on Friday, on her outward voyage from Liverpool to New York, took from here three hundred steerage passengers, which with the one hundred and eighty that left by the Chatsworth for Queensland, made five hundred and seventy altogether. The emigration to America, notwithstanding the civil war raging there, is greater at present than it was in the corresponding period of last year."

The Cork *Herald* says of the Cork and Youghal railway: "We are informed that the works for the extension of this railway to deep water at Youghal will be immediately commenced. Connected with this circumstance, we understand that a movement is on foot to induce the Cork Steamship Company to use some of their vessels on the cross Channel trade from Youghal, and the fact of their being free of harbor dues is relied on as a powerful inducement.

It is in contemplation to commence immediately in the town of Longford, large national schools, together with a convent for Sisters Mercy, and extensive convent schools adjoining the intended new diocesan seminary of St. Mel; preparations are being made to proceed with the erection of the latter building. The great campanile of the Cathedral of St. Mel is approaching completion.

The case of the Inchiquin Peerage was finally heard before the Committee of Privileges of the Lords on Friday, April 11, and decided in favor of the claimant, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin—Mr. Sergeant Burke and Mr. Hodgson being the counsel engaged. By this decision the ancient Barony of Inchiquin is preserved—a barony given in 1543 by Henry the VIII. to Murrough O'Brien, in exchange for the sovereign dominion which he held in Ireland. Sir Lucius O'Brien, therefore, stands sixth on the roll of Irish Barons.

Mr. Phillip O'Connell has received the appointment of sessional crown solicitor for the city of Cork.

The Cork *Herald* says: "We are informed that a general impression exists in the borough of Youghal, that the present member will very soon resign his seat. Those who have the means of knowing the state of the constituency assert that the chances of a supporter of the present government being returned are hopeless. The name of a Queen's Counsel on the Munster circuit is freely mentioned in connection with that expected vacancy."

The Carlow *Sentinel* says: "The criminal business transacted at the late quarter sessions for this county, and the division of Graigue, in the Queen's County, affords the strongest evidence of the peaceable condition of this locality. The entire number of criminal cases only amounted to six."

The Waterford *Chronicle* of the 12th ult., says: "The weather this week has been mild and dry. The country everywhere looks promising; vegetation is setting in rapidly, and spring work goes on with much vigor and energy."

The number of inmates in the Clonmel workhouse at present is 687, and the number for which accommodation is provided is 1,071. There are 916 in the Cashel Workhouse, 500 in the Thurles Workhouse, and 394 in the Roscrea Workhouse.

It is stated to be the intention of government to comply with the request of the town council and the leading merchants of Belfast, by the creation of a Recorder's Court in the northern metropolis. It is rumored in well informed circles that the appointment as first Recorder of Belfast will be offered to Mr. Thomas Kennedy Lowry, Q. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

thought; that the themes are suggested and discussed within the hour; and you will understand why you are not wanted in an editor's sanctum. Presently, however, he will talk to you; he will cut short your long speeches; he will bring you at once to your busines; he will dispatch it, and you will at once discover that necessity, if not inclination, urges him to resume his pen. In summer, when the flowers are so tempting, at midnight, with the glare of the artificial light pouring upon him, there he is a toiling slave. He writes of your pleasures, he adds to your joys. Do you ever think of his exhausted brain, his fading life, his premature death? Literature was, perhaps, a passion, of his boyhood, and he has pursued the wicked phantom from year to year, finding, in the gratification of a refined taste, some small reward for his painful infatuation.

The Surrender of New Orleans—Farragut's Letter to the Mayor—The Mayor's Letter in Response.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The following correspondence, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph, was to-day received at the War Department. The correspondence is between the Mayor of New Orleans and Flag Officer Farragut:

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
Off New Orleans, April 26, 1862.

To His Excellency, the Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

SIR—Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your Honor Capt. Baily, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. Baily reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of personal property shall be secured.

I therefore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and the Custom House, by meridian this day, and all the flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than this of the United States, be removed from the public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbance, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations, and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person, property, or sentiments of loyalty to their Government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday by armed men firing upon helpless women and children, for giving expression of their pleasure at witnessing the "old flag."

I am, very respectfully,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Squadron.

THE REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

Flag Officer D. G. Farragut, U. S. Flag Ship Hartford:

SIR—In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its power.

I have, in council with the City Fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday—of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this Hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than the prompting of my own heart, dictated to me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defense, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament now displayed in sight of it.

I am no military man and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at command; and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony.

The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what the fate that awaits her. As to hoisting any flag not of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act. Nor could I find in my entire constituency so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblems of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not they spring from a noble though decided nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotion which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you may not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too forcibly that they are the conquered, and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered.

Respectfully,
JOHN F. MOORE, Mayor.

THE TRANSFER OF GEN. POPE.—In alluding to the transfer of Gen. Pope's army to Pittsburg, the Chicago *Post* says that its position at Fort Pillow has been occupied by another corps, and that operations there will go on as usual. It adds: "In the meantime Gen. Halleck has his army again in order; with fresh troops and increased artillery he is now in the field. His army is, we are informed, so arranged that it is impossible, except by a force of twice its numbers, to defeat him. Gradually he is preparing for the work, and if Beauregard proposes to water his horse in the Tennessee River, he will have to make a wide detour to accomplish that interesting deed. Skirmishes between pickets are of daily occurrence, and it is not violating any rule to say that our pickets never fall back; they have a force behind them always to maintain their advance. Further we dare not publish. Sufficient to say that another battle may soon occur, and when it does, the rout and permanent dispersion of the rebel army is inevitable."

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 17, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MINNESOTA:

You are requested to meet in Delegate Convention, at St. Paul, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 M.

It is of the first importance that the sentiments of the tried and proved Democracy of the various States, should have organized opportunities of declaring itself upon the subjects now convulsing the Republic. To this end an earlier and more numerous Convention than usual in Minnesota, has been judged advisable. The number of Delegates usually apportioned to the counties has been doubled; and it is earnestly enjoined upon *friends of the Union* as it was, and as it only can be, that they commence at once the work of organization and preparation to send up to St. Paul the full number of Delegates allotted by the Committee.

It is recommended that, in the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention, reference be had to the NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS; so that, after an authoritative expression of the Democratic sentiment of the State upon the thrilling circumstances of the country shall have been obtained and expressed, conventions of the two Districts can proceed to distinct organizations, and nominate or adjourn to such times and places as they may respectively determine.

All who are inclined to step up to the help of the Union against its open and furtive foes in the North, as well as the South—who see no benefit but much evil to the North and South in the proposed conversion of the war into one for interfering with the prerogatives of States, and forcing into freedom those who have not asked for it, and who never can be citizens of the United States—who are opposed to being grievously taxed to pay citizens of other States for negroes to infest and corrupt Northern communities—who view with alarm, violence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution under any pretence, and would rebuke the corruption at Washington which has scandalized the Republic and the age: are cordially invited to come up to the work, as Democrats of old, to snatch their beloved country from destruction and start it in a new career of peace, prosperity and fraternity.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be as follows:

Anoka	4	Benton	2	Blue Earth	8
Brown	4	Carver	6	Chisago	4
Dakota	14	Dodge	6	Faribault	2
Fillmore	18	Freeborn	6	Hennepin	16
Goodhue	12	Houston	10	LeSueur	8
McLeod	2	Meeker	2	Morrison	2
Mower	4	Nicollet	6	Olmsted	12
Ramsey	16	Rice	10	Scott	8
Sherburne	2	Sibley	6	Stearns	6
Steele	4	Wabashaw	14	Winona	12
Waseca	4	Wright	6	Washington	8

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to Two Delegates each.

WM. P. MURRAY, C. W. NASH,
JOHN B. BRISBIN, JOHN [illegible],
F. C. [illegible], W. SPRIGG HALL,
THOMAS E. MASSEY, EUGENE M. WILSON,
RICHARD G. MURPHY.
Democratic State Committee.

ST. PAUL May 6, 1862.

Fanaticism Answered.

We notice that some of our Republican exchanges have taken upon themselves the task, to prove that our editorials, in a late issue, commenting upon the conduct of the Administration, in determining to arm the negroes of Port Royal, and its policy, with reference to abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, were in opposition to the Administration, and without attempting to *reply* to our arguments advanced, they prefer to rave incoherently about "opposition to the Administration," following Vallandigham & Co., &c. In reply to our comments, upon placing arms in the hands of the negroes—the *loyal* (!) blacks—it is advanced as an argument, that the arming of the negro, that he might garrison the Southern forts, would be a master stroke of policy, and would relieve our brave volunteers from the necessity of remaining in the South during the sickly season. Such reasoning will only serve to convince all intelligent men of the ignorance of the individual advancing such nonsense as an argument. The placing of arms in the hands of the negro, is—as we before stated—an outrage, and without a justification; and the combined efforts of Republicans and Abolitionists to prove it otherwise, will but exhibit their depravity.

Upon the subject of the Emancipation policy of the Administration, we will proceed to prove that President Lincoln, in his approval of the instantaneous and unconditional law of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, *has* been guilty of an abandonment of principle that *is* "disgusting in the Chief Magistrate of this nation." In thus "answering a fool not according to his folly," we are prompted more by a desire to establish, by the best of evidence, what was considered by some as a bold assertion, than to join issue with Abolitionists—who like the secessionists of the South, are enemies to the Constitution and the Union. But to the record of President Lincoln. As early as 1857 that record commences, when he, as a member of the Legislature of Illinois, with another member, entered his protest against certain resolutions passed, favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In the protest he protested:

"The Congress of the United States has the power, under the constitution, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but that power ought not to be exercised *unless at the request of the people of the District*."

Mr. Lincoln served one term in the lower house of Congress, and in January, 1849, he introduced a bill providing for the abolition of slavery in that District, upon the express condition that the people of the District should vote at a day specified to give the act effect. The latter clause of the section, providing for the vote of the people thereon, is in these words:

"And it shall be the duty of the President to canvass said votes immediately, and, if a majority of them be found to be for this act, to forthwith issue his proclamation giving notice of the fact, and this act shall only be in full force and effect on and after the day of such proclamation."

In the great canvass with Mr. Douglas for the Senate, Mr. Lincoln replied to an interrogation upon that point as follows:

"I would not be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions: 1st. That the abolition should be gradual. 2nd. That it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and 3rd. That a compensation should be made to unwilling owners."

In his message but a few weeks since, urging Congress to pass certain resolutions pledging the pecuniary aid of the government to States adopting a system of gradual emancipation, he deprecates "sudden emancipation." And yet in the face of this record we are accused *indirectly* of disloyalty in opposing the Administration. We are always willing to endorse every *constitutional* act of President Lincoln; but if to be *loyal*, we must endorse his every act, we fear that he must change his course upon this question, otherwise we will continue "to oppose" him. Rather than become—like many of our Republican cotemporaries—the abject slave, or fawning sycophant of *any* Administration, we would rot in the American Bastiles, established by the despotism of Lincoln, Seward and Cameron.

Stand by the Constitution.

Senator Collamer of Vermont,, Cowan of Pennsylvania, Fessenden of Maine, Harris of New York, Browning of Illinois, Doolittle of Wisconsin, and Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, have spoken against the proposition to go beyond the constitution and against the sweeping measures proposed by the radicals.

"If," Mr. Hale said, in reply to Mr. Wilson "in our zeal against Slavery, the Senate infringed on the Constitution, he would, in the language of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Collamer] make our institutions a failure." "If there was anything the Republican party declared early and late, it was fidelity to the Constitution, and he wanted the Constitution still left after the rebellion was over."

We find the following in a late number of the Boston *Journal*, from Hon. Joel Parker, Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University:

DEAR SIR—Will you permit me to say that the sooner the Republican party cuts itself loose from all unconstitutional projects (whether they relate to emancipation by proclamation, conquering States and holding them as territories, confiscation without trial, or any other measure not warranted by the Constitution) the sooner it will begin to provide for its own salvation.

Very truly yours,
JOEL PARKER.

Cambridge, May 5, 1862.

MR. CLAY ON EMANCIPATION.—In these days of negro emancipation in the District of Columbia, and of proposed emancipation in the States, through some indirect action of the Federal power, it is interesting to recur to the views of Henry Clay, as found in his speeches on those subjects. We have not room for extended extracts, which would, we are quite sure, interest the reader; but we refer to the volume in question, as affording some very prophetic and very original thoughts on the subject.

On the question of West India emancipation, Mr. Clay used the following remarkable language:

The West India slaveholder was neither represented nor representative in that Parliament. And while I most fervently wish complete success to the British experiment of West India emancipation, I confess that I have fearful forebodings of a disastrous termination of it. Whatever it may be, I think it must be admitted that, if the British Parliament have treated the West India slaves as freemen, it also treated the West India freemen as slaves. If, instead of these slaves being separated by a wide ocean from the parent country, three or four millions of African negro slaves had been dispersed over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland; and their owners had been members of the British Parliament,—a case which would have presented some analogy to that of our country,—does any one believe that it would have been expedient or practicable to have emancipated them, leaving them to remain, with all their embittered feelings, in the United Kingdom, boundless as the powers of the British Parliament are?

BATTLE STATISTICS.—The rebel General John C. Breckinridge, in his official report, gives the following as the number lost in his brigade in the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Third Kentucky	27	134	10
Fourth Kentucky	43	131	21
Fifth Kentucky	34	95	7
Sixth Kentucky	12	90	—
Cobb's Light Artillery	5	31	1
Clifton's battery	5	29	—
Byrnes' battery	1	10	2
Total	127	520	41
Aggregate loss			688

The official report of General Samuel B. Curtis gives the following as the Union loss at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas:

Killed	203
Wounded	972
Missing	176
Total	1,351

According to General Floyd's explanation of his official report he carried off only one thousand two hundred and thirty-six men from Fort Donelson. They belonged to the following regiments, which were attached to his brigade:

Thirty-sixth Virginia	243
Fiftieth Virginia	285
Fifty-first Virginia	273
Fifty sixth Virginia	134
Twentieth Mississippi	300
Total	1,236

General Beauregard, in his first dispatch to the rebel Secretary of War, announcing his "victory" at Pittsburg Landing, said "we have taken from eight to ten thousand prisoners." In his second dispatch he reduces the number "from six to eight thousand," and in his official account he makes the number "over three thousand." It appears now that there were only two thousand three hundred and eighty-six in all. If General Beauregard has not lost his life, he has certainly lost his character for truth.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.—The following is the report of General Pope to Gen. Halleck, of the action which took place near Farmington on the 5th inst. Farmington is five miles northeast of Corinth. The result was in no sense a defeat to our arms, because the retirement was to avoid a general action, that was prohibited by Gen. Halleck:

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEAR
FARMINGTON, May 9th, 5 P. M.

To Major General Halleck:

The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced against the brigade occupying the further side of the creek which runs in front of my camp. The brigade held it for five hours, until, finding themselves pressed in front, and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force, which would have been contrary to your orders, and would have drawn on a general engagement. I withdrew to this side in good order. The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the withdrawal was made by them very reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but abandoned the movement.

Our loss is considerable, though I cannot yet tell how great. The enemy being much exercised, suffered very severely, the enemy's batteries being completely disabled, and his infantry line driven back several times by my command, eager for an advance.

[Signed,] JOHN POPE,
Major General.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The editor of the Shakopee *Argus* is indignant because about one half the next U. S. grand jury is composed of Republican editors. We were at first inclined to agree with our friend Mac, but upon a second consideration of the matter, we approve the selection of these men, which, we think, was wisely and patriotically designed. The Republican editors of this State have generally disregarded constitutionality guaranties in their advocacy of radical issues, and they are fast turning the ideas of their readers in the same channel. Their loyalty has therefore very properly been questioned at headquarters, and fearing to offend them by the policy heretofore pursued towards Democratic editors, the novel plan of bringing them "back to first principles" by summoning them on the grand jury, has been hit upon. They will be required to renew their allegiance to the Union by swearing to support the Constitution, but the obligation will be "sugar-coated" so as to render it even palatable. If these editors can be made to regard and respect the justice and equality of the Constitution, we think any means justifiable, and even our friend Mac will join us in regretting that the remainder were not summoned on the petit jury.—*Mankato Record.*

We do not know but that you are correct. Yet we are of the opinion that the name of the jury should be changed. Or, in other words, to be consistent, they should arrange it so that the *petit* and grand jury should change names.

Agricultural Statistics.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Saint Paul, April 24th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

As the Assessor is on his rounds again, will you oblige me by calling attention to the following facts:

1. Farmers are required by law to furnish assessors with *lists of their crops of the previous year*, giving the area of each crop, and the amount produced according to blank schedules supplied by assessors.

2. These lists of crops are not intended for the purpose of taxation, but solely for statistical purposes. It is highly important that this be understood in order that complete lists may be furnished.

3. The law provides only for the listing of the crops of the previous year, but in addition, I have sent circulars to assessors, requesting them to keep an account of the number of acres sown or planted in each crop *the present year*.

Will you do me the favor to impress upon your farmer readers the fact that the information thus sought is for purely statistical purposes, and to urge them to make full and accurate statements of the tillage of the present year, as well as the crops of last.

J. A. WHEELOCK,
Com. Statistics.

THE charges against Major Balcombe have been investigated, and Mr. B. has been triumphantly acquitted.—*Mankato Ind.*

This will not be believed by any person conversant with the conduct of certain parties connected with the Agency, unless they are to believe that "Old Dole" transfered their load of iniquity to his own shoulders. If that is a "triumphant acquittal" we do not envy the party acquitted.

Will the *Independent* favor us with a *true* statement of the charges, investigation and the *reasons given* for the "triumphant acquittal" of Major Balcombe. We should like to read it, and preserve it for future reference. We feel satisfied that this investigation would be benefitted by an "airing;" as would several other transactions of our Indian Agents which we are aware of, and which will be laid before the public in due time.

HOW TRUE—THE DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.—In the Democratic National Convention of 1840, and at every National Convention afterward, including those held at Baltimore in 1860, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States and Territories, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution.

Resolved, That all efforts by Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have the inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

How true were those resolutions, and how unfortunate that the American people discarded them for the Chicago Platform, which was based upon the opposite idea.—*Dubuque Herald.*

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF CANADA.—The London Times of the 26th has a long article urging the adoption of the Canadian commission to enroll a force of 100,000 men, composed of volunteers and militia, which shall always be available for the defence of the provinces. The gist of the article is contained in the closing paragraph:

Federal America is in a conquering mood. The longer this war lasts the more military and offensive she will become. A man may serve a campaign and go back to his shop or plow; but a man who has been three years a soldier is seldom fit for any other calling, and seldom able to forego the idle habits and excitement of a soldier's life. It was some time before the *sans culottes* whom Napoleon Bonaparte led into Italy were drilled by victory into the faithful Imperialist army which placed him and protected him on the throne. It will be some time also, before the republican volunteer of to-day become professional soldiers, whose only business is war. Yet, if history has any lessons worth reading, this must happen if the war continues. Should this be so, and should Federal America become a conquering Republic, with vassal States and a permanent military organization, Canada will have to choose whether she will be a rival or a slave. If she would not fall into the intolerable position of being a slave to a democracy, she also must have a strong military organization; and, perhaps, it may be prudent not to put off too long a regular and business-like preparation for the exigency.

THE RECORD.—The investigating Committee on the surrender of the public property at Norfolk to the rebels, have made the following report:

First. The Administration of Buchanan was guilty of neglect in not taking extraordinary care and employing every possible means to protect and defend Norfolk Navy Yard, after indications of danger had manifested themselves.

Second. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln cannot be held blameless for suffering thirty-seven days to elapse after he came into power before making a movement for the defence of the yard.

THE Warsaw (Ind.) *Union*, publishes the following letter, written by a Hoosier member of Congress. It is decidedly rich and racy, and deserves a careful perusal. Read it:

"WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.

"MR. WESLEY CARPENTER—Dear Sir:—Your favor of 14 instant came to hand. I will say, as for I know in regard to the Party at the Presidents last winter, it was merely a Party without the Ball and Guests was provided with refreshments and a Band of musick and the Guests as is usual at all Parties Prominaded.

"Yours, WM. MITCHELL."

Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

NORFOLK EVACUATED.

GEN WOOL IN POSSESSION.

MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The Old Point boat has arrived and brings the following:

NORFOLK, Va., May 10.—Gen. Wool has just entered the city in company with the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, and a committee of the City Government. The last of the rebel troops left this A. M., and the city was left in the care of the Mayor as the representative of the civil power.

Mayor Lamb, with a company of city government authorities for the purpose, met Gen. Wool with a flag of truce, at the city limits, and after a brief consultation, the city was surrendered to the United States forces.

General Wool then proceeded to the City Hall, with the Mayor, followed by a large crowd, and there he issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
NORFOLK, May 10.

The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the Government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the National Government. Brigadier General Veile is appointed Military Governor for the time being.

He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order and to see that no soldiers be permitted to enter the city except by his orders, or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment, and he will punish summarily any American soldier who shall infringe upon the right of any of the inhabitants.

(Signed.) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

It is believed that General Wool will be immediately made a full Major General.—The Norfolk Navy Yard will be officered immediately.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Navy Department received the following this morning:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10, 12 o'clock.—Norfolk is ours, also Portsmouth and Navy Yard. General Wool completed landing troops this morning, and commenced his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the expedition five miles from the landing.

A rebel battery was stationed on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's Creek.—After a few dozen discharges the rebels burnt the bridge, which compelled us to march around five miles further.

At 5 P. M., our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city formally surrendered.

Our troops marched in and now have possession.

Viele commands as Military Governor.—The city and navy yard were burnt.

General Huger withdrew his forces without a fight.

Commodore Rodgers' expedition was heard from this morning descending James river.

Reports from McClellan are favorable.

MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—To J. H. Waterson, Assistant Secretary of War:

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels about 5 o'clock this morning. The Monitor, Naugatuck and gunboats have gone towards Norfolk.

News From Corinth

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

OUR LOSS 200 IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CAIRO, May 11th.—The steamers Courier and City of Alton arrived this afternoon from Pittsburg Landing, with news to noon of Saturday, up to which time no general engagement had taken place.

The rebel General Bragg's division attacked General Paine in his position two mile beyond Farmington. A short engagement followed; our men fighting bravely, making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter.

Large reinforcements of rebels having arrived, our troops retired to Farmington.

We lost nearly 200 killed, wounded and prisoners. No particulars received.

General Lovell, of New Orleans, has reached Corinth, bringing with him an army of 30,000 men. Every day for a week past, sure signs of the arrival of reinforcements has been furnished our troops, by the whistle of the locomotives, and the attendant cheer of the rebel army. Hundreds and thousands of auxiliaries have thus been added to the enemy's ranks, and it can no longer be a matter of doubt that Beauregard is preparing his army for a desperate struggle.

Last Friday morning, at 4 A. M., General Halleck made a reconnoissance with ten thousand strong to within about a mile or less of Corinth. He found the enemy strongly entrenched and fortified, drawn up in a line of battle ready to receive them. The enemy met our forces in overwhelming numbers and surrounded a part of our cavalry who fought bravely and succeeded in cutting their way through, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. Gen. Sigel and staff have gone to Pittsburg Landing.

GEN. HUNTER FREES THE SLAVES IN HIS DEPARTMENT.

FORMATION OF A NEGRO BRIGADE.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Post* says advices per the Cahawba, state that General Hunter has issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his department.

He was organizing a negro brigade, and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands in the use of arms.

NAVAL BATTLE.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI!!!

A TERRIFIC FIGHT.

CAIRO, May 11.—The desperation of the rebels' case on the Mississippi, culminated yesterday in the attack on the flotilla.

Early on Saturday morning, the 8th, the rebel gunboats came around the point above the fort and boldly advanced towards the Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point where the rebels came up on Friday, but did not attract their attention until the fleet had passed above her.

As soon as she was seen a simultaneous attack from the whole of their gunboats was made upon her, with but little effect as their guns were poorly aimed.

The Cincinnati in the meantime had hauled into the stream, when an iron clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in face of continuous broadsides from the former until within forty yards, and being a faster sailer succeeded in moving between the Cincinnati and fight hand, when men appeared upon her decks preparing to board with grapples thrown out, which design was frustrated by throwing hot water from steam batteries of the Cincinnati. In the meantime the rest of our gunboats arrived at the scene, and actively engaged the rebel fleet.

The Mallory undaunted by the failure of the attempt to board, crowded on a full head of steam and came toward the Cincinnati evidently intending to run her down.

Captain Stembel in command of her, waited until the monster was within 30 yards of him, when he sent a broadside into her from his Parrott guns which did fearful execution.

The two boats were so near each other by this time that it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnati to swab out the guns only by bringing her to again. The Mallory was compelled to haul off.

Captain Stembel shot her pilot with his revolver, and was himself wounded by a pistol shot fired by the mate.

While the engagement between the Mallory and Cincinnati was in progress, our shots had exploded the boilers of one of the rebel gunboats and set fire to another, and burned her to the water's edge.

The air was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river, the rebel fleet returned and was pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright.

None of our boats were injured except the Cincinnati, and she is damaged so slightly that she can be repaired in 24 hours.

Four men in her were wounded, including master's mate.

No other casualties were mentioned.

When the smoke cleared away a broadside from the flagship Benton was sent after the Mallory. Shortly after she was seen to careen, and went down with all on board.

The Williamsburg Fight.

SPLENDID CHARGE OF HANCOCK'S BRIGADE.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

A brilliant victory was achieved about five o'clock in the afternoon, by General Hancock's brigade, assisted by Kennedy's and Wheeler's batteries. They had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and if possible turn their left wing. Here they were met by Early's brigade, consisting of the North Carolina and the Twenty-fifth and Thirty eighth Virginia regiments, with a squadron of cavalry who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them, and the enemy advanced steadily to within two hundred yards, when General Hancock ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. The enemy's line broke—they became panic stricken, and fled leaving their dead and wounded behind. The rebels left upwards of 80 dead and 40 wounded. We also took nearly two hundred of them prisoners. Among their killed and wounded were the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the North Carolina regiment. Our loss was 17 killed and about 40 wounded. Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of the Lieut. Colonel and Major of the 24th Virginia regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of General Hancock and his brigade on this occasion has excited universal admiration. A standard of colors belonging to the cavalry engaged was captured, and is now on its way to Washington.

THE FEELING OF KENTUCKY FOR MODERATE ACTION.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Times special.]—Captain Boggs bearer of dispatches from New Orleans, who lost his ship in the gallant fight there, has been assigned to the command of the Juniata, a comparatively new vessel of war, carrying twelve guns now lying at Philadelphia.

The loss of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the rebels burning it is much regretted. It will immediately be rebuilt by the Government.

The Military Board of Kentucky, who, under the authority of the loyal Legislature of that State, practically took all military power out of the hands of Governor Magoffin, last summer and saved Kentucky to the Union, have sent a deputation to Washington to ask for moderate and conservative action on the part of Congress. They say that the emancipation act of this District, coupled with the general emancipation and confiscation bill still pending, are creating wide spread uneasiness and disaffection in Kentucky, and weakening the hearts of Union men there.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Robert Morris Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives left here to day for the Headquarters of General McClellan, bearing with him a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolution of thanks passed by the House on Friday last.

Mr. Morris, by direction of the Clerk of the House will deliver them to the General in person.

The Military Department recently restored, includes the State of Kansas, the Indian Territories of Nebraska Colorado and Nevada with the Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

NEW YORK, May 13.—One of the most destructive fires which ever visited Long Island, has been raging for the last four days, and destroying a large amount of property.

The fire broke out near Stone Brook on Friday last, and was caused by the burning off of a lot on the farm of Mr. Joel L. Smith. It has swept over an area of at least sixty thousand square acres, principally in the town of Brookhaven.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The steamers Brother Jonathan, Oregon and Panama, have arrived from Oregon and British Columbia, within two days, bringing $22,000 in treasure, and dates to the 7th and 5th. Portland and Victoria were crowded with strangers just arrived from California on their way to the mines. The best informed men believed half the adult population of Oregon would spend the summer in Salmon and continuous mining regions—2,500 men had already reached these diggings. Flour and all kinds of provisions brought enormous prices. Gold was believed to be abundant over a great extent of the country. The British Columbia mining season was opened unusually early, and sanguine people were anticipating for that country a repetition of 1849 times in California. Miners were rushing to Cariboo, faster than needed supplies could be furnished. Seven hundred and fifty people have left San Francisco this week by the only steamers that sailed for Oregon and Columbia.

Late Foreign News.

The steamer Aetna at New York brings dates from Queenstown of the 1st. The following are the most interesting items of news:

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes that a strong feeling is growing up here in favor of intervention in America. The impression is so powerful as to cause uneasiness among the Northern party in Paris. It is believed that very serious overtures have been made by the French Cabinet to Palmerston, with a view to joint action to put an end to the war, which, according to official information received here, is as far from termination as ever.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* also gives a similar rumor, derived both from French and American sources, and says the two governments are giving serious consideration to the question of intervention in common.

The London *Times* adopts as its own the remarks of Mr. Gladstone on the American question at Manchester.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITIONS OF ALL NATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Graphic details are published of the opening ceremonies at the great exhibition. The number present was 33,000, all being season ticket holders. The Times pronounces the ceremonies emphatically the grandest and best managed seen in England for many years. The musical arrangements were carried out according to the programme, and were very grand.

The Morning Post in an editorial deplores the sad spectacle presented by the American attendance at the exhibition. The second day the admission was one guinea, and the number of tickets sold was over 32,000.

Irish News.

A return of the foreign and coasting trade of the port of Dublin for the month ended 31st March, gives:—Foreign—Entered inwards, 40 vessels; 9,826 tons; cleared outwards, 4 vessels; 999 tons. Coastwise—Entered inwards, 555 vessels; 92,869 tons; cleared outwards, 325 vessels, 59,888 tons.

The Queen has appointed Jeremiah Thomas Fitzgerald Callaghan, Esq., now Administrator to the Island of Labuan, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its dependencies.

John Hely Hutchinson, Esq., of Lisseen Hall, Swords, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Dublin.

The branch of the Ulster Bank announced some time ago as about to be opened in Dublin, commenced operations on the 14th ult., at 36 College green, under the management of William Thompson, Esq., who has acted for some years as secretary at the head office in Belfast.

A plan for raising a statue to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, has just emanated from the pen of Mr. James Gaskin, of Dublin, who suggests a well arranged method, by which the members of each class of society and profession contributing a small sum, the entire requisite amount would be easily raised. The writer contemplates that he will, in less than a year and a half, "have a statue—the work of an Irish artist—worthy of the great orator and Statesman whose memory it is designed to perpetuate, erected in College-green."

All free emigration from Ireland to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope is stopped for the present, "the full complement of Irish emigrants having already been forwarded"—The Emigration Commissioners give no further encouragement to emigrants from Ireland unless nominated to friends in the colonies, and even in such cases a fourth of the passage money must be paid.

The Cork *Examiner* of Monday, April 14, says: "The City of New York, which sailed at this port on Friday, on her outward voyage from Liverpool to New York, took from here three hundred steerage passengers, which with the one hundred and eighty that left by the Chatsworth for Queensland, made five hundred and seventy altogether. The emigration to America, notwithstanding the civil war raging there, is greater at present than it was in the corresponding period of last year."

The Cork *Herald* says of the Cork and Youghal railway: "We are informed that the works for the extension of this railway to deep water at Youghal will be immediately commenced. Connected with this circumstance, we understand that a movement is on foot to induce the Cork Steamship Company to use some of their vessels on the cross Channel trade from Youghal, and the fact of their being free of harbor dues is relied on as a powerful inducement.

It is in contemplation to commence immediately in the town of Longford, large national schools, together with a convent for Sisters Mercy, and extensive convent schools adjoining the intended new diocesan seminary of St. Mel; preparations are being made to proceed with the erection of the latter building. The great campanile of the Cathedral of St. Mel is approaching completion.

The case of the Inchiquin Peerage was finally heard before the Committee of Privileges of the Lords on Friday, April 11, and decided in favor of the claimant, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin—Mr. Sergeant Burke and Mr. Hodgson being the counsel engaged. By this decision the ancient Barony of Inchiquin is preserved—a barony given in 1543 by Henry the VIII. to Murrough O'Brien, in exchange for the sovereign dominion which he held in Ireland. Sir Lucius O'Brien, therefore, stands sixth on the roll of Irish Barons.

Mr. Phillip O'Connell has received the appointment of sessional crown solicitor for the city of Cork.

The Cork *Herald* says: "We are informed that a general impression exists in the borough of Youghal, that the present member will very soon resign his seat. Those who have the means of knowing the state of the constituency assert that the chances of a supporter of the present government being returned are hopeless. The name of a Queen's Counsel on the Munster circuit is freely mentioned in connection with that expected vacancy."

The Carlow *Sentinel* says: "The criminal business transacted at the late quarter sessions for this county, and the division of Graigue, in the Queen's County, affords the strongest evidence of the peaceable condition of this locality. The entire number of criminal cases only amounted to six."

The Waterford *Chronicle* of the 12th ult., says: "The weather this week has been mild and dry. The country everywhere looks promising; vegetation is setting in rapidly, and spring work goes on with much vigor and energy."

The number of inmates in the Clonmel workhouse at present is 687, and the number for which accommodation is provided is 1,071. There are 916 in the Cashel Workhouse, 500 in the Thurles Workhouse, and 394 in the Roscrea Workhouse.

It is stated to be the intention of government to comply with the request of the town council and the leading merchants of Belfast, by the creation of a Recorder's Court in the northern metropolis. It is rumored in well informed circles that the appointment as first Recorder of Belfast will be offered to Mr. Thomas Kennedy Lowry, Q. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE
INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Laudenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber Michael Flynn residing in the town of Cedar Lake near the out-let of Cedar Lake in the county of Scott, did on the the 4th day of May 1862, take up and now detains a bright sorrel mare, about four years old, as an estray, no marks natural or artificial are noticable. The owner of said mare is unknown, and he is hereby notified to pay charges and take the same away. Dated May 12th, 1862.

MICHAEL FLYNN.

FOR SALE.

The Grass that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season, Apply to the undersigned or agent.

THOS J. GALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Creek, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Oelghye farm, north of John Someville's place and east of Gralfesstadt's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 or 60 of which are under cultivation; the whole farm being enclosed with a good fence. There is a good house and granery upon the premises. For further particulars enquire of T. J. Duffy, the Argus office or the undersigned Shakopee March 21, 1862. tf.

N. H. DUNAND.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted for which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.
[v1:n1:tf.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESOTA
SEWING MACHINE
DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the [illegible] and to sew in the lightest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all, Letter A, Family Machine, $45, retail price five months ago, New York city was $55. A Manufacturing at $50, N. Y. prices 6 months ago $75 [illegible]

ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE.

Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Prices now reduced to $25, formerly sold at $30. The

UNION SEWING MACHINE

Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. So far $50 and will become $55. All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or

THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be furnished free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sale Room at the Drug Block, opposite Thompson Bros' Bank, Third street, St. Paul. H. D. [illegible] General Agent.

COLLER & BROTHER.

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

COLLER & BRO. have on hand and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY Goods and GROCERIES of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

Among which are

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, SALERATUS, CANDLES, SOAP, TOBACO, &c. &c.

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Delaines, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET.

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota.
[v1:n1:tf.] COLLER & BRO.

H. MORIN.
Wholesale Grocer,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
and dealer in
FLOUR & PORK. FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS & CIGARS

CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(FISLEY'S STONE BLOCK.)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

JOHN SCHWARTZ
Merchant Tailor.
HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the

Latest Style and Fashion.

The patronage of the public is solicited. [v1:n3,6m]

MILINERY & DRY GOODS.

C. KALVELAGE,
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE, MINN.

Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates. [v1:n1:ly

MORRGAGE SALE.

Names of Mortgagors—Peleg Peckham, Elizabeth B. Peckham wife of said Peleg Peckham.
Name of Mortgagee—Morris Powers.
Date of Mortgage—May 27th, 1857.
Mortgage Recorded May 27th, 1857, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 385, 387, 388, in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota.
Amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice nine hundred and nine dollars.
Description of Mortgaged Premises—Begining at a point on the West line of Block number four, thence easterly on a line parallell with the north line of said Block one hundred and twenty feet. Thence northerly on the line between lots numbers two and three in said Block, thirty-five and one half feet. Thence Westerly on the South line of the alley in said Block, one hundred and twenty feet to Holmes Street, and thence Southerly along the East line of Holmes street thirty-five and one half feet, to the place of begining. The same being part and parcel of lots numbers one and two in Block number four in the recorded plat of Shakopee City, in said county of Scott. No Action at Law or other proceeding having been had or instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.
Now Therefore Notice is Hereby Given that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on Monday the 30th day of June 1862, at one o'clock P. M. on that day.
Dated May 15th, 1862.

L. M. Brown, Att'y for Mortgagee. MORRIS POWERS, Mortgagee.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 17, 1862.

Local Department.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

Scandal Mongers.—In all communities are to be found a certain class, who may be known and described as above; and we regret being compelled to state that within a few weeks, we have discovered that Shakopee is not exempt from this class who curse society with their efforts to slander their neighbors and do a good business, as wholesale and retail vendors of scandal. We repeat that we regret very much, that our duty compells us to acknowledge the existence of this evil, and we denounce it as such hoping that by exposing its follies and iniquities, public opinion will endeavor to eradicate the evil and bring about a referm.

It matters not, for the purpose of this article, who are the guilty parties, or who are the victims; there can be no circumstances that would either justify or paliate the conduct of those who will go from one neighbor to another, traducing a third party, and by repeating what Mr. or Mrs. So and so, is *reported* to have said, endeavor to create dissentions among them, or create ill feeling in a neighborhood. Such conduct is despicable and disgraceful, and can only be regarded as the malignant effervescence of a depraved nature. That persons should so far forget their duty to society, as to become an injury to it, can only be accounted for upon the ground that the community in which they live, tolerate such mischief makers. It is not necessary that we should mention names. Those persons who have been endeavoring, within the last few weeks, to create as much disturbance and ill-feeling as possible, will understand who we refer to.—"A word to the wise is sufficient."

We trust that the *sensible* portion of our community will frown down, all such contemptible conduct, and that we may hear no more of the success of these "scandal mongers."

Matrimonial Quarrel.—We learn that on last Sunday a rather noisy quarrel occurred between a resident of this town, and his "better half," which, we are informed, resulted in the "better half" being *forcibly* ejected from what her neighbors, and we presume herself, supposed to be her home. Such is the substance of the report of the affair as given by the neighbors.

He is also reported as having made use of language that no *man* much less a husband should have used, and which is unfit to appear in print. If such is the fact, he deserves to be driven out of town by an army of grasshoppers. There are certain duties which men owe to society, and when they forget them, should be forcibly reminded of them. Report also says that another female is mixed up in the affair.

For Cariboo.—During the past week, several of our citizens have taken their departure for the gold fields of Cariboo. Among them are some of our oldest and best inhabitants.

The names of those who have left this town and vicinity are, T. A. Holmes, F. Chase, Salter, Albert Wells, L. E. Smith, Thomas Flickinger, Eddy, V. H. Cady and W. H. Calkins.

We hope they will be successful, although we are fearful that the profits will not be commensurate with the hardships and privations, which they will be compelled to endure.

Town Caucuses.—In the course of a couple of weeks, the call will be issued for a Democratic County Convention, and we would therefore request the town organizations as soon as the time of holding the County Convention is fixed, to agree upon the time of holding their caucuses, and forward their notices to us in time to be published, at least once in the Argus. Attend to it.

Blanks.—Assessors' blanks, tax notices, &c. Poll tax receipts, War tax receipts, County and Town Orders, Right of way releases, and all other blanks neatly printed on short notice, at this office. Specimens of work can be seen in this office, or in the counties and towns now using blanks printed by us.

Swine at Large.—We would call the attention of those having swine running at large, to the fact, that at the last town meeting those animals were prohibited from running at large in the township of Shakopee, and that it is the determination of the Pound Master to take up all found running at large hereafter.

New Catholic Church.—The Catholics of this city have determined to build a new and much larger church than the one now erected and used here. It is to be built of stone, and in style is to be gothic. The stone is to be quarried during the present season. It is expected that the building will be completed in about two years. We shall give a description of the size and plan of the building in a future issue.

Democratic County Committee.—The Democratic County Committee will meet in Shakopee, on the 31st day of the present month, for the purpose of agreeing upon the time of holding the County Convention.

Nashville Union.—This is the title of an ably conducted and interesting daily paper, that finds its way to our sanctum, from the capitol of Tennessee. It is an unconditional Union journal, and deserves the patronage of the country.

How has received his new goods, and is now prepared to fill all orders that may be sent to him. We notice that his wholesale and jobbing trade, is becoming quite an important branch in his business. He proposes to fill orders for country dealers at Eastern prices, freight added.

The Wheat Trade.—Our merchants are now engaged in shipping the wheat which has been stored during the winter. Large quantities have already been shipped, and thousands of bushels are yet in store.

New Millinery Goods.—Kalvelage has received a new stock of millinery and dry goods, at his store on Holmes St., next door to Strait & Holton. Mrs. K. is on hand to attend to the ladies.

New Goods.—Strait & Holton have received their new goods and are now in the field offering superior inducements to purchasers Call and see.

Duffy is daily expecting a large stock of hardware, which he will offer at his usually reasonable prices to purchasers.

Antelope.—This boat is now the only regular daily packet, between this place and St. Paul, and remains as popular as ever.

Will some of our subscribers be kind enough to bring us some good potatoes. We are very much in need of them.

In a New Dress.—The *Irish American* comes to us in a new dress, and greatly improved in appearance. This paper is conducted with ability and is well worthy the patronage of its countrymen.

There is a deed on file at Carabridge which describes a piece of land as bounded by "stumps and stones, were Daniel Harrington licked William Smith."

The House of Representatives on Monday passed Mr. Arnold's bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories, navy yards, or upon other public property of the United States, by the vote of 85 to 50.

Severe.—In a speech lately delivered in Cincinnati, Parson Brownlow used the following not very complimentary language in speaking of northern and southern fanaticism:

"But, gentlemen of Ohio, I do not and cannot exonerate the North, and I say in brief to you, that if fifty years ago, we had taken 100 Southern fire-eaters and 100 Northern Abolitionists and hanged them up and buried them in a common ditch, and sent their soul's to hell, we should have had none of this war."

Hear the Evidence.—Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of the House of Representatives, thus testifies on the floor of Congress, to the scandalous outrages which, during one year of Republican rule, have been perpetrated upon the treasury and character of the nation:

In the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.

Cure for Scrofula.—Nicholas Longworth, the famous millionaire and wine grower of Cincinnati, publishes a cure for scrofula. The directions he gives are as follows:

Put two ounces of aquafortis on a plate on which you have two copper cents. Let them remain from eight to twenty-four hours.—Then add five ounces of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it well corked. Begin by pouring four drops in a teaspoonful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or made of soft rags. As the sore heals apply it weaker.

I request editors in all parts of the Union and abroad to copy this, and to republish it quarterly; it may save many lives.

N. Longworth.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gen. Buell's Strategy.—A soldier who was on the battle field of Shiloah, states that General Buell executed a manœuvre that reflects great credit on him as a commander.—The rebels were advancing in great force to turn our left and capture our transports and supplies, when Buell becoming aware of their intentions, made preparations to receive them. About half a mile above the landing are two large ridges running back from the river. The ridge next to the landing is the highest. Buell placed a battery on each of the ridges, and between them he placed a bridge of infantry.—The troops were ordered to lie down. He then ordered the lower battery to fire on the enemy and make a show of retreating in confusion so to draw the rebels on. On came the rebels pell mell, yelling at the top of their voices, "Bull Run," thinking to frighten us.—As soon as the rebels came in range, the lower battery, agreeable to orders opened fire, retreated and took a position in the rear of the upper battery. The rebels seeing our men retreating, charged up the hill and took possession of the battery. The rebels in the meantime were not aware of our troops being in the hollow below them. At this moment the signal was sounded, and the whole brigade rose to their feet and poured a deadly fire of rifle balls into the ranks of the rebels, cutting them down by scores. At this favorable moment, also, the upper battery poured in a perfect storm of grape and canister shot. The rebels reeled and staggered like drunken men, and at last broke and fled in every direction, leaving the ground strewed with dead and dying.—*Louisville Journal.*

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	7 P. M.	7 A. M.
Western "	7 P. M.	3 A. M.
Glencoe,	6 A. M (Tues'y&Fri'y)	7 P. M.
Faribault,	6 P. M. Wedns'y,	6 A.M. Monday.
Northfield,	6 P.M. Wednsday,	6 A. M. Tuesday.
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe maill arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 10 P. M. Evening before departure. Western Mail will close at 10 P. M. Glencoe mail closes at 6 P. M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW, P. M.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the Argus, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear,	15,00
XXX Mil. ₱ bbl.	10,00	Siding,	12,00
Lager, ₱ keg,	1,25	Lath,	2,50@3,50
Beans.		Shingles,	2,50@3,50
White ₱ bu.,	80@00	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ₱ lb,	10
Firken, ₱ lb,	8@10	Shot, ₱ bag,	2,25@2,50
Country, rolls,	10@12	**Molasses**	
Candles		Plantation, ₱ gal,	60
Tallow, ₱ lb,	13	Sugar House,	75
Star,	20	Golden Syrup,	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ₱ lb,	8@10	Cut, ₱ lb,	5
Eastern,	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		₱ bushel.	50
Rio, ₱ lb,	20@00	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguara,	22@25	White lead, cwt,	7 to 8,00
Java,	25@30	Lard Oil, ₱ gal.,	1,50
Mocha,	25@30	Neat Foot,	1,50
Eggs		Whale,	1,00
₱ doz.	6	Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2,00
Apples, green, bbl.	2,50@3,00	Kerosene,	[illegible]
" dr. ₱ lb,	8@10	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ₱ bu.,	1,00	Beef, ₱ lb,	2½ to 4
Peaches, ₱ lb,	10@12½	Pork,	2 to 3
Raisins box,	3,00@4,00	Lard,	6 to 8
" ½ box,	1,62@2,00	**Potatoes**	
Currants, ₱ lb,	15	Per bushel.	25
Fish		**Rice**	
Cod, ₱ lb,	8	Per lb,	10
White,	8@10	**Sugar**	
Flour		Brown ₱ lb,	10@11
Extra, ₱ bbl.	3,50@4,00	Refined,	12@14
Meal, ₱ cwt.,	80	Powdered,	14@16
Grain		Crushed,	15@00
Wheat, ₱ bbl.	45@50	**Soap**	
Corn,	30	Common, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Oats,	25	Castile,	20
Barley,	25	German,	10
Rye,	30	**Whiskey**	
Buckwheat,	30	Rectified, ₱ gal,	30
Lumber		Mongahala,	1,50
Common, ₱ M.	12,00	Old Bourbon,	2,00@3,00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANDERSON

AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

—:o:—

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the the citizens of

SCOTT COUNTY & VICINITY

that he has just opened in the Store

Lately Occupied by P. Peckham,

HOLMES ST., - - - - - SHAKOPEE,

A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW

STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

Boots & Shoes,

Hats & Caps,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

—AND—

FARMING UTENSILS;

to the examination of which he asks the especial attention of purctasers.

He thinks his stock particularly ADAPTED to the

WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Quick Sales & Small Profits!

CALL AND SEE.

W. H. ANDERSON.

[v1:n23;3m.]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 31, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake Street, as follows
5.00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 2:30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 1:55 A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York 9:55 P. M., Boston 12:20 A. M.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.53, Albany 6:.5 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 5:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:20 P. M. Fast Express, arrives in Chicago at 7:20 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train.
The 7:20 A. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Sallsbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
Through Tickets for sale in all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agent.

MME. DEMOREST'S

QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE SPRING NUMBER CONTAINS
THREE LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES,
THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS,
Comprising the Paris styles of
[illegible], CHILD'S APRON, AND THE LADIES' NEW SPRING WALKING COAT.
Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for
SPRING BONNETS, CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ETC., AND
Valuable Information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount. Yearly $1 with the following valuable premium.
Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to the selection of 50 Cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show rooms, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.
SPRING NUMBER NOW READY.

CHICAGO
PRAIRIE DU CHEN AND ST. PAUL
RAILWAY LINE.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL POINTS IN
The North-West
TO
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE,
AND ALL POINS
EAST AND SOUTH.

The advantages of this route, from all points on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the East, are superior to those offered by any competing Line.

No change of cars is made between Prairie du Chien and Chicago.

The spledid First Class Steamers of the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line superior to all others on the Upper Mississippi, for speed, comfort and convenience, make direct connections with Express Trains at Prairie du Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach Chicago as quick as by any other; getting a full night's rest and breakfast on board the Steamers; making the change from Steamers to Cars by daylight, and avoiding all Omnibus travel.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this route is 460 miles. The distance via the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 462 miles. Over one mile of Omnibus travel is incurred by taking the route via La Crosse and Milwaukee.

These facts entitle this Line to AT LEAST an equal share of the North-western business.

E. H. BACON, General Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
C. N. HUBBELL, Western Traveling Agent.
CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Ag't St. Paul.
BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Freight Ag'ts, St. Paul.

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of
Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

Particular attention paid to repairing. (v1;n1;tf.)

B. GUENTHER,
DRAPER and TAILOR
Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall
Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms. [v1:n[illegible]

1862 **SHAKOPEE** 1862.

HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware and Cutlery

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[v1:n1:tf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE Minnesota River a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.

Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of

MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,

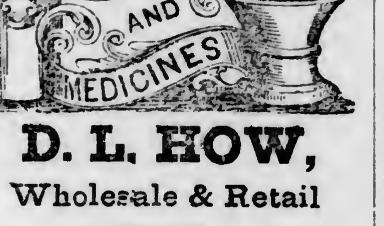
PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

[v1:n1:tf.]



D. L. HOW,
Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES, at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

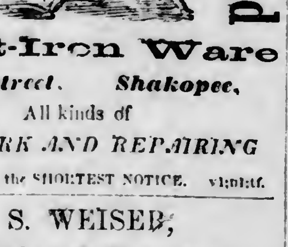
200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.
v1:n1:tf.]

JOHN McMULLEN,
DEALER IN



Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street. Shakopee,

All kinds of

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1:n1:tf.

J. S. WEISER,
Physician & Surgeon,
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - Minnesota.
Office at Drug How's Store. (v1:n2:tf.

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.

First street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee *Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.*

LOW PRICES WIN!

Strait & Holton

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY; &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery Glass and Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,

At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 11th 1861. v1:n38y

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after due, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty three (53); also levy lot four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred [100] feet in depth, in which said last described piece of land stands a certain flouring mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received duly assigned, transferred and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "F" of mortgages, on page 72. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.
Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.

Sargent & Griswold, Atty's for Assignee. LINNEAS P. NOBLE, Assignee of Mortgagee.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT.

Court Scott County 8th Judicial District.

Warren Packard, against David Musser, Edward C. Wells and Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. E. S. JONES,
Dated March, 7th 1862. Att'y for Pl'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgement rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 43-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clarissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said judgement was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 18th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 26th day of May A. D. 1862 to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.
Dated Shakopee April 12th, 1862.

FRANK McGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
L. L. & W. R. Baxter, Pl'ffs Att'y. n20 7w.

W. HEIDENRICH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER
FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE.

Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order on short notice and reasonable terms. [v1;n3;1y

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all billious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all billious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.
LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and billous deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommend'a these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebs 1[illegible] Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and billious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 6th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to billious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator,

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,
102 Nassau St., New York.
Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each
v1:n1,om 3)

The Greatest DiScovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACOC CHEWER!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S
TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES

THE EGRT
Substitute for Tobbacco.

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the promoting cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and careful experience have clearly proven, as it that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irrability Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system.

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozengers are put up in a convenient and portable form at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 2d & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year; shall receive in payment thereof $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Day & Bro., of this city, at cash prices. The Ink to be subject to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1,n1;ly

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—James A. Ashley.
Name of Mortgagee—Chester F. Plimpton.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—William Chickering
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.
Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.
Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty-two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty-two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.
Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 604 in the office of the Register of Deeds, aforesaid.
Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, (to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof), or any part thereof.
The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.
Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten oclock A. M. of that day.
Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.

WILLIAM CHICKERING, Assignee of Mortgagee.
L. M. Brown, Att'y for Assignee. n1[illegible]w.

Notice to Subscribers.

WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM TO

Every three Dollar Subscriber to VANITY FAIR,

A COPY OF THE
ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS,

To be shortly published, in book form, by RUDD & CARLETON, of this city. Price, $1,00. We will send any other ONE DOLLAR Publication which may be preferred.

We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the

BOOK WILL BE SENT POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 Copy 1 year	Postage unpaid	-	$3 00
" " and A. Ward letters	" unpaid	-	3 00
" " "	" paid	-	3 00
2 copies one year (to one address)	" paid	-	5 00
5 copies one year (to one address)	" unpaid	-	10 00
1 copy one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary, Postage unpaid		-	6 00
2 copies one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary,		-	9 00

BOUND VOLUMES.

Single Volume	Postage paid	$2 00
Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only		7 00
Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only		8 00
Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year (to California) books prepaid only		8 00
Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year [to California] books prepaid only		9 00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to

LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau street, N. Y.

C. H. SCRIVEN is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

186 1862

"THAT STANDARD SHEET."

Great National Banner Of Intelect.

FOR

AMERICAN HEARTS AND HOMES

THE

NEW YORK MERCURY.

A NEW YEAR WITH AN OLD FRIEND.

On New Year's day of 1862, that world-renowned and unrivalled gem of American journalism, the NEW YORK MERCURY, will enter upon the twenty-fourth year of its most brilliant career ever achieved by a paper. During the past year it has been the teacher, story-teller, monitor and oracle of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND AMERICAN HOMES from ocean to ocean—and from Quebec, in Canada, to Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico. Young and old, rich and poor, have reveled in its enchanting stores of wisdom, romance, poetry, and genial humor; and its praise is

"Familiar in their mouths as household words."

The noble patriot soldier in his tent, too, has whiled away the tedium of camp life in the absorbing revelry of its

FORTY BRILLIANT COLUMNS,

finding in them a fascinating mental discipline known only to those who rally to the BANNER-SHEET OF THE GRAND ARMY OF AMERICAN INTELLECT AND GENIUS!

In commencing a New Year the proprietors of THE NEW YORK MERCURY can only say, that it shall be their aim to make their great family journal of American literature for 1862, more brilliant and enchanting than ever in its concentration of all the world's grandest and most beautiful specialities in healthful Romance, graceful Poetry, elegant and quaint gossip, refining Knowledge, sparkling and entertaining News—until, like love, it

"—rules the court, the camp, the bower."

as it already rules the happy domestic fireside.

The editorial tone and National departments of The New York Mercury will continue true to that lofty spirit of patriotism which has made it a necessity of the people since the War began, and kept it in enthusiastic demand when other sheets were dying all around it for want of popular support.

A ready the largest literary journal in the world, and famous as the focus of a thousand brilliant literary reputations; its programme for 1862 will be magnificent beyond all precedent. The most celebrated pens of this country and Europe have been secured to its service, at an outlay equal to the expense of more than one national government in the Old World! and its novelettes, or continued stories, for 1862, will be the most splendid triumph of elegant Fiction ever published. To these, too, the magic pencil of the greatest of American artists, Mr. Felix O. C. Darley, will lend the aid of pictorial art.

Our story initiatory of the New Year, is a splendid national Romance, commencing in the New York Mercury of Saturday, January 4th, 1862, and entitled

THE RATTLESNAKE.

OR

THE REBEL PRIVATEER.

A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME

BY NED BUNTLIN.

It is the greatest nautical novelette since the days of Marryatt.

The New York Mercury is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning for $2 a year, three copies for $5; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy free, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State. We take notes of all specie paying banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances, post paid, to CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, *Proprietors of the New York Mercury*, 46 & 48 Ann street, New York city.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

THE CHEAPEST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER IN THE WEST.

It is the grand leading purpose of the Publishers to make THE TIMES a

NEWS AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

in the most ample meaning of the term. Not that politics shall be excluded, but that politics shall not exclude those other things which are equally important with politics.

ITS NEWS CHARACTER.

Besides a large corps of assistant editors and reporters, whose efficiency will not be excelled, we have regular correspondents at Washington, New York, Springfield, Cairo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and all other important points, who supply us daily, by telegraph and the mails, with all matters of news. Our arrangements for SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES are such that we never fail to obtain all things of interest in every part of the country within the briefest possible space of time.

ITS COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

Chicago is undeniably the financial and commercial centre of the Northwest. The financial and commercial reports of THE TIMES will be unsurpassed by, and it is designed that they shall excel, those of any other paper. Their correctness may be implicitly relied upon.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

While THE TIMES will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will eschew mere partizanship, looking to a complete re-organization of the democratic party, and its restoration to power at no distant day, THE TIMES will meanwhile stand by the Constitution and the Union as its fathers made them, and support, with all the ability and earnestness it can command, the existing administration in its efforts to preserve them, and to crush to the earth the wickedest rebellion the world has ever known.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTER

Much attention will be given to the miscellaneous departments of the paper. Tales, sketches, European and home gossip, and all those things which interest and amuse the general reader, will be given in sufficient profusion.

THE DAILY TIMES.

This is a large sheet, printed on new type, by one of Hoe's famous four cylinder presses, and is furnished at the following rates:

One Year, $7; Six Months, $3 50; Three Months, $2; One and a Half Months, $1.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is a very large sheet, containing more than thirty columns of reading matter, the very cream of the DAILY PAPER, and is furnished to all subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

It is emphatically a FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Besides news, tales, sketches, gossip, etc., it contains a WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS, prepared expressly for its columns, which to every farmer drover, and lumberman, is worth ten times the yearly subscription price of the paper.

This is, considering the variety, quality and value of the matter it contains, the

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

STOREY & WORDEN.

PROF. L. MILLER'S, HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky, in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey-st., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS,

DEPOT, 56 DEY-ST., NEW YORK.

n1

HOMER S. DAVIS,

Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office

Particular attention paid to repairing.

(v1;n7;tf.)

Purify the Blood!

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

— AND —

Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SEROUS LOOSENESS, PILES COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leaves the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS,

Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

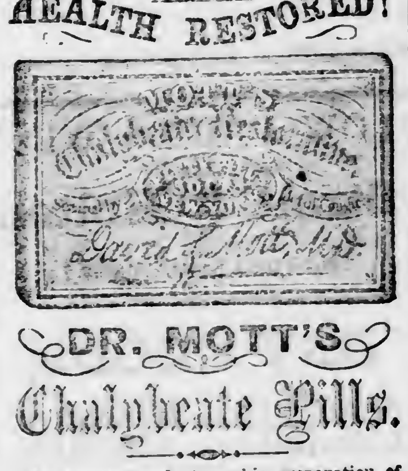
Prepared and sold by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York

v1;n1 For Sale by all Druggists.

HEALTH RESTORED!



DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE LIVER COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents.

339 BROADWAY, N Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma & Catarrh, Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS,

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV HENRY WARD BEECHER

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing, peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. C. A. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, Etc. DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS," DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston. "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, La Grange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX.

OLD Gold Pens Re-pointed,

Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1, Mammoth	$2,50,	with case	$3,00
No. 2, "	2,00,	" "	2,50
No. 3, Engrossing	1,50,	" "	2,00
No. 4, Medium	1,00	" "	1,50
No. 5, French Fountain			2.

All pens warranted for one year.

Liberal discount made to dealers.

All orders sent to RITTER & DUCAN, No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.

NELSON RITTER SAMUEL DUNCAN.

JOHN SCHWARTZ

Merchant Tailor.

HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

—:0:—

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the

Latest Style and Fashion.

The patronage of the public is solicited. Schwartz

TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 *range* 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4,10
s½ nw¼	3	80	5,58
n½ sw¼	3	80	5,58
s½ sw¼	3	80	7,18
e½ se¼	4	80	4,10
sw¼ se¼	4	40	2,09
s½ nw¼	4	80	5.58
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3,49
se¼ nw¼	5	40	1,14
s½ sw¼	5	80	16,40
sw¼ nw¼	7	54 88	7,67
n½ nw¼	8	80	10,76
s½ nw¼	8	80	4,51
n½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
s½ ne¼	8	80	3,99
sw¼ ne¼	9	40	1,03
ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2,79
e½ se¼	9	80	5.58
nw¼ se¼	9	40	2,79
e½ nw¼	9	80	5,58
sw¼	10	160	8,00
sw¼	11	160	5,46
se¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
sw¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
s½ ne¼	14	80	5,54
ne qr ne qr	15	40	3,99
n½ ne qr	18	80	7,18
ne qr ne qr	22	40	2,09
s½ se qr	22	80	2,26
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2,19
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2,09
nw qr se qr	23	40	2,09
w½ sw qr	24 }	120	5,41
se qr sw qr	24 }		
n½ ne qr	24 }	120	5,73
se qr ne qr	24 }		
n½ ne qr	27	80	3,49
n½ nw qr	27	80	2,89
sw qr nw qr	27	40	2,09
se qr	29	160	5,14
sw qr	29	160	2,87
e½ se qr	33 }	160	6,96
w½ sw qr	34 }		

Town 113 *range* 25.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
s½ sw qr	1	80	16,40
w15¼ ac's l't 1	1	15¼	2,16
nw qr sw qr	1	40	5,58
s½ nw qr	2	80	8,36
se qr	2	160	22,32
n½ sw qr	2	80	8,36
ne qr nw qr	2	37,27	1,13
lot no. 3 and w one fifth of ne qr ne qr	3 }	38,36	2,76
e½ se qr	8 }	80	
& sw qr sw qr	9 }	40	4,62
nw qr ne qr	10	40	2.79
se qr ne qr	10 }		
& ne qr se qr	10 }	80	5,58
n½ nw¼ ne¼	11 }		
& n½ ne¼ ne¼	11 }	40	4,18
e½ sw qr	12	80	11,16
w½ se qr	12	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	12	80	9,02
w½ ne qr	13	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	13	80	9.76
w½ nw qr	13 }		
& w½ sw qr	13 }	160	18,14
se qr sw qr	10	40	4.16
e½ nw qr	15	80	5,58
e½ sw qr	15	80	4.18
n½ se qr	16	80	6,98
e½ ne qr & nw qr ne qr	17 }	120	6,97
w½ sw qr	17 }		
& e½ se qr	18 }	160	8,20
ne qr nw qr	18 }		
sw qr ne qr	18 }		
lots 5 and 6	18 }	111,06	7,50
w½ se qr	18 }		
& se qr sw qr	18 }	120	6,27
e½ sw qr	19	80	3,48
nw qr se qr	20	40	2,05
n½ sw qr	20	80	3,59
ne qr sw qr	20	40	1,51
e½ nw qr	20	80	5,58
w½ ne qr	20	80	4,88
e½ ne qr	20	80	4,88
ne qr of	22	160	5,14
sw qr of sw qr	25	40	1,01
sw qr of sw qr	25	40	1,71
125 acres of sw qr of ne qr	25 }		
s15 acres of ne qr of ne qr	25 }	40	2,15
22 20-100 acres of e½ of se qr	29 }		
25 acres of sw qr of se qr	29 }	47,20	2,15
sw qr nw qr	29	40	2,09
e½ of nw qr	30	80	2,80
n½ of nw qr	32	80	1,63
s½ of nw qr	32	80	4,18
ne qr of se qr	31	40	1,23
e½ of sw qr	33 }		
sw qr of nw qr	33 }	160	8,76
nw qr of ne qr	do }		
e½ of ne qr	do }	120	6,15
& sw qr nw qr	do }		

Town 113 *range* 26.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
lot no. 10		25	2,05

Town of Cedar Lake.

Town 113 *range* 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
lot no. 4	2 }		
& n½ of nw qr	2 }	130,31	3,41
sw qr	3	160	3,61
ne qr nw qr	6	39,33	1,55
se qr nw qr	6	40	1,55
ne qr nw qr	8 }		
sw qr ne qr	8 }		
e½ of se qr	8 }	160	6,61
n½ of sw qr	8 }		
se qr of ne qr	8 }	120	3,90
nw qr nw qr	9	40	1,53
e½ of ne qr	9 }		
ne qr sw qr	9 }	160	8,25
s½ of nw qr	9 }		
s½ of se qr	9 }	160	7.46
n½ of ne qr	10	80	4 13
s½ of ne qr	do	80	3,73
nw qr	do	160	5,35
ne qr	do	80	3,42
sw qr sw qr	11	40	,97
ne qr sw qr	11	40	1 46
e½ se qr	12	80	1,10
e½ of nw qr	11	80	3,12
nw qr nw qr	do	40	1,16
e½ of sw qr	do	80	3,81
sw qr	do	160	6,93
lots no. 2 3 4	15 }		
& sw qr se qr	do }	158,30	6,11
s½ of se qr	do }	160	5,97
n½ of se qr	19	80	3,07
se qr ne qr	21	29	,77
nw qr	21	160	6,93
sw qr of ne qr	23 }		
nw qr	do }		
w½ sw qr of ne qr	do }	140	5,38
sw qr sw qr	24	40	1,73
nw qr	24	160	5,16
w½ ne qr	do	80	2 44
w½ sw qr	do	80	2,41
w½ nw qr	25 }		
se qr nw qr	do }	120	4,60
sw qr	25	160	6,93
w½ of ne qr	do }		
ne qr ne qr	do }	120	4,39
se qr ne qr	do }		
sw qr of se qr	do }		
ne qr of se qr	do }	160	5,86
nw qr se qr	do	40	1,46
se qr se qr	30 }		
e½ of sw qr	do }		
nw qr sw qr	do }	161,12	5,36
e½ of se qr	31	80	2,93
nw qr	32	160	5,66
s½ of ne qr	31	80	3,07
nw qr	31	160	6,93
ne qr	29	160	6,14
n½ ne¼ se¼	21	20	,76

Town of Credit River

Town 114 *range* 21.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax
w½ l't no. 4	2	15,19	82
se qr	6	160	10,60
e½ ne qr	6 }		
nw qr ne qr	6 }	120,48	6,07
ne qr ne qr	7	40	1,87
lot no. 3	7	53 83	,39
lots no. 4 5 6	7	89,55	5,85
lots no. 7 8	7	47	2,38
ne qr	9	160	7,20
nw qr nw qr	7	38,06	1,92
lot no. 1	7	52¾	2,66
lot no. 5	11	17,18	,89
ne qr	18	159	8,38
s½ of nw qr	18	79,35	3,71
se qr	18	160	7,61
n½ nw qr	19 }		
w½ ne qr	19 }	160	8,08
sw qr ne qr	20 }		
nw qr se qr	do }	80	3,82
e½ se qr	do	80	3,60
w½ sw qr	21	80	3,60
2 acres in se corner of sw qr of se qr	21 }	5	22½
w½ of nw qr	22	80	3,31
5 93-100 acres in sw corner nw qr nw qr	27 }	5,93	57½
4 7-100 acres in nw corner of sw qr nw qr	27 }	4,07	40
s½ se qr nw qr	27	20	1,91½
se qr ne qr of sw qr	27 }	10	47
sw qr of ne qr of sw qr	27 }	10	47
sw qr	29	160	7,64
n½ nw qr	32	80	4,04
e½ of ne qr	33 }		
w½ of nw qr	34 }	160	11,39
nw qr sw qr	do	40	3,88
n½ of s¼ of ne qr of ne qr	34 }	15	1,47
n½ of s¼ of nw qr ne qr	34 }	15	1,47
n½ ne	do	80	7,77
s¾ of s¼ of ne qr of ne qr	31 }	15	1,47
s¾ of s¼ of nw qr of ne qr	34 }	15	1,47

Town of Eagle Creek.

Town 115 *Range* 22

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
lot 3	1	65 55-100	5,73
sw qr ne qr } nw qr se qr	3 }	80	7,86
lot 3 and se qr sw qr	3 }	104,65	6,15
n½ se qr & s½ n qr	4 }	160	13,28
se qr sw qr	4	40	6,10
w 19 94 100 acres of sw qr of se qr	5 }	19 4-100	3,53
w 19 94-100 acres of nw qr of ne qr	8 }	19 4 100	3,58
lot no. 2	5	36,45	6,36
s½ of nw qr	5	80	13,96
e½ of sw qr	5	80	17,44
a strip of land 2 rods wide on e side of w½ of sw qr	5 }	2	52
lot no. 5 & sw qr of ne qr	6 }	69,40	37,82
a tract of land in the n½ of sw qr of sec.6 conveyed by H.D.J. Koons to H. H. Williams & recorded in the office of Reg. of D'ds of Scott Co. in B'k C of D'ds page 173	}	5 325-1000	522
a tract of land in the nw qr of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D. J. Koons to J. H. Tibbetts as recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott County in book B of D'ds page 126	}	00 50-100	49

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
The w½ of a tract of land in nw qr sw qr of sec 6 conveyed by H.D.J Koons to W. Cresey and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County in book D of Deeds page 59.		68-100	5,40
se qr of ne qr	7	40	6,98
n15 acres of nw qr sw qr	7	15	2,63
20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr	7	20	3,51
e hf of nw qr	8	80	14,92
w hf of ne qr	8	80	15,70
n hf of sw qr	8	80	14,14
w hf of se qr	8	80	15,70
e hf se qr & se qr ne qr	8	120	16,69
sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr	9	120	26,16
w hf of sw qr	9	75	11,61
n hf of se qr	9	80	9,72
Lot no. 1	10	63 20-100	2,56
sw qr of nw qr	11	40	1,38
e hf of se qr	11	80	4,36
e hf se qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	2,18
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1	14	102 10-100	3,46
ne qr of ne qr	14	40	2,18
n hf of ne qr of sw qr	15	20	3,30
se qr of sw qr	18	40	5,40
e hf of ne qr	17	80	9,82
n hf of nw qr	18	77 12-100	8,98
e hf of sw qr	21	80	6,28
nw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr nw qr & nw qr sw qr	22	80	12,96
ne qr	23	160	17,28
w hf of nw qr	24	80	8,10
e hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
w hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4	25	95 27-100	9,53
lot no. 2	26	55 90-100	4,59
se qr	27	160	16,60
un'd hf of se qr of nw qr	27	20	2,24
sw qr of sw qr	27	40	2,74
nw qr of nw qr	27	40	3,24
ne qr	28	160	14,13
ne qr of se qr	30	40	4,32
e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5	30	118 40-100	14,18
e hf of sw qr	30	80	6,11
sw qr of sw qr & lot no. 3	30	18 30-100	5,13
se qr of sw qr	33	40	2,74
s¾ of se qr of ne qr	33	30	1,96

Town 116 *Range* 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 2	32	28	3,03
lot no. 1	33	31 70-100	2,97
sw qr of sw qr	35	40	3,24

TOWN OF GLENDALE.

Town 115, *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼	7	138	$6,73
lots 5 6 and 7	8	153 90-100	7,94
se qr	8	160	7,86
w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼	15	120	8,19
lots 1 2 3	6	53 60-100	3,66
s½ of sw qr	18	76 53 100	3,76
n½ of sw qr	19	76 23-100	4.68
n½ of se qr	21	80	5,90
n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr	21	120	8,19
n½ of nw qr	21	80	4,68
e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr	28	120	91
ne qr	29	160	9,36
w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr	29	160	9,36
e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr	29	160	9,84
lot 1 2 3	30	104 87-100	8,55
e½ se qr & sw qr se qr	31	120	7,38
sw qr of sw qr	31	86 45-100	2,47
ne qr of sw qr	31	40	2,55
s½ ne qr 31& w½ nw qr	32	160	7,14
nw qr of sw qr	32	40	2,46
sw qr of nw qr	31	40	2,73
w¾ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	55
5 acres mill lot in sw qr of se qr	7	5	19,50

TOWN OF HELENA.

Town 113 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
se qr of sw qr	2	40	1,56
n½ of se qr	3	80	3,05
se qr of sw qr	3	40	1,62
w½ ne qr e½ nw qr	4	160 06-100	8,78
ne qr of sw qr	4	40	1,95
sw qr	9	160	7,80
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	9	80	4.48
ne qr	11	160	6,46
That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J.C. Smith to W. Ramsden		43 88-100	3,18
A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ramsden.		8 38-100	39
Lot No. 5	11	15½	1.11
s hf of nw qr	12	80	3,51
sw qr	12	160	6,29
s hf of s w qr	14	80	2,96
e hf ne qr	14	80	2,73
nw qr ne qr & n hf nw qr	14	120	5,85
sw qr of nw qr	14	40	1,95
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	14	80	3,32
n hf of sw qr	14	80	4.49
e hf of se qr	15	80	2,83
e hf of ne qr	15	80	3,94
e¾ of w hf of ne qr	15	60	3,16
e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr	19	79 42-100	5,11
sw qr of nw qr	19	39 67-100	2.70
s hf of se qr	21	80	4,39
n hf of nw qr	23	80	2,87
se qr	23	160	5,74
Lots No. 6 7	24	48 28-100	1,79
n hf of nw qr	25	80	3,51
n hf of s hf of nw qr	25	40	1,17
n hf of ne qr	25	80	3,58
s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr	25	120	5,02
ne qr	26	160	6,55
n hf of nw qr	26	80	3,23
e hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
w hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
sw qr of nw qr and n hf of sw qr	26	120	5,37
s¾ of s hf of sw qr	26	60	2,69
n¼ of s hf of sw qr	26	20	90
w hf of ne ¼	28	80	2,87
sw qr	32	160	6,24
e hf of ne ¼	34	80	3,12
e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼	35	20	59
w hf of sw ¼	31	79 94-100	3.32

TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2	16	60 25-100	1,93
se qr of ne qr	16	40	2,05
ne qr of se qr	16	40	2,58
Lot no. 8	17	51 70-100	3,32
Lots 5 and 6	20	33 37-100	2,13
w hf of sw qr & 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west quarter	22	90	4,84
e hf of sw qr of ne qr	22	20	1,18
lot no. 6	25	33 60-100	1,42
nw qr	25	160	11,33
lots 6 and 7	30	86 28-100	3,22
ne qr of nw qr	33	40	1,50
e hf of ne qr	33	80	6,86
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,95
w hf of nw qr	34	80	6,86
s hf of ne qr	35	80	5,33

TOWN OF NEWMARKET.

Town 113 *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
s hf of sw¼	8	80	4,17
nw¼ of sw ¼	17	40	2,50
w hf of sw¼ of se¼	24	20	88
n hf of se¼	26	80	3.51
ne¼	27	160	7,22
se¼ of nw ¼	31	40	208½

TOWN OF SPRING LAKE.

Town 114 *Range* 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres,	Am'nt
Lot no. 2 and se¼ of nw¼	2	73 10-00	8,12
lot no. 1	2	48	5,20
lot no. 2	3	56	4,01
lot no. 3	3	41 90-100	3,08
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no. 2	5	66 90-100	4,05
n 24 28-100 ac'rs lot no 4	5	24 28.100	148
ne¼ of ne¼ and e½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	6	59 17-100	3,56
s hf of sw¼	6	78 78-00	5,70

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no 2	6	92 80-000	5,71
nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr	7	80	4,92
s hf of ne qr	7	80	4,92
n hf of sw qr	7	79 45-100	5,12
s hf of nw qr	7	79 62-100	5,12
nw qr of nw qr	7	39 79-100	284
lots no. 1 and 2	8	124	10,50
se qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr and lot no. 2	10	127	7,81
nw qr of ne qr and lot no. 6	10	95 78-100	7,35
e hf of nw qr	12	80	4,02
w hf of nw qr	12	80	4,92
s hf of sw qr	13	80	4,74
e hf of ne qr and n hf sw qr ne qr	13	100	5,20
s hf of sw qr of ne qr	13	20	100
n hf of sw qr	13	80	5,63
e hf of se qr	14	80	4,74
s hf of se qr	15	80	5,60
nw qr	19	159 60-100	10,66
nw qr	21	160	8,60
w hf of sw qr	21	80	4,74
sw qr of sw qr and w hf se qr of sw qr	22	60	3,08
n hf of se qr	23	80	3,80
nw qr	23	160	9,48
n hf of sw qr and lot no. 3	24	147 70-100	8,12
se qr	26	160	7,60
s hf of nw qr	26	80	4,74
nw qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of sw qr	26	80	4,73
lots no. 3 and 4	27	89 73-100	4,60
ne qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of ne qr	27	80	4,74
e hf of se qr	27	80	3,80
lot no. 5	28	65 40-100	3,55
nw qr	28	160	9,48
lots no. 1 and 2	28	77 90-100	4,10
sw qr	29	160	9,46
e¾ of se of ne qr and e¾ of ne qr of ne qr	29	60	3,56
e hf of se qr	30	80	4,73
nw qr of sw qr and lot no. 1	30	67 4-100	3,38
w hf of ne qr	31	80	4,73
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,74
ne qr	34	160	7,60
n hf of sw qr	34	80	1,42
s hf of ne qr	35	80	4,10
w hf of se qr	35	80	4,10
lots no. 1 and 2	35	74 25.100	3,78

TOWN OF SAND CREEK.

Town 114 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
se qr	2	160	9,66
e hf of nw qr and e hf of w hf nw qr	3	119 99-100	630
lots no. 4 5 and 6	7	145 68.100	752
e hf of se qr and sw qr of se qr	7	120	4,40
lot no. 1	11	8 18-100	48
ne qr of ne qr	12	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
s hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
lot no. 1	14	19	1,16
sw qr of ne qr and n hf of se qr	18	120	7,56
s hf of se qr	18	80	8,40
85 acres on south side of sw qr	18	85	6,09
50 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	50	3,15
30 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	30	1,89
That part of s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr of sec. 19 town 114 range 23 not included in the town site of Jordan City, or additions excepting a tract of land conveyed by W. Holmes to W. H. Varner, as recorded in book E of deeds page 329, containing 38 12-100		32 68-100	2 10
6 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	6	38
4 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	4	25
se qr	20	160	9,66
lot no. 4	25	58	1,83
s hf of se qr	26	80	4,83
nw qr of se qr	29	40	2,10
sw qr of ne qr and ne qr of sw qr	29	80	4.20
ne qr of se qr	30	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr	31	80	3'36
e¾ of ne qr of nw qr	32	30	1.26
w hf of nw qr	33	80	3,36
n hf of se qr	34	80	4,83
sw qr of nw qr	35	40	2,42

TOWN OF SHAKOPEE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 8 and the se qr of se qr of sec.2 except that part included in Koeper's addition to Shakopee City and excepting 67-100 acres conveyed to H. M. Gates, And lots 5 6 7 9	2	207 23-100	29,19
67-100 acres as deed'd by J. Koeper to H. M. Cates.	2	67-100	18
se qr	10	160	10,36
se qr of ne qr	11	40	7,78
n qr of nw qr of ne qr	11	10	1,62
sw qr of ne qr	11	40	6,78
e hf of se qr	11	80	14,30
nw qr of se qr	11	40	5,50
sw qr of se qr	11	40	8,25
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	13,20
se qr of sw qr	12	40	7.70
ne qr of sw qr	12	39	8,42
se qr ne qr &n 25 acres of ne qr of se qr.	12	64	14,61
nw qr of ne qr	13	40	7,70
nw qr sw qr&w hf nw qr	13	120	15,40
e hf of ne qr	14	80	9·45
w hf of ne qr	14	80	9,35
se qr of se qr	14	40	3,24
nw qr of sw qr	15	40	2,48
n 45 acres of n 56¼ acres of w hf of ne qr	23	45	2,75
ne qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
se qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
ne qr of ne qr & n qr of se qr of ne qr.	24	50	4,40
n hf of se qr	24	80	4,40
sw qr of se qr & lot no. 1	24	79 82-100	6,05
n hf of s hf of sw qr	24	40	1,73
lot no. 3 & n hf of lot 4	10	54 20-100	3,52

TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Town 114 *Range* 24.

Description	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
ne qr	24	160	6,24
sw qr of se qr and e hf of sw qr	25	120	702
se qr of nw qr	25	40	1,56
w hf of nw qr of ne qr	26	20	78
s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr	26	160	7,80
s hf se qr	26	80	4,68
nw qr	27	160	4,68
55 acres on east side of se qr	27	55	2,68
n half of sw qr and lots no. 3 and 4	28	149 34-100	7,28
nw qr	32	160	5,76
e hf of sw qr	32	80	468
nw qr	34	160	9,36
se qr	34	160	9,36
n hf of ne qr	35	80	3,90
s hf of se qr	35	80	4,68

BELLE PLAINE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
9	2	2
16	5	4
26	7	12½
14	10	6
7	11	12½
5	15	8¼
8 9	18	8
10	20	2
3	21	2
22	22	4
21	21	4
25	28	8⅓
6	31	10¼
3 8	33	16½
12	34	6¼
5	35	6¼
19 11	36	4
4	38	6¼
11 12	39	12½
1 3 12	40	25
8	45	8¼
12 13 11	51	38
2 3	53	16½
6	57	12½
10 11	57	20,50
22	57	6¼
7 8 9	58	3,28
8 9	72	41
2 7 8 9 10	74	85
1 10 17	77	10⅓
3 14	83	92
2	86	12
13	89	20½
2	90	29½
S 42 feet of 5 & 6	92	41
15 16	92	41
8	93	12½
10	94	12½
8	96	20¼
11 & N½ of 12	97	12½
3	95	6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	99	75
7 9	101	10,37½
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	103	76,87
18	104	10,25
21 9	105	20½

Lots.	Bl'k	Am'nt
15	110	20½
1 6	112	4,10
7	117	10¼
7 8	122	2,05
3	123	12,30
2 3	127	25
25	129	16½
4	130	3,07
1	137	4
1 2 12	138	20
2 28	141	98¼
5 7 26 27	151	1,15
12 15	152	33
7 8	162	20¼
11 15	164	8¼
11	166	12½
9	168	12½
9 30	172	17½
2	173	12½
7	184	6¼
16	185	6¼
12	187	12½

BELLE PLAINE CITY.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
2 3	1	12
7	20	6
6 7 11	32	6¼

Ad'tion No. 1 to Belle Plaine City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
12	77	2
7	93	2
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 21	99	22

BELLE FONTAINE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	4	27
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	7	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8	63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	10	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	48
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	17	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	20	20

HAMILTON.

Lot 9 Block 30 Tax 2.34

Lots 15 16 block 47 Tax 10

JORDAN CITY.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	2	3,53
2	2	12
1	3	7,65
4 5	3	42
10	4	17
6 7	5	47
2 3 1 5 6 7 8 9 10	6	95
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7	1,16
2 3 4 5 8 9 10	8	74
2 3 4 5	10	74
n hf 6	10	4,73
s hf 6	10	1,05
8 9 10	10	63
7	11	1,05
8 9	11	21
3	12	10½
1 2 3 8 9 10	13	63
2 3 7 8 9	14	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	1,05
1 2 3 4 5	17	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20	73

Holmes' Addition to Jordan City.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	1	10½
1 2 3	2	81½
1 4 8 9 10	6	53
1 2 3 4 5	6	53
1 2	7	21
2 3 4 7 8 9 10	8	74
1 2 3 4 5 8 10	10	73

LOUISVILLE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
6	2	4
5	3	4
4 5 6	10	12
4 5 6 7 8 9	13	23
10	17	4
7	27	4
1 2 3	29	12
1 2 3	42	12
4 12	51	17
1 8 9	52	26
3 4	55	18

LITTLE RAPIDS.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
1 2 3 7 8	9	20
1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10	12	32
1 2 3 4 7 8 9	21	28
1 7 8	28	12
2	43	4
8	51	3

SPRING LAKE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
11 12	26	4
12	27	3
8 9	35	6
7 8 9	37	11
6	46	3
1 2	47	7
4 5	48	8
5	49	4
3 4 5 6	50	24
5	51	4
lots 1 2 3 on 5th & High Street		3
a triangular lot between 3d & 4th & Centre St.		2
a triangular lot on Lake and 4th St.		2

SHAKOPEE CITY

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
4 5	1	2,40
10	2	1,30
7	3	1,60
8	3	60,80
n hf of n hf of 1 and 2	4	6,00
e 25 feet of s hf of 1 & 2	4	4,50
s 24 feet of e 40 feet of s hf of 1 & 5	5	9,50
20 ft adjoining the s 24 ft of e 40 ft of s hf 1 & 5	5	7,50
w 10 feet of 6 and all of 7	5	13,40
7	6	5,30
10	6	3,12
6	10	1,20
6	11	40
5	19	1,10
s 42 feet of 6 & 7	20	1,00
w hf of 3	22	90
n hf of 6 and 7	22	22,60
3 4 6	23	6,00
e hf of 9	23	11,50
6 and 7	24	6,00
2 3 4	25	12,10
10	26	2,30
2 8	27	3,80
5	31	6,00
1 and 2	32	5,60
7	32	6,10
w ½ of 8	33	1,40
4 and 5	34	2,50
2	35	2,70
10	36	1,90
8 9 10	39	1,70
6 7	42	1 60
5 9	43	1,40
6	45	1,10
1	46	1,50
5	47	10,00
6	47	1,50
9 10	49	3,40
5 8	50	2,30
1	51	1,10
6 7 8 10	57	3,61
9	62	40
3	67	1,80
1 2 7	71	1,11
9 10	76	1,04
6 7 8	79	100
4 5 9	82	100
6 7	83	70
9 10	169	4,30
8 9	172	32
9	175	40
1	176	52
3	1,85	30

Greenleaf & Overton's Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
4 5 7 9 10 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	1	1,38
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	2	1,38
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	3	1,20
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	3	1,20
18 19 20	4	46
un'd ½ 26 27 28 29	4	25
1 2 22 23	5	52
un'd hf of 27 28	5	12
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	6	1,92
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	6	180
4	7	1,60

Koepers' Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots,	Bl'k	Am'nt.
3 10 11 12	1	48
11 12	2	36
1 8 9 10 11	3	81
1 2 11 12	4	12
1 12	5	32
1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7	1,10
6 10 11 12	8	56
4 6 11 12	9	72
7 8 9 10 11 12	10	104
5 6 7	12	46
1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	14	1,88

EAST SHAKOPEE

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
4	1	90
8 9 10	1	2,70
4	3	4,50
3 4 5	4	4,32
9 10	4	2.52
1 3 4	5	2,06
4 5 10	6	3,51
1 2	8	2,70
W ½ 9 10	8	2 25
5 6 9	11	4,50
6 7	14	1,80
1	15	10,80
2 8	15	2,70
6	16	90
3 4 5 6	17	3,60
un'd ½ of 7	17	45
9 10	17	1,62
3 7 8 9	18	2,88
4 5 6 7 8 9	19	6,48
1 2 3	20	54
3 4 5 6 10	21	90
3 4 5 6 11 12	22	1,08
1 2 6	23	1,98
7	23	19,80
11 12	23	1 08
4 9	24	90
1 5	25	1,35
2 4 5 6 7	27	4,32
1 2 3 4	29	1,44
B	30	18
1	32	36
1 8 9 10	34	1,53
9 10	35	54
5 6	B	3,60

SAINT LAWRENCE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
1	1	4
1 3	2	8
1	4	4
3 7 8 9 11	5	20
6 8 9	6	12
1 6 7 8	7	16
2	8	4
3	9	4
5 6	10	8
3 5 6 7 8 9 12	11	28
7 8 9 10 11 12	12	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	40
2 3 4 7 8 9	16	24
1 2 7 8 11	17	20
3 5 6 11	18	16
7 8 10 11	19	16
6	20	4
2 4 10 12	21	16
11 12	22	8
1 2 3	23	12
1 2 10 11 12	24	32
11 12	25	16
8 10	26	8
2 3	28	8
3	29	4
9	38	8
1	39	8
5 6	47	16

State of Minnesota, Auditor's Office, Scott County.

Shakopee April 18, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the above tracts and lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty thereon will be sold at public auction by the County Treasurer, at the Court House in said County on the first Monday of June A. D. 1862, unless such taxes or penalty shall be paid before that time.

J. R. ASHLEY
County Auditor.

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THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
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THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

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IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture,

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it: mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended,

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CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface*, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT COLD OR STORMS, SHRINKING OF ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN *which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals*, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

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For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

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GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary v1n1

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Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and satisfaction given. (v1;n1 1y.)

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They are prepared to execute

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All of these are *Knitted*, seamless work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if executed by hand.

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[v1;n1;1y.]

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VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862. NUMBER 26.

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A. G. CHATFIELD will for the present remain in Belle Plaine, Minnesota, but will be in St. Peter on the first Monday in every month, and remain so long as business requires, or when necessary will return to Saint Peter at any other time in the month, unless absent in attendance upon terms of Court. [v1,n1,tf.]

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This large and commodious house is open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of travelers. The rooms are large and airy, the location pleasant, and the charges moderate. The table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

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BILLIARD SALOON.
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Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.
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A Good Stable Attached to the House.
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(v1:n1;tf.)

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[v1;n1;tf.]

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(v1;n1;tf.)

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LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY
has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.
All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered to the purchaser if within a reasonable distance, or at the Steamboat Landing, or other shipping point, designated.
Shakopee Feb 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN.
v1n12ly.

SHEEHY & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Foreign and Domestic
Liquors, Groceries,
ETC, ETC,
3rd Street, bet. Jackson & Roberts, Dawson's Block, St. Paul.
We have constantly on hand a large Stock of
KENTUCKY COPPER DISTILLED
WHISKEY,
And are satisfied, from our experience in the business, that no other House in the city can do better for Dealers. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. n14y.

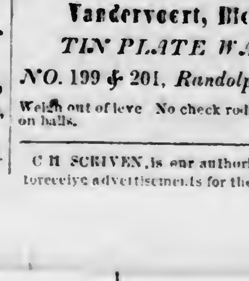
EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
v1n1tf.

HERSHER & PETERS,
FURNITURE AND CHAIR
MANUFACTURORS.
HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE
Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureas, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.
All kinds of work done to order.
(v1;n1;ly)

PETER GEIRMAN,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods Groceries &c.
Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.
SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.
v1;n8;6m.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.
☞BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
v1:n1;tf.

HENRY NIEBERGALL,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions.
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
Has always on hand a full supply to meet the
WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMORS.
All of which will be sold as
LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE.
The HIGHEST PRICE in
Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.
HENRY NIEBERGALL.
hakopee Dec. 1861. v1;n5;1y.



HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.
FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.
Weigh out of level No check rods. All friction received on balls. (v1;n1,tf.)

C H SCRIVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

POET'S CORNER.

Written for the ARGUS.

STANZAS.

BY W. HOWARD PERRIGO.

I feel within my heart, dear girl,
That gentle smile of thine;
Will never shed its sunlight on—
This lonely lot of mine;
Yet while the stars shall shine above,
While rolls the billowy sea;
My heart with deep devoted love,
Must beat alone for thee.

Stern fate has raised a barrier,
Between thy lot and mine,
As wide as broad Pacific—
And high as Appinine;
Riches and splendor, are thy dower,
Thy path is strewn with flowers;
And I am but a wanderer—
In the poetic bowers!

And well I know, that love of thine,
Is not for one like me,
More than the sombre fate of mine,
Is for one such as thee;
Thy smile will never shed its light—
Upon my lonely lot;
Yet while I live within my heart,
It ne'er will be forgot.

Stephensport, Ky., April 1862.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

I always did intend
Single my life to spend
It much delighteth me
To live from woman free
It's sure a happy life
To live without a wife
A female to my mind
I ne'er expect to find
A bachelor to live
My mind I freely give
To take to me a wife,
Would grieve my very life,
To think upon a bride
I can't be satisfied
'Tis woman is the thing
Such troubles on us bring
The joy I can't express
So great in singleness
I never could agree
A married man to be.

P. S.—Read first each verse separately, then both verses as if there was but one. QUILDRIVER.

SELECT MISCELANY.

A TWILIGHT WOOING.

It's an awful thing to loose a friend by marriage! To see him drop into your rooms occasionally, always with a white parcel under his arm, suggestive of lace and ribbons, instead of having him all to yourself, day in and out. To know that the blue-breathed evening cigar will inevitably be abreviated by "Oh, my wife will be anxious, if I'm not home by eight o'clock." To tell him about the pink bonnet that you met in the stage yesterday, and be oenerally confidential, and then find your tongue suddenly palsied by the conviction that he will tell his wife every word you have been saying. There's no use talking about the thing—it's actually indescribable.

Do you suppose I didn't feel jealous when Jack Marclyffe got married? Do you suppose the green-eyed monster didn't inspire me with all sorts of unamiable feelings towards the little brown-eyed beauty who had cut me out so completely? It took some time to reconcile me to the new state of things. But when I found out that she didn't object to my sitting on the balcony, and smoking with Jack—nay, that she actually lighted our cigars for us, and then brought her little foot stool, and sat down beside—us that she laughed like a peal of merry bells at my bachelor chances and mishaps—and that she liked to have me come to dinner on Sundays. Then I thought Jack's wasn't so bad an institution after all. And one day when she brought out her tiny wicker work basket, and stood on tip toe to sew the loose button upon my coat, I capitulated in good earnest.

"Jack," said I "your wife is—well not exactly an angel, for I don't believe in angels about the house—but the sweetest little woman I ever set my eyes upon. You won't be jealous, old fellow?"

"Jealous—no!" said Jack, stretching his neck so as to look after the light disappearing figure. "But I'll tell you what, Arthur—you ought to see Mary's sister!"

Sure enough, about two weeks afterwards, as I came in at the sweet brier shadowed gate and paused to look at the crimson clove pinks just opening their fringed petals, the silver tones of another voice sounded in the low eaved piazza, and almost before I knew, it Jack Marclyffe's arm was through mine, and he was introducing me to a duplicate edition of his wife—a scarlet lipped, arch eyed girl in white muslin, with a coral bracelet on her arm!

From that moment I was gone—I didn't know whether I sat in Jacks velvet easy chair, or on the top rail of the fence—I said "No, I thank you," when Mrs. Jack asked me how I was—I stirred my cup of chocolate with a pen knife, and tried to put the table-cloth into my pocket instead of a handkerchief—and finally disgraced myself irrevocably by putting the match box into the cradle and depositing the baby on the marble mantle piece!

"Good gracious, Mr. Arden!" exclaimed Mr. Marcliffe, "what is the matter?"

"I believe—I think—I've got a cold in my head!" faltered I, looking all the time straight at Agnes, who was playing with her coral bracelet and pretending not to laugh.

"Jack," said I, that evening, as he went out to the gate with me, "there's no use trying to mince matters—if I can't win Miss Agnes I shall take arsenic!"

Jack squeezed my hand; he'd "been through the mill" himself.

"Do you think she cares for me, Jack?" I asked, plaintively, about a month afterwards. "I declare, honestly, I've the greatest mind in the world jump off the pier, or to hang myself, peaceably. Now what does she mean by flirting with that great red-whiskered Carew? Oh, Jack, do be merciful—tell me what you really think?"

Poor Marcliffe! it was about the thirtieth time I had asked him the same question.

"Why, how can I tell, Arthur? You might as well ask me to read the Hindoo alphabet as to decipher the mysteries of a woman's heart. Why don't you ask her yourself?"

"Me ask her!" and the cold chills ran through me like veins of ice. "Jack, I dare not, for my life!"

Jack burst out into a laugh.

"Well, I can't give you any better advice" said he, 'only remember, my boy, that faint heart never won fair lady."

He turned away, and left me standing in the amber flush of the twilight, among the crimson clusters of cinnamon roses, and the tall coronals of gleaming lilies. Up in the sky the new moon hung, a curved thread of silver, and one bright star bore its lance of pearl against the radiant horizon. I looked absently up at the fair atmosphere—down at the blossoming garden of flowers, thinking in the midst of my perplexity, how like the blue heaven was to Agnes' eyes, and marvelling that the pink roses were so near akin to the dainty colour that came and went upon her soft cheek.

Beside the low French window that opened upon the piazza floor, I saw the flow of muslin drapery through the fragrant gloom—it was where Mrs. Marcliffe was wont to sit with her baby. I caught the very refrain of the low delicious cradle song she warbled in the tiny sleeper's ear. A bright thought struck me—I would take woman's wit into my counsel.

"Mary," said I, sitting down on the piazza step, and leaning my head against the rose enwreathed piller just opposite the window, "I wish you'd tell me what to do—I'm desperately in love with your sister Agnes, and—don't laugh now—I haven't courage to tell her so."

I paused an instant and then went on:

"I love her better than my life. No—that is not saying enough—I would die to make her happy. Oh, Mary, can't you give me a word of encouragement? I dare not tell her of my love, because my heart shrinks so, in dread, from the one little word—no! Will she speak it, do you think?"

There was no answer, still.

"Mary, will she break my heart?"

I spoke with trembling accents, fresh from the deepest recesses of my soul—the very air seemed to sob around me as I ceased. One instant of silence, in the soft, pulsing fragrance of the midsummer twilight, and then there was a flutter of light azure robes, the fall of a fairy footstep. Ere I could look up, a soft, white arm, gleaming with the clasp of a blood-red coral bracelet, was round my neck—a shower of brown curls nestled in my breast!

"She will not—she never will!"

The voice was that of Agnes Day! I held the coy, coquettish trembler to my heart!

Life has been brimming with sweets ever since—many a golden moment has paused to sprinkle its chalice of joy around my footsteps, as it passed into the world of the by-gone; but in all my existence, there never came a second time like that!

I had been pleading to Agnes herself; and Mary stood smiling in the back ground, the veriest spice of roguery gleaming in her hazel eyes, through a dim quiver of joyous tears!

"So I'm really to have a brother-in-law!" she said, putting aside the roses and coming forward just as the wicket fastening clicked under Jack's hand, and the fiery spark of his cigar glowed through the purple gleaming, slowly travelling up the garden walk.

"Hallo!" said he, pausing abruptly, as Agnes tried vainly to escape from my detaining arm. "Oh, I see now! Well—upon—my—word—for such a bashful young gentleman, you've been remarkably expeditious! Accept of my congratulations, Aggie! ditto, Arthur. I only hope you will never regret this evening's work."

We never have regretted it. If you doubt my word, ask Mrs. Arthur Arden.

A WONDERFUL PARROT.—The following anecdote of Braham's parrot is curious:

Parrots, like cuckoos, form their notes deep in the throat, and show great aptitude in imitating the human voice. A most remarkable instance I met with at Brompton. A lady, who had a great admiration for his talents, presented him with a parrot, on which she had bestowed great pains in teaching it to talk.—After dinner, during a pause in the conversation, I was startled by a voice from the corner of the room, calling out in a strong hearty manner, "Come, Braham, give us a song!"—Nothing could exceed the surprise and admiration of the company. The request being repeated, and not answered, the parrot struck up the first verse of "God Save the King," in a clear, warbling tone, aiming at the style of the singer, and sang it through. The ease with which this bird was taught was equally surprising with the performance. The same lady prepared him to accost Catalina, when dining with Mr. Braham, which so alarmed madame that she nearly fell from her chair.—Upon his commencing "Rule Brittania," in a loud and intrepid tone, the chantress fell on her knees before the bird, exclaiming in terms of delight her admiration of its talents. This parrot has only been exceeded by Colonel Kelly's, who, upon being asked to sing, replied, "I never sing on a Sunday." "Never mind that, Poll; come, give us a song." "No, excuse me—I've got a cold; don't you hear how hoarse I am?" This extraordinary creature performed the three verses of "God Save the King," words and music, without hesitation, from the beginning to the end.

"SKEDADDLE."—This word, which is now used by correspondents in describing the hasty and disorderly flight of the rebels before our victorious armies, may easily be traced to a Greek origin. The word *skedannumi*, of which the root is *skeda*, is used both by Thucydides and Herodotus to describe the dispersion of a routed army. (See Thucydides IV. 56, 112, and Herodotus V. 102.)

The last named historian, in the passage referred to, after giving an account of an engagement at Ephesus between the Persians and the Indians, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, says: "Those who escaped from this battle were scattered (Greek *skedasthesan*) [skedaddled] throughout the different cities."

From the root *skeda*, *eskedasthesan*, first aorist indicative, passive of *skedannumi*, the word skedaddle is formed by simply adding the euphonius termination *dle*, and doubling the *d*, as required by the analogy of our language in such words. In many words of undoubted Greek extraction, much greater changes are made.

Horace in his Art of Poetry, in reference to forming new words, says:

> "Et nova fictaque nuper haberunt verba fidemsi,
> Graeco fonte cadunt, parce detorta."
> "New words, and lately made, shall credit claim,
> If from a Grecian source they gently stream."

May not this word, then, so expressive, at least as it falls upon the ear, become incorporated into our language and obtain the sanction of good usage?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

ABOUT THE DISMAL SWAMP.—The report of proceedings under command of Commodore Rowan in relation to the destruction of the Dismal Swamp Canal, given elsewhere, lend a measure of interest not common to that curious locality, and justifies some remark concerning it:

The Dismal Swamp, aptly termed from its appearance and nature, lies partly in Virginia and partly in North Carolina, extending from north to south nearly thirty miles, and averaging from east to west about ten miles. Five navigable rivers and several creeks rise in it, the sources of all of which are hidden in the swamp. The soil is a complete quagmire, trembling under the feet, and filling the impression, immediately, of every step with water. The eastern skirts of the swamp are overgrown with high reeds thickly interlaced with thorny bamboo briars, while towards the south is a large tract covered with evergreen reeds, waving in the wind, and called the "Green Sea." Near the centre the trees, cypresses and cedar, are more numerous; but the soil being soft, they rarely attain a large growth before they topple over and fall into the bog, where, piled in heaps, they render travel impossible. Disagreeable as it is in every other sense, the perpetual verdure renders it pleasing to the eye.

The "Dismal Swamp Canal" runs through the swamp from north to south, and the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad passes for five miles across its northern part. The village of Deep Creek is situated at the northern extremity of the canal, and is about ten miles from Norfolk.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE BATTLE OF LEBANON.—During the battle at Lebanon many incidents occurred which are worthy of notice, and are reported to us by an officer who was in the battle. When the battle was raging fiercest, two brothers met and recognized each other—one being in Colonel Wolford's regiment, the other in Morgan's thieving band.—They immediately fired at one another, each missing his mark. The one in Wolford's regiment said, after the battle was over, "I'm d—d glad that I didn't kill my brother, though he is a traitor and deserved death." This tragic incident of our civil war recalls, with painful vividness, the memorable and bloody scene in the play of King Henry VI., which commemorates the great civil war of England, which is as follows:

Enter a Son that has killed his Father dragging in the dead body.

SON. This man whom hand to hand I slew in fight
May be possessor of some store of crowns—
* * * * * * * *
Who's this?—oh, God, it is my father,
Whom in this conflict I unawares have killed!
Oh heavy times begetting such events!
I who at his hands received this life
Have by my hands of life bereaved him.

Enter a Father who has killed his Son, with the dead body in his arms.

FATHER. Thou that so stoutly has resisted me,
Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold,
For I have bought it with a hundred blows,
But let me see:—is this our foeman's face?
Ah no, no, it is mine only son!
* * * * * * * *
Oh pity, God, this miserable age!—
What stratagems, how fell, how butcherly,
Errone us, must not unnatural,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget!
Obey, thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late!

—*Nashville Union.*

Startling Exposures of Corruption in High Places.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Delivered in the House of Representatives.

In connection with this statement, I send up to the Clerk the document, and ask him to read what I have marked. It is a document addressed to the Senate of the United States by the Secretary of War. It bears date the 15th day of January last, two days after he had resigned, while he was then acting Secretary of War, and while his nomination as Minister to Russia was pending in the Senate, and where it encountered opposition because of certain statements which I happened to make here upon this floor upon the day he resigned.

The Clerk read as follows:

"In the meantime I took occasion to state that I have, myself, not made a single contract for any purpose whatever; having always interpreted the laws of Congress as contemplating that the heads of bureaus, who are experienced able officers of the regular army, shall make all contracts for the branches of the service under their charge respectively.

"So far, I have not found any occasion to interfere with them in the discharge of their responsible duties. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient sevant,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

"Hon. H. HAMLIN,

"President of the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Dawes—I have stated that, in this declaration, signed by the then Secretary of War, and addressed to the Senate when his nomination was pending, and when the accusation was made against him that he had made contracts for the purchase of arms, as stated by me upon this floor, to the amount of one million ninety-six thousand muskets, he stated deliberately that he never made a contract, when the book I have before me, which is Executive Document No. 67, containing all the contracts made for arms by the War Department recapitulates and sums up the whole matter in these words:

	Muskets and Rifles.
Contracts by order of Sec. of War	1,836,900
Contracts by Chief of Ordnance,	64,400
Contracts by order Maj. Gen. Fremont	1,000
Contracts by order of Maj P. V. Hanger	1,500
	1,903,900

This document, in the face of the solemn declaration of the then Secretary of War that he had never made one of these contracts, reveals contracts made by him, and by his order, to the amount of one million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred muskets, and that upon the very day that he made this statement—the 15th day of January, two days after he had resigned, and while he was acting Secretary of War, and while his nomination was pending in the Senate—he puts his hand to a contract for swords and sabres to an unlimited amount—all that the parties, resident in Philadelphia, could furnish in six months; and this, too, against the protest of the Chief of Ordnance, now before me in print. It was a contract that had expired, or was about to expire, by its limitation, and the Chief of Ordnance refused to extend, and gave this reason for doing so, addressed to the Secretary of War:

"As regards the extension, I have to state that an arrangement has already been made for obtaining, on prospective deliveries, one hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and five swords and sabres; and the unlimited order to the Messrs. Horstman was given only because of short time, to the deliveries of sabres of their own manufacture. I do not think an extension of the order is necessary or advisable.

"Respectfully &c., JAS. W. RIPLEY,
"Brigadier General.

"Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

Beneath this is the extension of that contract by order of the Secretary of War, for four months; and still beneath that, on the 15th day of January, are these words.

January 15, 1862.

This order is extended for six mouths from the termination of the time mentioned above.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Now, sir, it was this public statement of his upon his responsibility as an officer of the Government, to which I have referred, that induced a distinguished Senator and colleague of mine, noble and generous-hearted, who would do no man any wrong, and who believes that all men tell the truth, to urge, after having moved, the unanimous confimation of this man, whose name was then before the Senate, and to state, in words as kind towards me, his colleague in the House, as he was capable of using, that he had the authority of this man Simon Cameron, for stating that I was altogether mistaken when I said that these contracts had been made.

Sir, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, says *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*. I wish to quote these two things together, and let my friend from Pennsylvania answer them in the light of the principle which he has laid down.

HORSE CONTRACTS A HEALING SALVE — THE EFFECT OF AN EXPENSIVE FEAST UPON CONGRESSIONAL BRAINS.

I submit then that the charge of expending the public money as a reason why this Committee should be discharged comes with ill grace from the quarter from whence it comes. Why, sir, who does not know, what all the papers stated, that political feuds were healed by horse contracts, and that the healing of them was celebrated by a great feast? I have once alluded to it myself. I am able now to state more particularly the details of the affair.—It took four horse contracts each for one thousand horses, to settle these old political feuds, and every one of those contracts cost the Government $100,000–$400,000 in four horse contracts; and let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, that some of them were in men's names who did not know of it until the contracts were made. It does not need to be told to gentlemen who know so much about the way things are done as we do here in this House, why it is and for whose benefit it is that large contracts are made in men's names without their knowing anything about it. My distinguished friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) who, in the discharge of what appeared to be a high duty, protested against such a man as Simon Cameron going into the Cabinet, the papers say, graced that feast with his presence, and that these persons were, over this entertainment, celebrating the restoration of harmony among old political antagonists, and some of them certainly knew the consideration. It seems to me that the $400,000 should be saved to the Treasury somehow or other. It is a poor expenditure of the public money just at this time when it is used for no better purpose than to heal political feuds. These gentlemen enjoyed themselves the papers told us.

Mr. Stevens—In his remarks about the horse contracts, does the gentleman refer to anything contained in the report of the Committee

Mr. Dawes.—No, Sir; not to anything published in the report. I am speaking now of what is known to everybody. It did not take even the poor Van Wyck Committee to find it out. (Laughter.) The parties fell out, over one of these arrangements and told of it; and I have only to say that at that particular time there was, according to the newspapers, great harmony among these men. I do not know whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania on my left (Mr. Moorhead) was there or not.

MR. MOORHEAD INDIGNANT.

Mr. Moorhead.—I would like to know why the gentleman refers to me. I do not wish the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I will not permit him or any other gentleman, to put me in a false position. I want to know why he refers to me.

Mr. Dawes.—I did not know the gentleman was there and therefore I would not say that he was there.

Mr. Moorhead.—Then why refer to me at all? What reason have you to suppose that I was there?

Mr. Dawes.—Because the gentleman has avowed himself at this moment, and under all the lights of the present day, an ardent advocate and admirer of the man whose character, public and official, I have been commenting upon, and I thought it was but natural he should be invited to such a feast. I hope he was not over-looked. (Laughter.) I have only to say that the papers described it as being a delightful occasion, but I remembered, and I think the country remembered, all about the antecedents of these parties, and put the interrogatories, "why," and "what for," and "what has it cost?" I wonder they did not sing, as they closed, those lines of the poet appropriate to each of them—

> "I know not, I care not, if guilt's in thy heart,
> I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

ILLEGAL CONTRACTS THE CAUSE OF THE HEAVY TAXATION—OPPOSITION OF THE PLUNDERERS TO THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS.

Mr. Speaker, I have a word or two to say upon the suggestion of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that he would move to discharge the Committee if it were only in order. The gentleman's duties in this House and the duties of the Committee have been of a different description. I have no disposition to criticise this performance of his. I know the ability with which he discharges them. I know very well what I encounter in attempting to reply to his attack upon the Committee. I have only to say that his labors and the labors of the Committee are yet to be appreciated. When the thumb-screws of the tax bill, which the Committee of which he is head originated and passed through the House from the necessity of the times, so nicely adjusted, shall begin to reach the bones of the poor industrious, intelligent men of the country, and force from them so much of their hard-earnings, to replenish the treasury of the country, beggared and depleted as it has been during this war, then, I fancy, if his constituents are as intelligent as mine are—they will ask him the question, and he will be compelled to answer it, "where is all this money gone?" They will want to know what was the need of putting out such lavish and unjustifiable contracts—contracts at such enormous extravagant rates and the owners of them are willing to discount what is estimated at $1,300,000 on a single contract, and then save two and a half per cent. commission. They will ask the question, and the committee of which I am an humble member which has struggled all this time, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania, impelled by the necessities of the Government, has been racking his ingenuity to contrive how to reach the last farthing that can be reached to replenish the Treasury—this Committee which has been placing their feeble efforts between the plunderers and the Treasury—are willing to abide that time. They are willing to let this book be read by the side of the tax bill any time, and more especially at that particular time when the clamps of the tax bill shall be brought round about the industry and resources of the country, and when my friend from Pennsylvania will be turning the screw. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had made that motion, and if the House had adopted it, as I have no doubt they would have done that day, the committee then would have hailed it as a glorious deliverence from a most unpleasant duty, which no one member of it had sought; but which no one felt himself at liberty to shrink from.

A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT

Running the Gauntlet of the Forts.

Destruction of the Rebel Boats Below New Orleans.

ELEVEN REBEL VESSELS DESTROYED.

THE GLORIOUS ADVANCE OF THE FLEET.

EIGHTEEN MILES BELOW NEW ORLEANS, April 24th, 1862

I closed my letter last evening at seven o'clock, not knowing that I should ever have an opportunity again to put a pen to paper. In vain I attempted to obtain some sleep so as to be physically prepared for the contest which was to come off in a few hours. All hands seemed cheerful, but there was a marked feeling of awe and resolution manifest in every countenance. I will not attempt to describe the feelings of any one whose face showed the inward workings of their mind. We all felt that a most terrible battle was before us, and how we were to escape being terribly cut up was to us a mystery not easily explained. Two heavy works, something in the neighborhood of two hundred pieces, a chain cable, half a dozen hulks, a dozen or more steamers well armed, a ram or two, fire rafts without number, a swift current, and a desperate foe, were among the number of things against which we knew we were to contend. An accident to engines or a serious collision, and we might all be lost. You cannot imagine how formidable each of these things were in themselves, but, combined, the odds against us seemed overwhelming. But trusting in our leaders, and more than all, in that wise and overruling Providence who favors the cause and right and justice, we felt almost sure of winning the contest.

THE CHAIN CLEAR—THE SIGNAL FOR ADVANCE.

At about eleven o'clock the Itaska signalized that the chain was clear and that we could go ahead when ready.

Everything was quiet around the fleet, save the hissing sound of the steam escaping from the boilers. The night was moderately dark and a gentle southerly wind made the weather rather hazy. The mortar vessels kept up an incessant roar, and bright globes ascended high aloft to again descend in fury at the forts. The second division under Captain Baily of the Colorado, formed on the left bank of the river, while the third division was in centre of the lines, the first division lying on the right bank of the river.

At one o'clock all hands were called, hammocks stowed, and everything put in readiness to weigh anchor at two o'clock.

It was a solemn time, I assure you. The hour seemed but a few moments. The memories of a score of years flitted through the mind, and all the courage we possessed was screwed up for the event.

THE BATTLE SIGNAL.

At two o'clock two red lights at our peak announced the time to get under weigh. I had the honor to hoist the signal with my own hands. Owing to some unforeseen delays the second division did not start at the signal, and as they had the longest road to travel, it was necessary for us to wait until they started. At three o'clock the moon rose, and a silvery path was marked out on the swift waters of the river, so soon to be the stage on which the greatest naval fight has ever transpired. The moon had lifted itself above the horizon just thirty minutes when away we went for the battle ground. In the dim distance could be seen the signal fires of the enemy, built to light up the river and reveal our position to him. On we steamed with hearts big with expectation.

THE REBELS OPEN FIRE.

At precisely twenty minutes of four o'clock the enemy opened fire from Fort St. Philip. At that moment I hoisted our largest Star Spangled Banner at the peak, and then hastening forward, decked the fore and main each with an emblem of power and justice. Three American ensigns were floating in a gentle breeze. Full speed was given to the ship, the engineers did their duty nobly, and on we went as it were into the jaws of death. At the time the enemy opened fire the mortar vessels went to work, and the rapidity with which they threw shells at the rebels was truly wonderful.

THE FLAG SHIP JOINS IN THE FIGHT.

At five minutes of four o'clock our bow gun belched forth fire and smoke and a messenger in shape of a nine inch shell, was sent to Fort Jackson—the work, by the way, which we were to attend to. In a few minutes more the broad side firing was commenced. Both forts were replying as fast as they could. Broadside after broadside was being delivered to them in rapid succession, while the mortar vessels were adding to the dreadful noise.

THE HEIGHT OF THE BATTLE.

Shot, shell, grape and canister filled the air with deadly missiles. It was like the breaking of a thousand worlds—crash—tear—whiz! Such another scene was never witnessed by mortal man. Steadily we steamed on, giving them shell, the forts firing rifle shot and shell, ten inch columbiads, forty-two, thirty-two and twenty-four pounder balls; and, to add to this state of affairs, thirteen steamers and the floating battery Louisiana, of the enemy, were pouring into and around us a hail storm of iron perfectly indescribable. Not satisfied with their firing, fire raft after fire raft was lit and sent adrift to do their work of burning. The Ram was busy at work trying to shove them under the bows of our vessel.

THE BARBETTE GUNS SILENCED.

As we drew near abeam of the forts we intermingled grape with shell, which had the effect to silence in a measure the barbette guns. The shot from the enemy, which for some time had gone over us, now began to cut us through.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE FLAG OFFICER.

While in the port mizzen rigging the Flag Officer narrowly escaped being hit with a rifle shell. A shell burst on deck, and the concussion stunned Lieutenant Geo. Heisler, of our marine corps, so that for a time his life was despaired of. I started to go forward to see how things were working there, and the wind of a huge rifle shell knocked the cap off my head. It was a time of terror our guns were firing as rapidly as possible, and the howitzers were doing excellent execution.

REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS.

The rebel steamers were crowded with

DEFECTIVE PAGE

troops, who fired volleys of rifle balls at us, most of which did us no harm. One of them came near us, and I think I am safe in saying she contained two hundred men. Our howitzers opened on them, and Captain Broome of the marine corps, opened into her with two nine-inch guns.

A REBEL VESSEL BLOWS TO PIECES—ALL HANDS LOST.

An explosion—terrific yells—a cheer, and that fellow was done for. Their steamers were bold and fearless; but no sooner did they come in sight of our gunners than they were sunk. The Virginia sunk six of them one after another.

THE FLAG SHIP AGROUND AND ON FIRE.

In the midst of this awful scene down came a tremendous fire raft, and the ram shoved her under our port quarter. The flames caught in our rigging and sails, and for a moment it seemed we must fall a prey to the ravages of fire. A fire was also burning on the bench deck. The fire hose was on hand, and we soon subdued the flames, and gave the ram a dose of rifle shell. She, however, came up for us again, but some other vessel took off her and she hauled off. During this stage of affairs we grounded, and our fate seemed sealed; but our men worked like beavers, and the engineers soon got the ship astern and afloat. It defies the powers of my brain to describe the scene at this time. The river and its banks were one sheet of flame, and the messengers of death were moving with lightning swiftness in all directions. Steadily we plied shell and grape, interspersed with shrapnel. Rebeldom began to quake; her boats were fast being riddled by well directed broadsides, and they who were able made for the shore to run them on, so that they could save their lives. Some were on fire and others were sinking. Our boys were cheering with a hearty good will, and well they might, for we had almost won the day, and we were nearly past the forts. Our ship had been on fire three times, and she was riddled from stem to stern. The cabin was completely gutted, the starboard steerage all torn up and the armory all knocked into "pi." My clothing was strewn about decks, and I was obliged to pick it up piece by piece. The manuscript of the bombardment came near to destruction by a rifle shell, which tore up my room and killed one man.

WE ARE PAST THE FORTS.

After being under a terrific fire for one hour and twenty minutes we were past the forts, badly cut up, a shot hole through our mainmast, two in the stem and several through us. I frankly confess I am unable to describe the scene. Words cannot express any adequate idea of the engagement, wrapped up in smoke, firing and being fired at, shot and shell whistling like locomotive demons around, above, before and in the rear of you; flames from fire rafts encircling you, splinters flying in all directions and shells bursting overhead; can you imagine this scene? If you can, it is more than I can describe as I would wish to.

ELEVEN REBEL STEAMERS ON FIRE.

At half past five o'clock no less than eleven rebel steamers were in flames along each side of the river. We steamed up by the Quarantine to anchor, when lo! the Ram made his appearance and saucily fired at the Richmond.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISABLES THE MANASSAS.

The Mississippi being near at hand, about ship for the black devil, and at him she went with the idea of running him down. The Ram ran, but finding the Mississippi gaining on him, he run his nose into the bank of the river, and immediately about thirty men came up out of the hatch and run on shore. The Mississippi fired two or three broad-sides into her and boarded her, but finding she was of no earthly account, again fired into her, and she drifted down the river sinking very fast. On reaching the Quarantine we found that the Varona had been sunk, and that, after her brave exploits, she fell, crippled in a glorious cause.

THE VERONA AND THE REBEL VESSEL.

Captain Boggs of the Verona finding that a steamer (name unknown), was about to run into him, put the vessel in such position that in being damaged he could repay it with interest. On came a large steamer all clad with iron about the bow, and hit the Verona in the port waist, cutting and crushing in her side. She dropped alongside and cleared out to but again. She hit the Verona a second time, and while in a sinking condition the Verona poured the eight inch shells into him so fast that the rebel was set on fire and driven in shore.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL VESSEL GOV. MOORE

No sooner had the Verona cleared herself of this customer and while endeavoring to reach the river bank, than the steamer Governor Moore (formerly the Morgan), commanded by Lieutenant Beverley Kenton, came along in a crippled condition and endeavored to run away up the river. The Oneida gave chase and she surrendered to her. She was then found to be on fire, and before the flame could be subdued, was burned up.

The Verona's exploits rank among the highest of those of the engagement. She fought her guns until a portion of the carriages were submerged in the water. Capt. Boggs saved all his wounded, but his dead went down with the vessel. The Stars and Stripes were waving from her mastheads as she sunk.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL CAMP.

Opposite the Quarantine we found several companies of the rebel sharpshooters, belonging to the Chulmettoe regiment, who were waving white flags while others were leaving as fast as they could. This camp fell a prize to Captain Bailey's flag ship, the Cayuga. The officers were brought on board here, and put on their parole. Our fleet was found to be all present, except the Wissona, Rasca and Kennebeck, the Portsmouth not having entered the fight. It is rumored that the Wissona sunk during the fight. They all may be safe below the forts. We hope so at least.

As soon as we could bury our dead we prepared to go up to the city of New Orleans. We have lost quite a number of men in the fleet; but, as yet, I am unable to learn the number or names.

THE LAW OF TREASON.—Cincinnati, May 7.—At the United States Circuit Court, April term 1861, the Grand Jury found an indictment of treason against James W. Chenoweth for furnishing supplies and munitions of war to the rebels.

At the present term ex-Senator Pugh, counsel for the defendant, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the first clause of section third article third, of the constitution, which provides that "Treason shall consist only in levying war," refers to rebellion; while the second clause, "Or adhering to their enemies in giving aid and comfort," relates only to a public war with a foreign enemy.—Justice Swayne gave his decision yesterday, sustaining the motion by quashing the indictment. To-morrow's *Enquirer* contains the decision at length.

A NATIONAL UNION PARTY.—The Boston *Courier* has the following upon the necessity of a National Union Party:

"The hour and the occasion press every instant for the organization of the men of the North, who are for the Union, into one great Union party. It is evident that at Washington all things are in confusion, Congress without any settled plan and full of factions, the Administration discordant in opinion and action, the President honest and patriotic, who means to be true to the Constitution and to his country, but who sometimes might well say, like King David: 'I am this day weak * * * and these men, the sons of Zeruiah, be too hard for me.' Such a party would be nothing more than a combined effort of the friends of the Union to save it."

That splendid iron-cased frigate Warrior that the English was going to send to New York to demolish that city in case of a war between the two nations, has put into Gibraltar in distress.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 24, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MINNESOTA:

You are requested to meet in Delegate Convention, at St. Paul, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 M. to do of the first importance that the sentiments of the tried and proved Democracy of the various States should have organized opportunities of declaring itself upon the subjects now convulsing the Republic. To this end an earlier and more numerous Convention than usual in Minnesota, has been judge advisable. The number of Delegates usually apportioned to the counties has been doubled; and it is earnestly enjoined upon *friends of the Union* such, was, and as it only can be, that they commence at once the work of organization and preparation to send up to St. Paul the full number of Delegates allotted by the Committee.

It is recommended that, in the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention, reference be had to the NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS; so that, after an authoritative expression of the Democratic sentiment of the State upon the thrilling circumstances of the country shall have been obtained and expressed, conventions of the two Districts can proceed to distinct organizations, and nominate or adjourn to such times and places as they may respectively determine.

All who are inclined to step up to the help of the Union against its open and furtive foes in the North, as well as the South—who see no benefit but much evil to the North and South in the proposed conversion of the war into one for interfering with the prerogatives of States, and forcing into freedom those who have not asked for it, and who never can be citizens of the United States—who are opposed to being grievously taxed to pay citizens of other States for negroes to loiter and corrupt Northern communities—who view with alarm violence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution under any pretence, and would rebuke the corruption at Washington which has scandalized the Republic and the age; are cordially invited to come up to the work, as Democrats of old, to snatch their beloved country from destruction and start it in a new career of peace, prosperity and fraternity.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be as follows:

Anoka	4	Benton	2	Blue Earth	8
Brown	6	Carver	6	Chisago	4
Dakota	14	Dodge	6	Faribault	16
Fillmore	18	Freeborn	6	Hennepin	14
Goodhue	12	Houston	10	Isanour	8
McLeod	2	Meeker	2	Morrison	4
Mower	4	Nicollet	6	Olmsted	12
Ramsey	16	Rice	10	Scott	8
Sherburne	2	Sibley	6	Stearns	6
Steele	4	Wabashaw	14	Winona	12
Waseca	4	Wright	6	Washington	8

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to Two Delegates each.

WM. P. MURRAY, JOHN R. BRISBIN, F. C. ROSENKRIT, THOMAS E. MASSEY, C. W. NASH, JOHN BELL, W. SPRIGG HALL, EUGENEM WILSON, RICHARD G. MURPHY, Democratic State Committee.

ST. PAUL May 6, 1862.

Address of the Democatic Members of Congress to the Democracy of the United States.

An Address has been issued by the Democratic members of Congress to the United States. The Address declares that "Party organization, restricted within proper limits, is a positive good, and essential to the preservation of public liberty."

Quoting from the platform and history of the Democratic Party for thirty years past, the Address shows that the Democratic Party has ever been patriotic, and that it ought not to be disbanded. It also quotes from Congressional records to prove its stability of political position, and says:—

"The Democratic party has always sustained, and will now sustain the Government in the exercise of all the constitutional powers of each which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles and its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union and the country."

It does not propose to consider the causes of the war, but reminds the country that *compromise* made the Union, and *compromise* would have saved it fifteen months ago. The address asserts that the party in power demand the withholding "of all scrutiny into their public conduct of any kind, lest you should embarrass the Administration; thus asking you to renounce one of the first principles of the Democratic party."

In conclusion it invites all men without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work, upon terms of perfect equality, it insists that—

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party;

The preservation of the Constitution demands it;

The maintainance of liberty and free democratic government demands it;

The restoration of a sound system of internal policy demands it;

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars and equal at the present rate, in three years to England's debt of a century and a half in growth;

"The heavy taxation, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, eating out the substance of the people, augmenting every year, demands it;

"Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side, demands it;

"And, finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling, and prosperity of former years demands that the Democratic party shall be maintained and made victorious."

The address is signed by W. A. Richardson, A. L. Knapp, and J. C. Robinson, of Illinois; J. Law, and E. W. Voorhees of Indiana; W. Allen, C. A. White, W. P. Noble, G. H. Pendleton, J. E. Morris, and C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; Phillip Johnson, and S. E. Anconi, of Pennsylvania; and G. K. Shiel, of Oregon, and others.

A Humiliating Contrast.

To compare the action of Congress with that of our noble and brave Army, is to cultivate in our minds a spirit of humiliation and shame. While our army is marching on with rapid and victorious strides, and firmly establishing the authority of the Government, and teaching traitors and rebels the folly and wickedness of their acts, Congress is engaged in doing virtually nothing but drawing their *per diem*. While the Army is fighting, the members of Congress consume their time, in making long winded speeches, and the Republicans seem to do nothing but introduce party measures. How long will this state of affairs continue?

Rebel Outrages at Manassas.

We have received a copy of the report of the joint committee on the "Barbarities of the Rebels at Manassas," from Senator Rice—for which he will accept our thanks. We have not the space to publish the report, nor a sufficient command of the English language to describe the hellish attrocities which it shows have been committed by the rebels upon the wounded and Union prisoners taken at Manassas. The history of the bloodiest Indian wars, fail to point out a single instance where "refined cruelty" was so deliberately administered; and the superior knowledge of educated men used to increase the suffering and barbarities which helpless prisoners have received from bloodthirsty savages. Well may the Charleston *Mercury* humbly acknowledge that the reverses which they have received are but the judgment of an offended God, upon them as a nation, for their sins. Well may it exclaim: "What terror must seize our souls as we contemplate the long black catalogue of crimes, which the recording angel has written down against us as a nation!"

Hunter's Order Abrogated.

The conservative and Union loving citizens will be highly gratified to learn that the President has abrogated the emancipation order of Gen. Hunter, and declares the same wholy void. The proclamation will be found elsewhere.

This act of President Lincoln will inspire new confidence in the constitution loving portion of the American people, and particularly those of the border states, who were thrown into excitement by the publication of Hunter's presumptuous order.

"SIC SEMPER TYRANIS."—A few short months ago and Jeff. Davis, and his associate leading spirits of the Rebellion imagined that they were in the zenith of their glory; that the Southern Confederacy was a fixed fact and they the successful despots of a downtrodden people. Now a change has come over their dreams, the offended majesty of the law is being vindicated by our army, and they find themselves fleeing before justice and denounced as usurpers and deceivers by those, upon whose "firmness to the cause," they so often boasted.

In a short time we will see them outcasts in a foreign land or filling a traitor's grave, and whether like Benedict Arnold, they are living monuments of defiant treason or fill a felons grave, history will write the above chosen epitaph of the State in which is located the capitol of the bogus confederacy.

FOREIGN INTEVENTION HEADED OFF.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine after the first of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things, and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States and to the limitations, and in pursuance of regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The new secession plot to induce the intervention of the powers of western Europe, on the ground of an exhaustion of cotton, which comes to light in this country by the arrival of the Etna, is felicitously met by the President's proclamation announcing the opening of New Orleans and other cotton ports on the 1st of June. Thus falls the second grand conspiracy abroad.—*Ex.*

A PRECIOUS SCOUNDREL.—Daniel S. Donelson, Brigadier General in the Confederate service, while ordering his troops to burn *other people's cotton and rice*, in the Southern States, recently *sold his own* in Sumner county, Tennessee, for Yankee gold and "greenbacks." What a self-sacrificing Southern patriot is Gen. Donelson. He tells other people to be martyrs, but as for himself prefers "purple and fine linen" to "sackcloth and ashes," wine and turtle-soup to cruss and cold water.—*Nashville Union.*

This "precious scoundrel" is put a specimen brick of the miserable, thieving, robbing, murdering, swindling cut-throats who have dragged the deluded masses of the South, into the slough of secession. But a terrible reckoning awits them. Justice has unsheathed her sword and the cowardly imps of hell, are fleeing terror-stricken before her.

SENATOR BROWNING READ OUT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The Chicago *Tribune* thus notices the recent speech of Senator Browning in favor of conforming to the Constitution:

"SENATOR BROWNING.

"Loyal men in Illinois who believe slavery the cause and origin of our national woes and the mainspring of the rebellion will rejoice that the term of Mr. Browning is a brief one, and yet it is sufficiently long to have attested that gentleman's thorough devotion to the barbarism of man-stealing, which finds in him a zealous and deliberate advocate and supporter.—Living in a State that has gained its prominence from the well-earned rewards of free labor, Senator Browning hastens ever to the support of the slave power. He now stands forth as the special counsel for the defense, and finally argues in behalf of the rebels."

No wonder that we are abused by the Abolition and Republican papers, when Republican Senators are subjected to such reprehension as the foregoing for uttering a good word for the maintainance of the Constitution.

A NOBLE APPEAL.—The Allentown *Democrat*, thus charges the Democracy to stand firm:

Fellow Democrats, have patience, stand fast by your principles, calmly endure the flippant reproaches and misrepresentations with which partizan demagogues, or it may be, honest but weak and unstable political friends assail you. When the storm of vituperation shall have passed, and the noisy and pretentious patriots of the day shall have shrunk away from the dangers which now impend over us, the hope of the nation will rest upon your courage and firmness, grounded upon an intelligent political faith, which will be equal to the terrible ordeal, and the salvation of your country will be wrought out by your own hands. Cherish your political principles, preserve your organization, patiently struggle for the right, and prepare for the hour when the work of re-establishing the Constitution and restoring the Union will, by common consent, be committed to your hands.

A FACT.—Whenever you hear an individual arguing "that as slavery was the cause of the war, it should be abolished before a reconstruction was agreed upon," or who is continually prating about "the institution which has brought this war upon us," you can set him down as an Abolitionist no matter what may be the title he claims—who desires the abolition of slavery at *any cost*; no matter whether it be the sacrafice of thousands of brave soldiers or the existance of the government.

THE ABOLITION PROGRAMME.—The plans of the abolitionized Republicans may be seen in the following, which we take from the Congressional proceedings of the 5th inst.:

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., said he would reconstruct the Union, but with freedom throughout its entire borders.

Mr. WICKLIFFE.—Then you are against the Union as it was?

Mr. STEVENS—Before that can be restored you must restore the ten thousand freemen who have been sent to death by the murderous hand. He (Stevens) could never shake hands with bloody murderers.

In other words, the *Union as it was* is to be overthrown, and a new Government established, based upon the platform of the abolitionists! We hope not.

The Constitutionality of the District of Columbia Emancipation Bill is about to be tested. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says:

The prospective emancipation of the slaves in this District is already leading to trouble. It is known that the act is regarded as an unwarranted and high-handed measure by a large number of our citizens, and a powerful party has been formed, I hear, to test the constitutionality of the measure at an early day. The Constitution expressly declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without "just compensation" being rendered; and as the amount fixed by Congress is not half and, in many instances, one quarter what the slaves are considered worth, the action of that body is looked upon as an unjust and arbitrary proceeding, as well as a palpable violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

THE EFFECT OF THE EMANCIPATION BILL ON MARYLAND.—"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quichly," doubtless thought our President when his eyes beheld the District Emancipation bill; and acting upon that sentiment, though with less hesitancy than the guilty Thane who uttered it, has signed the bill, and in thus giving token of his approval, he fully repudiates the sentiments which he has heretofore entertained and which are now on record, showing a direct opposite to his present policy; however, it must not be forgotten that politics must always have conceded a large margin for inconsistent tergiversation. The passage of this bill virtually extends all its provisions to the tier of southern counties in Maryland which encircle this District, and where the great mass of the slaves of that State reside. Their facilities for reaching the District are so ample that the late shield of protection to their owners is thrown down. Furthermore, its passage, so far as this locality is concerned, virtually repeals the fugitive slave law. No claimant of a slave fleeing to this refuge of "contrabands," can reclaim his property under its provisions, nor could he even in the present feeling of the present itinerant population, secure the aid of the Government authorities to execute the law. The inevitable consequence must be a very great influx of fugitive negroes, and drain on the pockets of the philanthropic, besides possibly calling for governmental assistance.

Since Abolitionism, under the misnomer of Republicanism, has dropped its flimsy veil, and openly shows itself in all its hideous deformity, fully prepared to trample down all securities and rights allowed by the Constitution and the Supreme Court under its guidance, there is awakening throughout the length and breadth of the land a feeling of conservatism or "second sober thought" which, after all, is destined to be the sheet anchor of our national safety. Already the tocsin has been sounded, and, judging from recent elections in the North and West, the "anaconda" of reason is preparing to throw his folds around the monster of abolitionism, and crush the venemous thing which is endeavoring to suck the very life blood of the nation. The machinations of abolitionists in Congress are accomplishing justly opposite to what they ostensibly pretend, and the people of the country have found it out. It is doubted here—and on very good grounds—whether Mr. Lovejoy, who has several times lately enjoyed the rare felicity of schooling the colored population at "Bethel Chapel," and whose name has been cried out in their meeting with expressions of delight, will ever again, by choice of his constituency, parade his insane teachings in the national council chamber.—*Cor. of N. Y. Express.*

A RICH AFFAIR.—A MAN DRAWS ON A FIRM FOR A WIFE.—A few days since, says the Cleveland *Herald*, a respectable business firm on Water street, received a letter from a customer near Youngstown, enclosing an order for—*a wife!* The customer was rich, middle-aged, and a Dutchman, and a widower. He said he wanted a wife right off, and had no time to look up one for himself, but he should be in town in the course of a day or two to marry the woman which he depended on his city friends having ready for him.

Such an order rather took the merchants aback, but the man was too good a customer to disoblige. As they had no supply of the article on hand, for sale, one of the firm went out to hunt it up, and at an Intelligence office got track of a girl who could speak German and English, was tolerably good-looking, and very much wanted to find a husband. A bargain was struck. The Dutchman came in yesterday, found the article ready for him, approved of it, got married, and took his curious purchase home with him.

We did not learn whether the firm charged a special fee, or a per centage commission on the market of the article

WE warn these Abolitionists not to be so fierce for confiscation. This they call a slaveholders' rebellion; but about the winding up of this matter we shall have an abolition rebellion. It is only an accident that the latter didn't come first. Hence the Abolitionists should be moderate in their punishment; for with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again.—*Louisville Democrat.*

In the Prince Edward Island Legislature recently there was a very successful imitation of the congressional style of orratory. The Hon. Mr. Pope said: "If Mr. Coles (a brother member) will say that he intended his remark to apply to me, and that I took a glass of grog with a man who had called me a coward, I will immediately slap his face." Mr. Cowles wisely declined to make the application.

WE have known persons so sensitive that the mere sight of pills would do upon them what the actual taking of pills is intended to do. And this appears to be the case with the rebels. At Yorktown the bare sight of Dr. McClellan's pills brought on a tremendous evacuation.—*Louisville Journal.*

A negro, a very desperate character, was hung at West Point on Friday week, for the cold blooded murder of two Massachusetts soldiers. He caught them asleep, alone, and murdered them for their money. He was caught the next day and made to jump off the limb of a tree, with a rope around his neck.—This murder, and other instances of atrocity, cruelty, deceit and ingratitude on the part of negroes in camp, have completely cured the Massachusetts soldiers of that negro worshiping mania of which some of them have hitherto been possessed.

Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL

FORT WRIGHT EVACUATED!

REBELS FALL BACK ON RANDOLPH.

REBEL News From CORINTH

CAIRO, May 21.—It is believed that the rebels have evacuated Fort Wright and have fallen back on Fort Randolph, as no rebel gunboats could be seen around the point.

The reconnoissance in force sent down by Commodore Davis to ascertain the position of the enemy, had not returned when the boat left.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A special to the *Times* from Fort Wright of the 20th, says that from indications made apparent yesterdy it is clearly evident that the enemy evacuated Fort Wright and had fallen back on Fort Randolph a strong fort, located on the second Chickasaw Bluff, twelve miles below their former position.

CAIRO, May 22.—The opinion still prevails that Fort Wright is evacuated.

Deserters from the rebel camp at Corinth a week ago, have arrived, and report Beauregard had 130,000 men—3,000 there being held as reserves under Breckenridge.

The rebels are suffering greatly from sickness—as many as 600 daily being sent from camp over the Memphis and Charleston Road. All the houses along the railroads are used as hospitals.

Beauregard is continually among his troops making speeches and using every effort to encourage them. His troops are subsisting on half rations. Salt beef of a miserable quality is issued once a week.

NATIONAL FLEET AT VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, May 21.—Memphis papers of the 17th, announce the arrival of the Federal fleet at Vicksburg.

Fort Randolph is a hundred miles below Vicksburg, and the presumption is that a fight had taken place there. Persons who came on board the Benton on Tuesday report Farragut's fleets left Vicksburg Saturday last destined for Memphis.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

MORE SOLDIERS WANTED

One Hundred Thuusand Called For!

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[*Tribune's* special] It is not yet precisely determined what number of volunteers to call for, but it will not be far from 100,000, including those needed to fill up the old regiments.

A pontoon bridge has been laid and the Rappahannock can now be crossed at four different points.

The greatest activity prevails and stirring news may be expected from this quarter before long.

[*Herald's special*]—The President has decided that 50,000 more volunteers shall be accepted. This is to fill up regiments which have been thinned out by wounds and sickness and to form a reserve under drill for future which may be ready at the decisive moment.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Hon. Edward Stanley is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He to day received his commission as Military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Andrew Johnson of Tennessee is invested

Important Proclamation.

The President on General Hunter.

HE APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 19—The President has to day issued the following:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter; and whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding;

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and farther, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other Commander or person, has been authorized by the Government of the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that, whether it be competent for me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any States or States free, and whether at any time or in any case it shall become a necessity indispensible to the maintenance of the government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which under my responsibility I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving aid to such States in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution on the language above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most interested in the subject motter. To the people of these States now I earnestly appeal. I do not argue, I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and party politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object. Casting no reproaches upon any, it acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it. So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be annexed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Late Foreign News.

MORE ABOUT INTERVENTION.

DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamer Scotia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Sumpter remained at Gibraltar.

Mr. Layard stated in the House of Commons, that as far as the government knew, M. Mercier's visit to Richmond was without instructions from France, and was attended with no political result whatever.

The Paris correspondent of the new confederate organ, the *Index*, asserts that M. Mercier was under instructions to ascertain certain points, and will report in person to the Emperor.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that the object of Lavalette's recent visit to London was to induce England to consent to a common intervention in America, and that England agreed, on condition that the Roman question was forever settled. The French government gave ear to this, and it has led to a conference relative to intervention.

Mr. Layard, in announcing the conclusion of a slave trade treaty in the House of Commons, said that its conditions gave every reason to hope the traffic will be effectually suppressed.

Mr. Bright said that Earl Russell's late statement that he hoped in a few months that the Northern States would allow the independence of the South had paralyzed business in Lancashire for the time being, and showed how little he knew of the sentiments of the North.

The *Times*, editorially, speaking of the distress in Lancashire, says it is for the honor of the nation that the distress be known, that the world may see the sacrifice made in the cause of neutrality.

The *Times* regards the new slave trade treaty as the first fruits of secession, but says it is not a blow at the South, but a victory over the North.

The Paris correspondence of the *Morning Herald* says it is beyond question that the recognition of the South is seriously contemplated by the French Government.

The Bourse was flat—70f 80c.

Rumors of the approaching solution of the Roman question are more and more general It is reported that the Papal Government is prepared for a sudden dedarture.

Irish News.

The famous case of Thelwall v. Yelverton is again before the public, a motion having been made before the full Court of Common Pleas, in Dublin, on the 23d ult., to amend the bill of exceptions. On the 25th, Sergeant Sullivan delivered an able speech, on the part of the plaintiff, against the motion. At its close the court intimated that they would give judgment on the motion on Monday, the 28th.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic Church has been laid on the site of the Augustinian Convent, John's Lane, Dublin, under the control of those zealous Fathers, by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Saldes. It is to be a magnificent building.

McCarthy Downing, Esq., as a chairman of the Skibbereen Town Commissioners, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

We learn that the Corporation of Wexford is about to follow the example so nobly set by those of Clonmel, Kilkenny, Dublin, &c., in sustaining the claim of the Catholic University for a charter.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Trainor, Esq., of Glover Valley, to the commission of the peace for the county of Wexford.

The Limerick *Reporter* of the 25th ult., says: "We regret to state that the utmost possible privation and distress prevail throughout the rural districts; as to the towns also, artizans, laborers, &c., are suffering deeply for want of employment. The changeable weather, in which wet predominates has had the effect of retarding agricultural operations to so great a degree that in very many places, up to the present moment, every effort to till and sow the land has been unavailing; and in certain districts neither potatoes nor green crops of any kind have been planted even at this far advanced period of the season. The consequence of this state of things may be more easily imagined than rec rded."

Mr. Richard Dallas, of Limerick, has been promoted to a situation on the Judicial Bench in India.

The Kilkenny *Journal* says:—We are in a position to state that a memorial to government, drawn up by Mr. Gregory, M. P., to be presented next month, is in course of signature by the Irish representatives; that already, out of 105 members, from *eighty* to *ninety* have signed it, praying the Government to grant a renewal of the subsidy to Galway; and that the Hon. Mr. Ellis, member for the county Kilkenny, *has refused to sign this memorial* on behalf of a project so important to the interests of Ireland and its people."

The works on the Castlebar Railway line are now about being proceeded with, which will be a source of much employment to the laborers in that locality. The lands along the line from Claremorris to Castlebar, which had been refused by the parties in possession, have been given to the Company, under an order in the Court of Chancery. Edmund Kelly, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, executed the order.

HEAR ANDY JOHNSON.—In a late speech of Andy Johnson, in Nashville, he made use of the following language:

"There are two parties in existence who want dissolution. Slavery and a Southern Confederacy is the hobby. *Sumner wants to break up the Government, and so do abolitionists generally.* They hold that if slavery survives the Union cannot endure. Secessionists argue that if the Union continues, slavery is lost. Abolitionists want no compromise; but they regard peaceable secession as a humbug. The two occupy the same ground. Why? *Abolition is dissolution; dissolution is secession: one is the other. Both are striving to accomplish the same object. One thinks it will destroy, the other save slavery.*"

"NO HOPE LEFT."—The Memphis *Argus* is disheartened. It says if Corinth is lost, "the patriotic people of the Southwest, who have so nobly contributed to the establishment of Southern independence, may as well relenquish their hopes of success, and prepare to quietly yield a quiet submission to Northern despotism. With an enemy's army at our right, untrammelled and unimpaired, with New Orleans in possession of the Lincolnites, and their victorious boats descending the river above us, and with another force penetrating the wilds of Arkansas, seeking to reach this point, there is really no hope left."

Dr. L. J. Roberts, of La Grange, Georgia, condemns the use of rye as a substitute for coffee. He says, when burnt, it contains fifty per cent of phosphoric acid—that this prevents the developments at the bony tissues in children and promotes dry gangrene in the old. It also favors abortion. The Doctor professes to have met with its ill effects in his practice.

PROF. L. MILLER'S,

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky, in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when, moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none could be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and fancy dealers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have been connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER's name on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey-st., and sold by all the principal Nfancy Goods Dealers throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

Liquid Hair Dye

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranties the best article in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS,

DEPOT, 56 DEY-ST., NEW YORK.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY!!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, fine twist for shawls, homespun or machinespun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine BEIONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is fully understood it will be found, by all who see it, a great revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most unpractised facility and perfection, are made upon this simple machine viz:

Stockings at every size and texture.	
Under-shirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	Children's dress in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Sontags,
Caps,	Shawls,
Purses,	Reticules &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfectly than it is executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines can see the work done by Mr. Gregory, at his residence on Holmes street, Shakopee.

J. H. THIBBETTS, AGENT

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

*GREAT BROA

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - -	John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - -	Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - -	John Laudenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - -	Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - -	C. W. Pewtherer.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber Michael Flynn residing in the town of Cedar Lake near the outlet of Cedar Lake in the county of Scott, did on the the 4th day of May 1862, take up and now detains a bright sorrel mare, about four years old, as an estray, no marks natural or artificial are noticeable. The owner of said mare is unknown, and he is hereby notified to pay charges and take the same away.

Dated May 12th, 1862.

MICHAEL FLYNN.

FOR SALE.

The Grass that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season.

Apply to the undersigned or agent.

THO'S J. GALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Creek, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Gelebye farm, north of John Somerville's place and east of Gratfenstatt's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 or 60 of which are under cultivation; the whole farm being enclosed with a good fence. There is a good house and granary upon the premises. For further particulars enquire of T. J. Duffy, the Argus office or the undersigned

Shakopee March 21, 1862. tf.

M. H. DURAND.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted for which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.

[v1:n1:tf.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESOTA

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a

GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

Capable of [illegible] the [illegible] work upon the [illegible] the heaviest [illegible] and [illegible] It to [illegible] advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all. [illegible]

A Manufactured at [illegible] .... [illegible] $75
B " " [illegible] 99
C " " [illegible] 125

ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE.

Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Price now reduced to $25, formerly sold at $50. The

UNION SEWING MACHINE

Stan[illegible] in [illegible] and at prices that will suit the times. [illegible] $5.

All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or

THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sale Room in the First Block, opposite Thompson Bros' Bank, Third street, St. Paul.

H. D. [illegible],
General Agent.

n14-

COLLER & BROTHER.

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

Among which are

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, SALERATUS, CANDLES, SOAP, TOBACO, &c. &c.

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Delanes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET.

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota

[v1:n1:1y.] COLLER & BRO.

H. MORIN,
Wholesale Grocer,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

and dealer in

FLOUR & PORK.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS & CIGARS

CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.

(DIXLEY'S STONE BLOCK.)

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.* (v1;n1;tf.)

B. GUENTHER,
DRAPER and TAILOR,

Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall

Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms. [v1n

BEN. KOHLER'S
Lager Beer and Billiard
SALOON.

WINES LIQORS AND CIGARS

always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (v1;n1;tf.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

Names of Mortgagors—Peleg Peckham, Elizabeth B. Peckham wife of said Peleg Peckham.
Name of Mortgagee—Morris Powers.
Date of Mortgage—May 27th, 1857.
Mortgage Recorded May 27th, 1857, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 385, 387, 388, in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota.
Amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice nine hundred and nine dollars.
Description of Mortgaged Premises—Beginning at a point on the West line of Block number four, thence easterly on a line parallell with the north line of said Block one hundred and twenty feet. Thence northerly on the line between lots numbers two and three in said Block, thirty-five and one half feet. Thence Westerly on the South line of the alley in said Block, one hundred and twenty feet to Holmes Street, and thence Southerly along the East line of Holmes Street thirty-five and one half feet, to the place of beginning. The same being part and parcel of lots numbers one and two in Block number four in the recorded plat of Shakopee City, in said county of Scott. No Action at Law or other proceeding having been had or instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.
Now Therefore Notice is Hereby Given that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on Monday the 30th day of June 1862, at one o'clock P. M. on that day.

Dated May 15th, 1862

MORRIS POWERS,
Mortgagee.

M. Brown,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, MAY 24, 1862.

Local Depart ment.

Notice to subscribers

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

Fire.—On last Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the South end of the "Bavaria House," in the second story, and in about one hour the building was in ruins.

The fire was first discovered, we learn, by some persons who were in a saloon on Holmes St., and were attracted to the door by the unusual light. But very few, comparatively were at the fire, as all who were, were engaged in saving what they could from the devouring element, instead of giving the alarm. Considerable property was saved from the lower rooms; but a large quantity of valuable furniture and beding was lost which was in the second story. The building was insured in the Merchants Insurance Co., for $1500. Mr Endres loss is we should judge, about $1,000 The building was valued at $2,000. The men, with a few miserable exceptions, worked nobly and too much cannot be said in praise of those ladies who bravely assisted in saving the property of their unfortunate neighbors. Mr. Endres in a card elsewhere, returns his thanks.

Tibbitts has received his spring stock of goods, comprising clocks, watches, jewelry, books, stationary, toys &c., which he offers at prices that will make the money jump from your pocket into his till. If you don't want good bargains, keep away from his establishment.

Another Fire.—A fire broke out on Wednesday afternoon, in the upper story of L. Cowperthwate's house on First St. After the furniture was pitched out of the window, and things smashed generally, the fire was subdued without doing much damage to the house.

Accident.—We regret to learn that our friend David. M. Smith, of Belle Plaine, had his left hand nearly shot away by the premature discharge of a cannon, while firing in honor of the taking of Norfolk, one day last week. His face was also burned badly.

Accident to the Fourth Regiment.—A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, says that the upper works of a boat on which a portion of our Minnesota Fourth had embarked at Fort Henry, gave way, killing five or six of the men. No names given.

The *Pioneer* says six families, with a complete outfit of wagons, oxen, cattle and thirty-one head of horses, from the Northern part of Illinois, arrived by the Northern Light yesterday, proceeded at once to Carver county, where they design locating.

A New Contributer.—As will be seen by our last, and the present issue, we have a new poetical contributer from Kentucky. We hope to hear from him often.

The Governor has appointed Rev. John Ireland Chaplin to minister to the spiritual want of the catholic soldiers of the Minnesota Western regiments.

Furniture.—Our readers must not fail to remember that Herscher & Peters are prepared to furnish all with a good article of furniture, of any kind.

Our friend M. Dean will accept our thanks for his prompt response to our call for some potatoes. He will succeed when others fail—he remembers the printer.

The Second company of Minnesota Sharpshooters, Captain Russell, has arrived at Yorktown, to join a part of Gen. McClellan's command.

Allotment of the Fifth Regiment.—The seven companies of the Fifth Regiment, before starting for the seat of war, left quite a substantial token to their relatives, in the shape of the following allotments:

		Per month.
Company	A	$609 06
"	E	637 50
"	F	558 00
"	G	360 00
"	H	250 00
"	I	276 50
"	K	376 50
Staff officers		192 00
Amount per month		$2,359 00

Making a sum total per year of $39,108.

This is a free county, and we have a perfect right to name Col. George or any other man for office, and if our St Peter cotemporary don't like it, it can do the next best thing.—*Mankato Record.*

That's the very way to talk it, Wise. We "like your style."

A Brave Standard Bearer.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges, giving an account of the battle of Winchester, says:

Among the acts of chivalry performed on the field was one by Graham, of the 84th Pennsylvania. He carried the regimental standark. The left hand, which held it, was shot off; but before the star-spangled banner fell to the ground he grasped it in the remaining hand and held it triumphantly. The right arm was next disabled; but before the colors fell he was killed by a th rd ball. He was a native of the Emerald Isle.

Health of Senator Rice.—A telegram was received yesterday from Senator Rice, stating that he is better, but not well, and would soon leave Washington for St. Paul, with his family, and would remain here until he recovers his usual health.—*Pioneer 22d.*

Dr. A. C. Wedge of Albert Lea, Freebern county, has received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the Third Regiment, in place of Dr. Mulligan, resigned. He departed to join the Regiment on Thursd y last.

The steamer Southwester passed up the Tennesee river on Monday, having the Fifth Minnesota Regiment aboard.

The river is falling gradually. At Mankato it is said to be falling rapidly.

The wheat shipped from this place this season, up to the present time, amounts to about 15,000.

Another Regiment Called for.

In accordance with a further requisition by the Secretary of War, upon the different States, Gov. Ramsey has issued a call for another regiment from this State. Our readers will be no more surprised than we were, when they learn this fact. What the motive is, which has led the government to call for fifty or one hundred thousand more troops, we are left to conjecture and until we have more definite information it would be useless to surmise. We will hazzard the opinion however that the government sees a *small* speck of war, darkening the horizon, in the direction of Europe, and therefore desire to keep our army up to the full standard until that "speck" disappears. This is well enough; but we think that when England and France learn of the late Union victories—the taking of Norfolk and Yorktown and the opening of the Southern ports, they will come to the conclusion that "*non*-intervention is the best policy.

A Card.

The undersigned desires to return his sincere thanks to those of his fellow citizens who rendered him their timely aid in rescuing his property from the fire on last Monday night. His wishes are that none of them may ever be subject to the same misfortune, but should a like calamity befall them, he hopes that they may never lack timely assistance.

Ben Endres.

Shakopee, May 23, 1862.

School Meeting.—Our readers would do well to bear in mind, that a school meeting of the Shakopee School District, will be held at the School House in this town on the 4th day of June next. As a vote will be taken, upon raising a large sum of money by taxation, we would advise all interested to attend.

Bishop Whipple was in town and preached in the Episcopal church on Wednesday evening last.

Godey for June has been received. It is the same unrivaled "lady's book."

Good.—We are informed by a subscriber that the Town of York, in this county, heretofore very dark in politics, went almost entirely democratic at the late Spring election. The three Supervisors, one Justice and one Constable all good Democrats were elected. Things are working well all over the State, and in Fillmore county particularly. Let the Democracy arouse to a true sense of their duty—work like men in defense of their principles, and success will follow their efforts upon the next trial. The people are sick and tired of Republicanism and its workings—forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and the day of retribution is nigh at hand.—*Chatfield Dem.*

Come to an End.—The famous and scandalous Burch case of Chicago has finally come to an end. We see the Chicago *Journal* that Mrs. Mary W. Burch has had a decree of divorce from Isac H. Burch granted her. The cause of the decree was disertiong on the part of Burch.

This case and the decree of divorce lately recovered by Mrs. Singer against Singer, the great Sewing Machine Man, proves that domestic felicity does not always dwell in marble halls, and that money cannot buy matrimonial happiness.

The corrupt transactions of Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and now United States Minister to Russia, have been condemned by a decisive vote of the House of Representatives. A resolution of censure has passed that body by 75 yeas to 45 nays—the nays all Republicans, except Mr. Haight, of New York, Mr. Lehman, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sheffield. Twenty-eight members of Mr. Cameron's own party, however, voted to condemn the operations which disgraced his brief administration of the War Department

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Savannah, Tennessee, says that General Halleck's army is very much disappointed by the Emancipation Act recently passed by Congress and by the general course of the controlling power in the Government. This is quite likely to be the case.

MARRIED.

In Shakopee on the 19th inst., by Rev. C. Whitman, Mr. Morris C. Russell, late of U. S. Army, to Miss Jennie Byrnes, of Belle Plaine.

We had hardly concluded congratulating our friend Russell, upon his safe return from the wa., when he furnished us with a reason for repeating the ceremony. We cannot doubt his devotion or loyalty to the Union, when we remember that no sooner had he laid down the arms which he bravely carried through the Kentucky campaign, and used so well at Mill Springs; then again he "went in for the Union." His fair bride unloubtedly belives that the American people—the ladies particularly—should be in favor of the *Union to a man.* We wish our young friends all the happiness imaginable and a successful voyage over the sea of life.

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	7 P. M.	7 A. M.
Western "	7 P. M.	3 A. M.
Glencoe,	6 A. M (Tues'y&Fri'y)	7 P. M.
Faraibault,	6 P. M. Wedns'y,	6 A.M. Monday.
Northfield,	6 P.M. Wednsday,	6 A.M. Tuesday.
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 10 P. M. Evening before departure. Western Mail will close at 10 P. M. Glencoe mail closes at 5 P. M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW.
P. M.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the Argus, and corrected weekly.

Ale.	
XXX Mil. ₩ bbl.	10,00
Lager, ₩ keg,	1,25
Beans.	
White ₩ bu.,	80@90
Butter.	
Firken, ₩ lb.	8@10
Country, rolls,	10@12
Candles	
Tallow, ₩ lb,	13
Star,	20
Cheese	
Western ₩ lb,	8@10
Eastern,	10@12
Coffee	
Rio, ₩ lb,	20@[illegible]
Laguara,	22@25
Java,	25@30
Mocha,	25@30
Eggs	
₩ doz,	6
Fruit	
Apples, green, bbl.	2,50@3,00
" dr. ₩ lb,	8@10
Cranberries, ₩ bu.,	1,00
Peaches, ₩ lb,	10@12½
Raisins box,	3,00@4,00
" ½ box,	1,62@2,14
Currants, ₩ lb	1[illegible]
Fish	
Cod, ₩ lb,	8
White,	8@11
Flour	
Extra, ₩ bbl.	3,50@4,00
Meal, ₩ cwt.,	8[illegible]
Grain	
Wheat, ₩ bbl.	45@50
Corn,	30
Oats,	25
Barley,	25
Rye,	30
Buckwheat,	30
Lumber	
Common, ₩ M,	12,00
Clear,	15,00
Siding,	12,00
Lath,	2,50@3,00
Shingles,	2,50@4,50
Lead	
Bar, ₩ lb,	10
Shot, ₩ bag,	2,25@2,50
Molasses	
Plantation, ₩ gal.,	60
Sugar House,	75
Golden Syrup,	90
Nails	
Cut, ₩ lb,	5
Onions	
₩ bushel,	50
Paints and Oils	
White Lead, cwt,	7 to 8,00
Lard Oil, ₩ gal.,	1,[illegible]
Neat Foot,	1,[illegible]
Whale,	1,00
Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Turpentine,	2,00
Kerosene,	[illegible]
Provisions	
Beef, ₩ lb,	2½to4
Pork,	2 to 3
Lard,	6 to 8
Potatoes	
Per bushel,	25
Rice	
Per lb,	10
Sugar	
Brown ₩ lb,	10@11
Refined,	12@14
Powdered,	14@16
Crushed,	15@[illegible]
Soap	
Common, ₩ lb	5½
Castile,	20
German,	10
Whiskey	
Rectified, ₩ gal.	30
Mongahala,	1,50
Old Bourbon,	2,00@3,00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENT'S CLOTHING!

JOHN SCHWARTZ,

MERCH'NT TAILOR

HOLMES ST., SHAKOPEE.

Has received and has on hand a full and complete stock of NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

He is now prepared to fill all orders satisfactorily and at

AT REASONABLE RATES

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the Erst, all clothing made by me will be of the

LATEST STYLE AND FASHION.

The Patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

ANDERSON

AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the the citizens of

SCOTT COUNTY & VICINITY

that he has just opened in the Store

Lately Occupied by P. Peckham,

HOLMES ST., - - - - - SHAKOPBE,

A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW

STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

Boots & Shoes,

Hats & Caps,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

—AND—

FARMING UTENSILS;

to the examination of which he asks the especial attention of purchasers.

He thinks his stock particularly ADAPTED to the

WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Quick Sales & Small Profits!

CALL AND SEE.

W. H. ANDERSON.

[v1:n23:3m.]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 31, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

5.00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:55 A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York 9:55 P. M., Boston 12:20 A. M.

5.30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:53, Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 5:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:20 P. M. Fast Express, arrives in Chicago at 7:20 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:00 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7:20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☜

Through Tickets for sale in all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agent.

MME. DEMOREST'S

QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE SPRING NUMBER CONTAINS

THREE LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS,

Comprising the Paris styles of

SLEEVE, CHILD'S APRON, AND THE LADIES' NEW SPRING WALKING COAT.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

SPRING BONNETS, CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ETC., AND

Valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount. Yearly $1 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to the selection of 50 Cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show rooms, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.

SPRING NUMBER NOW READY.

CHICAGO
PRAIRIE DU CHEN AND ST. PAUL
RAILWAY LINE.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL POINTS IN

The North-West

TO

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE,

AND ALL POINS

EAST AND SOUTH.

The advantages of this route, from all points on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the East, are superior to those offered by any competing Line.

No change of cars is made between Prairie du Chien and Chicago.

The splendid First Class Steamers of the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line, superior to all others on the Upper Mississippi, for speed, comfort and convenience, make direct connections with Express Trains at Prairie du Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach Chicago as quick as by any other; getting a full night's rest and breakfast on board the Steamers; making the change from Steamers to Cars by daylight, and avoiding all Omnibus travel.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this route is 460 miles. The distance via the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 462 miles. Over one mile of Omnibus travel is incurred by taking the route via La Crosse and Milwaukee.

These facts entitle this Line to at least an equal share of the North-western business.

E. H. BACON,
General Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.

C. N. HURBELL,
Western Traveling Agent.

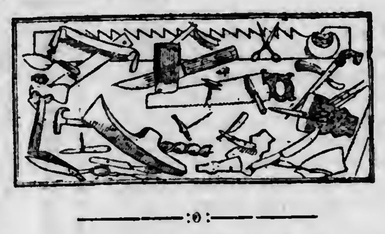
CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Ag't St. Paul.

BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Freight Ag'ts, St. Paul.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.



T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware and Cutlery

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

[v1:n1:tf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE

Minnesota River a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.

Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of

MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,

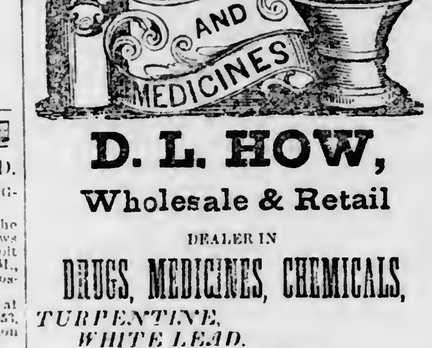
PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOES.

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

[v1:n1:tf.]



D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD. OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,

at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

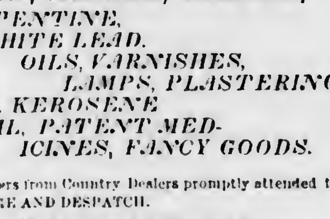
D. L. HOW.

v1:n1:tf.]

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin, Copper and



Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street, Shakopee,

All kinds of

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1;n1;tf.

J. S. WEISER,
Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - Minnesota.

Office at Drug How's Store. (v1;n2;tf.

LAGER BEER SALOON,

2 Glasses for 5 Cents.

HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.

First Street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee *Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.*

LOW PRICES WIN!

Strait & Holton

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY; &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS

—FOR—

Cash or Produce,

At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.

Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. v1;n34y

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after due, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty-three (53); also levy lot four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register or Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred [100] feet in depth, in which said last described piece of land stands a certain flouring mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received duly assigned, transfered and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "F" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law

Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.

LINNEAS P. NOBLE,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Sargent & Griswold,
Att'ys for Assignee.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT

Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

Warren Packard, against David Musser, Edward C. Wellsand Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

E. S. JONES,
Att'y for Pl'tff.

Dated March, 7th 1862.

SHERIFFS SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgement rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 43-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clerissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said judgement was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 18th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee May 22d, 1862.

FRANK McGRADE,
Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

L. L. & W. R. Baxter,
Pl'ffs Att'y.

n26 7w.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
BLACKSMITH
—AND—
HORSE SHOER.

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and satisfaction given. (v1;n1ly.]

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.

LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 13 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator AND LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommend'g these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebo 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I, writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator.

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,

102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each

[illegible]

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACOC CHEWER!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S

TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

TH E GRT

Substitute for Tobbacco.

☞ IT Is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the prominent cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and careful experiences have clearly proven, and that it contains certain narotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irrability Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozengers are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 2d & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year; shall receive in payment thereof $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Day & Bro., of this city, at cash prices. The ink to be subject to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1,n1;1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—James A. Ashley.
Name of Mortgagee—Chester F. Plimpton.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—William Chickering
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.

Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty-two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter of section number twenty-two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.

Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 604 in the office of the Register of Deeds, aforesaid.

Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, (to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof), or any part thereof.

The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten oclock A. M. of that day.

Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th. 1862.

WILLIAM CHICKERING,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

L. M. Brown,
Att'y for Assignee.

n126w.

Notice to Subscribers.

WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM TO

Every three Dollar Subscriber to VANIYTY FAIR,

A COPY OF THE

ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS,

To be shortly published, in book form, by RUDD & CARLETON, of this city. Price, $1,00. We will send any other ONE DOLLAR Publication which may be preferred.

We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the

BOOK WILL BE SENT POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 Copy 1 year - - - - - -	Postage unpaid -	$2 00
" " and A. Ward letters "	unpaid -	3 00
" " "	paid -	3 00
2 copies one year (to one address) "	paid -	5 00
5 copies one year (to one address) "	unpaid -	10 00
1 copy one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary, Postage unpaid	-	6 00
3 copies one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary, - - -	-	9 00

BOUND VOLUMES.

Single Volume	Postage paid	$2 00
Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only		7 00
Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only		8 00
Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year [to California] books prepaid only		8 00
Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year [to California] books prepaid only		9 00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern [illegible] at New York par. Send all letters [illegible] address [illegible] only to

LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors.
[illegible] Nassau street, N. Y.

C H. SCRIVEN, is our [illegible] AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Grape-Grower's Maxims.

BY A. S. FULLER.

1—Prepare ground in the Fall, plant in Spring.

2—Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites growth, but does not mature it.

3—Luxuriant growth does not always ensure fruit.

4—Dig deep, but plant shallow.

5—Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.

6—Prune the Autumn to promote growth; but in the Spring to ensure fruitfulness.

7—Plant your vines before you put up trellises.

8—Vines, like soldiers should have *good arms.*

9—Prune spurs to one well developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.

10—Those who prune long must soon climb.

11—Vine *leaves* love the sun; the *fruit,* the shade.

12—Every leaf has a bud at its base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.

13—A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.

14—A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea without a rudder—it can't come to *port.*

15—Laterals* are like politicians; if not often checked they are the worst of thieves.

16—Good grapes are like gold; no one has enough.

17—The earliest grape will keep the longest; for that which is fully matured is easily preserved.

18—Grape eaters are long livers.

19—Hybrids are not always high-bred.

20—He who buys the *new* and *untried* varieties should remember that the seller's maxim is *Caveat emptor.*—Let the buyer look out for himself.

* Laterals are shoots which start from either side of the main bud, at the axil of every leaf; if they grow unchecked they destroy its vigor; if entirely removed, the bud itself shoots prematurely.

WHY DO WE PICKLE SEED WHEAT TO PREVENT SMUT?—A correspondent of the Iowa *Homestead,* says:

"Smut is said to be prevented by soaking the wheat in a solution of salt, or in a solution of nitre or in a solution of blue vitriol, each of which is undoubtedly good. Why? Because, acting as fertilizers, they give vigor to the growth of the wheat—accelerating its growth, and thus enabling it to resist the early and pernicious influences of too much heat or too much moisture."

This is not the reason. These substances do not accelerate the growth of the wheat.—They do not act as fertilizers. In fact, wheat that is "pickled" with salt or chamber lye, and dried with lime—the most common mode of treating seed wheat to prevent smut—seldom starts so early or grows so vigorously at first as that which is not pickled.

The reason why these substances prevent smut is this: The spores of the smut, or more properly, "bunt," adhere to the seed wheat, and if not destroyed, propagate rapidly under favorable circumstances, and are in some way carried into the circulation of the plant and injure the crop. We pickle the wheat in order to destroy them.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SALAD DRESSING.—It is a great art to to make good dressing for green salad—lettuce or endive. The art consists in mingling the various ingredients so that each will become disguised and in its turn disguise the others while the combinations in no wise obscures the delicious flavor of the lettuce or endives—but rather augments it and promotes its digestibility.—Take the yolks of two hard boiled eggs, crumble them with a silver fork or desert spoon, add about half a teaspoonful of ground mustard and a teaspoonful of salt, and mix all well together. Then add in three portions a a desert spoonful of pure olive, walnut or poppy oil, and rub the whole to a uniform smoothness. The addition of twice the quantity of oil will improve the salad to the taste of many, and nothing is more healthful; a dash of cayenne pepper, or a few drops of pepper vinegar may also be ad added; finally add about a desert spoonful of sharp vinegar, and if the dressing is not fluid enough, a little water or vinegar, adding it gradually and rubbing thoroughly all the time. A little experience only is necessary only is necessary, but it requires tact and patience. Most people abhor oil because they pour it over the green leaves instead of blending it in a dressing. Others douse on oil, catsup, mustard, pepper, salt—every spice or condiment they can lay hands upon—sugar it well besides, and then drown in vinegar.—Think of catsup on a crisp lettuce head—horrible!—*Am. Agriculturist.*

POT-PIES.—A good pot-pie is a good thing; heavy, half-cooked dough is poor eating, and hard to be digested, whether cooked in the form of bread loaves, bisquits, or in kittle. A lady reader, whose pot-pies we have proved and approved more than once, writes out the following directions: Make the dough just as for raised biscuits; an egg, beaten and mixed in with the butter or lard shortening, improves the lightness and quality, but is not necessary. When the meat is boiled nearly enough, cut the dough into small biscuit size, and lay the pieces not among the meat, but on a perforated tin placed in the pot just above the liquid; cover and cook them through by the steam. Stir a little flour into the meat liquor and boil it well; lay the cooked crust on the dish and pour over it the gravy and the meat.———(2) Mrs. Lucy Upson, of Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill., contributes the following: "For the crust, use 1 pint of sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tarter, butter the size of an egg, and flour enough to make dough as stiff as for tea-biscuit. Roll out and cut like biscuit and drop on the top of the chicken, cover and boil 20 minutes."

MEAT FOR POT-PIES.—Tender poultry is of course preferable, when to be obtained; but almost any kind of meat not to fat, answers well. Good veal, and lamb, are next to poultry, but beef, lean pork, or spare rib, or any kind of lean meat is far from a poor substitute, if the crust be made light.—*Ibid.*

TIMOTHY MOWING LAND.—Timothy is poor pasture grass. That every body knows. The close browsing herd will soon rid a field of it, except in the hedge rows where they can not crop close. The reason of this is not because the root is somewhat bulbous, for we can not understand why that should affect it one way or another, but the fact is that the dormant buds at the crown of the root or the base of the stem need the influence of some foilage to cause them to start. The root alone is very likely to be unable to produce another vigorous shoot, and so it dies, or is greatly injured. Thus it is the very worst policy to let cattle of any kind closely feed down Timothy meadows at any time of the year, and particularly in Spring where the full vigor of the root should go to the unimpeded development of the plant. Timothy appears to receive more of a shock from cutting than almost any other of our common grasses, and almost uniformly makes a poor aftermath. A dressing of manure upon it, or by mowings immediately after haying [illegible] this evil. Not only may a good [illegible] of Timothy be secured, but all other grasses, so far as we know, are more benefited by manuring at this season than any other.—*Ibid.*

A DELICIOUS PIE.—The following is an excellent receipt for making lemon pies. We commend it to our readers:

Take 5 eggs and separate them; beat the yolk light; add 1 grated melon. 1 teacup of white sugar, 1 pint of new milk, 1 teaspoonful of melted butter, 1 do. of flour, and nutmeg to season. After mixing these together, spread it on a crust and bake in a moderate oven.—When done, have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, add a little white sugar and spread over your pies; replace them in the oven and bake to a light brown. The above will make three pies.

Purify the Blood!
MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills
— AND —
Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affectio of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SERIOUS LOOSENESS, PILES COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leaves the system subject to a return of the disease: a cure by these medicines is permanent.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS,

Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely, sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York v1n1 For Sale by all Druggists.

HEALTH RESTORED!

DR. MOTT'S
Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE LIVER COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

PROF. L. MILLER'S,
HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky, in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and [illegible]er [illegible].

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have been connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey-St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous
Liquid Hair Dye

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS,

DEPOT, 56 DEY-ST.,
n1 NEW YORK.

TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 *range* 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4.10
s½ nw¼	3	80	5,58
n½ sw¼	3	80	5,58
s½ sw¼	3	80	7,18
e½ se¼	4	80	4,10
se¼ ne¼	4	40	2,09
s½ nw¼	4	80	5,58
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3,49
se¼ ne¼	5	40	1,44
s½ sw¼	5	80	16,40
sw¼ nw¼	7	51 88	7,67
n½ nw¼	8	80	10,76
s½ nw¼	8	80	4 51
n½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
s½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
sw¼ ne¼	9	40	1,03
ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2.79
e½ se¼	9	80	5,58
nw¼ se¼	9	40	2,79
e½ nw¼	9	80	5,58
sw¼	10	160	8,10
sw¼	11	160	5,46
se¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
sw¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
s½ ne¼	11	80	5,54
ne qr ne qr	15	40	3,39
n½ ne qr	18	80	7,18
ne qr ne qr	22	40	2,49
s½ se qr	22	80	2,26
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2,09
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2,09
nw qr se qr	23	40	2,69
w½ sw qr	24		
se qr sw qr	24	120	8,41
n½ ne qr	24		
se qr ne qr	24	120	5,73
n½ ne qr	27	80	3,49
n½ nw qr	27	80	2,89
sw qr nw qr	27	40	2,09
se qr	29	160	5,14
sw qr	29	160	2,87
e½ se qr	33		
w½ sw qr	34	160	6,96

Town 113 *range* 25.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
s½ sw qr	1	80	16,40
w15¾ ac's l't 1	1	15¾	2.16
nw qr sw qr	1	40	5,58
s½ nw qr	2	80	8 36
se qr	2	160	22,32
n½ sw qr	2	80	8,36
ne qr nw qr	2	37,27	1,13
lot no. 3 and w one fifth of ne qr ne qr	3	38,36	2,76
e½ se qr	8	80	
& sw qr sw qr	9	40	4 62
ne qr ne qr	10	40	2.79
se qr ne qr	10		
& ne qr se qr	10	80	5,58
n½ nw¼ ne¼	11		
&n½ne¼ne¼	11	40	4,18
e½ sw qr	12	80	11,16
w½ se qr	12	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	12	80	9,02
w½ ne qr	13	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	13	80	9.76
w½ nw qr	13		
& w½ sw qr	13	160	18,14
se qr sw qr	10	40	4,10
s½ nw qr	15	80	5,58
e½ sw qr	15	80	4.18
n½ ne qr	16	80	6,98
e½ ne qr &	17		
nw qr ne qr	17	120	6,97
w½ sw qr	17		
& e½ se qr	18	160	8.20
ne qr nw qr	18		
sw qr ne qr	18	111,06	7,59
lots 5 and 6	18		
w½ se qr	18		
& se qr sw qr	18	120	6,27
e½ sw qr	19	80	3.48
nw qr se qr	20	40	2,05
n½ sw qr	20	80	3,59
se qr sw qr	20	40	1,54
e½ nw qr	20	80	5,58
w½ ne qr	20	80	4.88
e½ne qr ne qr	20	20	1,22
ne qr of	22	160	5.14
sw qr of sw qr	21	40	1,03
sw qr of sw qr	25	40	1,74
n25 acres of se qr of ne qr	25		
s15 acres of ne qr of ne qr	25	40	2,13
22 24-100 acres of e½ of se qr	29		
25 acres of sw qr of se qr	29	47,20	2,16
nw qr nw qr	29	40	2,09
e½ of nw qr	31	80	2,89
n½ of nw qr	32	80	4,63
s½ of ne qr	32	80	4,18
ne qr of se qr	31	40	1,23
e½ of nw qr	35		
sw qr of nw qr	do	160	8,36
nw qr of ne qr	do		
e½ of ne qr	do		
& sw qr ne qr	do	120	6,15

Town 113 *range* 26.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
lot no. 10	25		2,05

Town of Cedar Lake.

Town 113 *range* 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
Lot no 4	2		
& n½ of ne qr	3	130,31	3 41
s½ of nw qr	3	80	3,61
sw qr	3	160	5,85
ne qr nw qr	6	39,38	1 5[illegible]
se qr nw qr	6	40	1,5[illegible]
s qr nw qr	8		
sw qr ne qr	8	160	6,61
w½ of se qr	8		
e½ of se qr	8		
se qr of ne qr	8	120	3.90
nw qr nw qr	9	40	1,53
e½ of nw qr	9		
sw qr nw qr	9	160	8,25
ne qr sw qr	9		
s½ of sw qr	9		
s½ of se qr	9	160	7.16
n½ of ne qr	10	80	4 13
s½ of ne qr	do	80	3.73
sw qr	do	160	5 35
n½ of se qr	do	80	3,12
sw qr sw qr	11	40	.97
se qr sw qr	do	40	1 46
ne qr ne qr	12	40	1,10
e½ of nw qr	14	80	3,42
nw qr nw qr	do	40	1,16
n½ of ne qr	do	100	2,81
sw qr	do	160	6,93
lots no. 2 3 4	15		
& sw qr se qr	do	158,30	6.11
e½ of se qr	do		
s½ of ne qr	do	160	5,07
n½ of se qr	19	80	3,07
e½ ne qr ne qr	21	20	.77
nw qr	21	160	6,93
e½ of ne qr	21		
nw qr ne qr	do		
w½ sw qr of ne qr	do	140	5,38
sw qr sw qr	24	40	1,73
ne qr	do	160	5,16
e½ nw qr	do	80	2 41
w½ nw qr	do	80	2,11
w½ nw qr	25		
se qr nw qr	do	120	4,09
sw qr	26	160	6,93
w½ of ne qr	do		
ne qr ne qr	do	120	4,39
se qr ne qr	do		
e½ of se qr	do	160	5,86
sw of se qr	do		
nw qr se qr	do	40	1,46
se qr nw qr	30		
e½ of sw qr	do	161,12	5,36
nw qr sw qr	do		
e½ of se qr	31	80	2,93
nw qr	32	160	5,05
s½ of ne qr	31	80	3,07
nw qr	31	160	6.93
ne qr	29	160	6,11
n½ ne¼ se¼	21	20	76

Town of Credit River

Town 114 *range* 21.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax
w½ l't no. 4	2	15,19	82
se qr	6	160	10,00
e½ ne qr	6		
nw qr ne qr	6	121,48	6,07
ne qr ne qr	7	40	1,87
lot no. 3	7	53 83	39
lots no. 4 5 6	7	89,35	5.85
lots no. 7 8	7	47	2,38
ne qr	9	160	7,20
nw qr nw qr	7	38,06	1 92
lot no. 1	7	52¾	2,66
lot no. 5	11	17,18	80
ne qr	18	159	8,38
s½ of nw qr	18	79,35	3,71
se qr	18	160	7,61
n½ nw qr	19		
w½ ne qr	19	160	8,08
sw qr ne qr	20		
nw qr se qr	do	80	3,82
e½ se qr	do	80	3,60
w½ sw qr	21	80	3.60
5 acres in se corner of sw qr of se qr	21	5	22½
w½ of nw qr	22	80	3,31
5 93 100 acres in sw corner nw qr nw qr	27	5,93	37½
4 7-100 acres in nw corner of sw qr nw qr	27	4.07	40
s½se qr nw qr	27	20	1,01½
se qr ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr of ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr	29	160	7,61
n½ nw qr	32	80	4,04
e½ of ne qr	33		
w½ of nw qr	34	160	11,39
nw qr sw qr	do	40	3,88
n½ of s¾ of ne qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47
n½ of s¾ of nw qr ne qr	34	15	1,47
s½ ne	do	80	7,77
s½of s¾of ne qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47
s½of s¾of nw qr of se qr	34	15	1,47

Town of Eagle Creek.

Town 115 *Range* 22

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
lot 3	1	65 55-100	5,73
sw qr ne qr			
nw qr se qr	3	80	7,86
lot 3 and se qr sw qr	3	101,65	6,15
n½ se qr & s½ ne qr	4	160	13,28
se qr sw qr	4	40	6,10
w 19 04 100 acres of sw qr of ne qr	5	19 4-100	3,53
w 19 04-100 acres of nw qr of ne qr	5	19 4 100	3,58
lot no. 2	5	36,45	6,36
s½ of nw qr	5	80	13,96
e½ of sw qr	5	80	17,44
a strip of land 2 rods wide on e side of w½ of sw qr	5	2	52
lot no. 3 & sw qr of ne qr	6	69,40	37,82
a tract of land in the n½ of sw qr of sec.6 conveyed by H.D.J. Koons to H. H. Williams & recorded in the office of Reg. of D'ds of Scott Co. in B'k C of D'ds page 173		5 325-1000	523
a tract of land in the nw qr of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D.J. Koons to J.H Tibbetts as recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott County in book B of D'ds page 436		00 50-100	49

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
The w½ of a tract of land in nw qr sw qr of sec 6 conveyed by H.D.J Koons to W. Cresey and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County in book D of Deeds page 59.		68-100	5,40
se qr of ne qr	7	40	6,98
n15 acres of nw qr sw qr	7	15	2,63
20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr	7	20	3,51
e hf of nw qr	8	80	14,92
w hf of ne qr	8	80	15,70
n hf of sw qr	8	80	14,14
w hf of se qr	8	80	15,70
e hf se qr & se qr ne qr	8	120	16,69
sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr	9	120	26,16
w hf of sw qr	9	75	11,61
n hf of se qr	9	80	9,72
Lot no. 1	10	63 20-100	2,56
sw qr of nw qr	11	40	1,38
e hf of se qr	11	80	4,36
e hf se qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	2,18
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1	14	102 10-100	3,46
ne qr of ne qr	14	40	2,18
n hf of ne qr of sw qr	15	20	3,30
se qr of sw qr	18	40	5,40
e hf of ne qr	17	80	9,82
n hf of nw qr	18	77 12-100	8,98
e hf of sw qr	21	80	6,28
nw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr nw qr&nw qr sw qr	22	80	12,96
ne qr	23	160	17,28
w hf of nw qr	24	80	8,10
e hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
w hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4	25	95 27-100	9,53
lot no. 2	26	55 90-100	4,59
se qr	27	160	16,60
un'd hf of se qr of nw qr	27	20	2,24
sw qr of sw qr	27	40	2,74
nw qr of nw qr	27	40	3,24
ne qr	28	160	14,13
ne qr of se qr	30	40	4,32
e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5	30	118 40-100	14,18
e hf of sw qr	30	80	6,11
sw qr of sw qr& lot no. 3	30	18 30-100	5,13
se qr of sw qr	33	40	2,74
s¾ of se qr of ne qr	33	30	1,96

Town 116 *Range* 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 2	32	28	3,03
lot no. 1	33	31 70-100	2,97
sw qr of sw qr	35	40	3,24

TOWN OF GLENDALE.

Town 115, *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼	7	138	$6,73
lots 5 6 and 7	8	155 90-100	7,94
se qr	8	160	7,86
w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼	15	120	8,19
lots 1 2 3	6	53 60-100	3,66
s½ of sw qr	18	76 53 100	3,76
n½ of sw qr	19	76 23-100	4.68
s½ of se qr	21	80	5,90
n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr	21	120	8,19
n½ of nw qr	21	80	4,68
e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr	28	120	91
ne qr	29	160	9,36
w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr	29	160	9,36
e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr	29	160	9,84
lot 1 2 3	30	104 87-100	8,55
e½ se qr & sw qr se qr	31	120	7,38
sw qr of sw qr	31	36 45-100	2,47
ne qr of sw qr	31	40	2,55
s½ ne qr 31& w½ nw qr	32	160	7,14
nw qr of sw qr	32	40	2,46
sw qr of nw qr	31	40	2,73
w¾ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	55
5 acres mill lot in sw qr of se qr	7	5	19,50

TOWN OF HELENA.

Town 113 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
se qr of sw qr	2	40	1,56
n½ of se qr	3	80	3,05
se qr of sw qr	3	40	1,62
w½ ne qr e½ nw qr	4	160 06-100	8,78
sw qr of sw qr	4	40	1,95
sw qr	9	160	7,80
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	9	80	4.48
ne qr	11	160	6,46
That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J.C. Smith to W. Ramsden		43 88-100	3,18
A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ramsden.		8 38-100	39
Lot No. 5	11	15½	1.11
s hf of nw qr	12	80	3.51
sw qr	12	160	6,29
s hf of s w qr	14	80	2,96
e hf ne qr	14	80	2,73
nw qr ne qr & n hf nw qr	14	120	5,85
sw qr of nw qr	14	40	1,95
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	14	80	3,32
n hf of sw qr	14	80	4.49
e hf of se qr	15	80	2,83
e hf of ne qr	15	80	3,94
e¾ of w hf of ne qr	15	60	3,16
e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr	19	79 42-100	5,11
sw qr of nw qr	19	39 67-100	2.70
s hf of se qr	21	80	4.39
n hf of nw qr	23	80	2.87
se qr	23	160	5,74
Lots No. 6 7	24	48 28-100	1.79
n hf of nw qr	25	80	3,51
n hf of s hf of nw qr	25	40	1,17
n hf of ne qr	25	80	3,58
s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr	25	120	5,02
ne qr	26	160	6.55
n hf of nw qr	26	80	3,23
e hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
w hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
sw qr of nw qr and n hf of sw qr	26	120	5,37
s¾ of s hf of sw qr	26	60	2,69
n¼ of s hf of sw qr	26	20	90
w hf of ne ¼	28	80	2,87
sw qr	32	160	6,24
e hf of ne ¼	34	80	3,12
e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼	35	20	59
w hf of sw ¼	31	79 94-100	3.32

TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2	16	60 25-100	1,93
se qr of ne qr	16	40	2,05
ne qr of se qr	16	40	2,58
Lot no. 8	17	51 70-100	3,32
Lots 5 and 6	20	33 37-100	2,13
whf of sw qr & 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west quarter	22	90	4.84
e hf of sw qr of ne qr	22	20	1,18
lot no. 6	25	33 60-100	1,42
nw qr	25	160	11,33
lots 6 and 7	30	86 28-100	3,22
ne qr of nw qr	33	40	1,50
e hf of ne qr	33	80	6,86
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,95
w hf of nw qr	34	80	6,86
s hf of se qr	35	80	5,33

TOWN OF NEWMARKET.

Town 113 *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
s hf of sw¼	8	80	4,17
nw¼ of sw ¼	17	40	2,50
w hf of sw¼ of se¼	24	20	88
n hf of se¼	26	80	3.51
ne¼	27	160	7,22
se¼ of nw ¼	31	40	208½

TOWN OF SPRING LAKE.

Town 114 *Range* 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres,	Am'nt
Lot no. 2 and se¼ of nw¼	2	73 10-00	8,12
lot no. 1	2	48	5,20
lot no. 2	3	56	4 01
lot no. 3	3	41 90-100	3,08
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no. 2	5	66 90-100	4,05
n 24 28-100 ac'rs lot no 4	5	24 28.100	148
ne¼ of ne¼ and e½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	6	59 17-100	3.56
s hf of sw¼	6	78 78-00	5,70

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no 2	6	92 80-000	5,71
nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr	7	80	4,92
s hf of ne qr	7	80	4,92
n hf of sw qr	7	79 45-100	5,12
s hf of nw qr	7	79 62-100	5,12
nw qr of nw qr	7	39 79-100	284
lots no. 1 and 2	8	124	10,50
se qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr and lot no. 2	10	127	7,81
nw qr of ne qr and lot no. 6	10	95 78-100	7,35
e hf of nw qr	12	80	4,02
w hf of nw qr	12	80	4,92
s hf of sw qr	13	80	4,74
e hf of ne qr and n hf sw qr ne qr	13	100	5,20
s hf of sw qr of ne qr	13	20	100
n hf of sw qr	13	80	5,63
e hf of se qr	14	80	4,74
s hf of se qr	15	80	5,60
nw qr	19	159 60-100	10,66
nw qr	21	160	8,60
w hf of sw qr	21	80	4,74
sw qr of sw qr and w hf se qr of sw qr	22	60	3,08
n hf of se qr	23	80	3,80
nw qr	23	160	9,48
n hf of sw qr and lot no. 3	24	147 70-100	8,12
se qr	26	160	7,60
s hf of nw qr	26	80	4,74
nw qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of sw qr	26	80	4,73
lots no. 3 and 4	27	89 73-100	4,60
ne qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of ne qr	27	80	4,74
e hf of se qr	27	80	3,80
lot no. 5	28	65 40-100	3,55
nw qr	28	160	9,48
lots no. 1 and 2	28	77 90-100	4,10
sw qr	29	160	9,46
e¾ of se of ne qr and e¾ of ne qr of ne qr	29	60	3,56
e hf of se qr	30	80	4,73
nw qr of sw qr and lot no. 1	30	67 4-100	3,38
w hf of ne qr	31	80	4.73
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4.74
ne qr	34	160	7,60
n hf of sw qr	34	80	1.42
s hf of ne qr	35	80	4.10
w hf of se qr	35	80	4.10
lots no. 1 and 2	35	74 25.100	3,78

TOWN OF SAND CREEK.

Town 114 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres	Am'nt
se qr	2	160	9,66
e hf of nw qr and e hf of w hf nw qr	3	119 99-100	630
lots no. 4 5 and 6	7	145 68.100	752
e hf of se qr and sw qr of se qr	7	120	4,40
lot no. 1	11	8 18-100	48
ne qr of ne qr	12	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
s hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
lot no. 1	14	19	1,16
sw qr of ne qr and n hf of se qr	18	120	7.56
s hf of se qr	18	80	8,40
85 acres on south side of sw qr	18	85	6,09
50 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	50	3,15
30 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	30	1,89
That part of s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr of sec. 19 town 114 range 23 not included in the town site of Jordan City, or additions excepting a tract of land conveyed by W. Holmes to W. H. Varner, as recorded in book E of deeds page 329, containing 38 12-100		32 68-100	2 10
6 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	6	38
4 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	4	25
se qr	20	160	9,66
lot no. 4	25	58	1,83
s hf of se qr	26	80	4.83
nw qr of se qr	29	40	2,10
sw qr of ne qr and ne qr of sw qr	29	80	4.20
ne qr of se qr	30	40	2.42
n hf of ne qr	31	80	3'36
e¾ of ne qr of nw qr	32	30	1.26
w hf of nw qr	33	80	3,36
n hf of se qr	34	80	4,83
sw qr of nw qr	35	40	2,42

TOWN OF SHAKOPEE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description,	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 8 and the se qr of se qr of sec.2 except that part included in Koeper's addition to Shakopee City and excepting 67-100 acres conveyed to H. M. Cates, And lots 5 6 7 9	2	207 23-100	29,19
67-100 acres as deed'd by J. Koeper to H. M. Cates.	2	67-100	18
se qr	10	160	10,36
se qr of ne qr	11	40	7,78
n qr of nw qr of ne qr	11	10	1,62
sw qr of ne qr	11	40	6,78
e hf of se qr	11	80	14,30
nw qr of se qr	11	40	5,50
sw qr of se qr	11	40	8,25
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	13,20
se qr of sw qr	12	40	7.70
ne qr of sw qr	12	39	8,42
se qr ne qr &n 25 acres of ne qr of se qr.	12	64	14.61
nw qr of ne qr	13	40	7,70
nw qr sw qr&w hf nw qr	13	120	15.40
e hf of ne qr	14	80	9.45
w hf of ne qr	14	80	9,35
se qr of se qr	14	40	3,24
nw qr of sw qr	15	40	2,48
n 45 acres of n 56¾ acres of w hf of ne qr	23	45	2.75
ne qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
se qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
ne qr of ne qr & n qr of se qr of ne qr.	24	50	4,40
n hf of se qr	24	80	4,40
sw qr of se qr & lot no. 1	24	79 82-100	6,05
n hf of s hf of sw qr	24	40	1,73
lot no. 3 & n hf of lot 4	10	54 20-100	3,52

TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Town 114 *Range* 24.

Description	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
ne qr	24	160	6,24
sw qr of se qr and e hf of sw qr	25	120	702
se qr of nw qr	25	40	1,56
w hf of nw qr of ne qr	26	20	78
s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr	26	160	7,80
s hf se qr	26	80	4,68
nw qr	27	160	4,68
55 acres on east side of se qr	27	55	2,68
n half of sw qr and lots no. 3 and 4	28	149 34-100	7.28
nw qr	32	160	5,76
e hf of sw qr	32	80	468
nw qr	34	160	9,36
se qr	34	160	9,36
n hf of ne qr	35	80	3,90
s hf of se qr	35	80	4,68

BELLE PLAINE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
9	2	2
16	5	4
26	7	12½
14	10	6
7	11	12½
5	15	8¼
8 9	18	8
10	21	2
3	21	2
10	22	4
12	24	4
25	28	8¼
6	31	10½
3 8	33	16½
12	34	6¼
5	35	6¼
10 11	36	4
4	38	6¼
11 12	39	12½
1 3 12	40	25
10 11	45	8¼
12 13 11	51	38
2 3	63	16½
6	57	12½
10 11	56	20,50
22	57	6¼
7 8 9	68	3.28
1 5	72	41
2 7 8 9 10	74	83
4 10 17	77	10½
3 14	83	92
2	86	41
13	89	20½
2	92	29½
S 42 feet of 5 & 6	92	41
15 16	92	41
5	93	12½
10	94	12½
8	96	20½
11 & N½ of 12	97	12½
3	98	6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	99	75
7 8		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	101	10,37¼
18	103	76,87
21	104	16,25
9	105	20½
15	110	20½
1 6	112	4,10
7	117	10½
7 8	122	2,05
3	123	12,30
2 3	127	25
25	129	16½
4	130	2,07
1	137	4
1 2 12	138	20
2 24	141	98½
5 7 26 27	151	1,15
12 13	152	33
7 8	162	20½
11 18	164	8½
11	166	12½
9	168	12½
9 30	172	17½
2	173	12½
7	184	6¼
16	185	6¼
12	187	12½

BELLE PLAINE CITY.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
2 3	1	12
7	20	6
6 7 11	32	6¼

Ad'tion No. 1 to Belle Plaine City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
12	77	2
7	95	2
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 21	99	22

BELLE FONTAINE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	4	27
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	7	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8	63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	10	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	48
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	17	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	20
1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	20	20

HAMILTON.

Lot 9 Block 30 Tax 2.34
Lots 15 16 block 47 Tax 10

JORDAN CITY.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	2	3.53
2	2	12
1	3	7,05
4 5	3	42
10	4	17
6 7	5	47
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	6	95
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7	1,16
2 3 4 5 8 9 10	8	74
2 3 4 5	10	74
n hf 6	10	4,73
s hf 6	10	1,05
8 9 10	10	64
7	11	1,05
8 9	11	21
3	12	10½
1 2 3 8 9 10	13	63
2 3 7 8 9	14	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	1,05
1 2 3 4 5	17	54
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20	73

Holmes' Addition to Jordan City.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	1	10½
1 2 3	2	31½
1 4 8 9 10	5	53
1 2 3 4 5	6	53
1 2	7	21
2 3 4 7 8 9 10	8	74
1 2 3 4 5 8 10	10	73

LOUISVILLE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
6	2	4
5	3	4
4 5 6	10	12
4 5 6 7 8 9	13	23
10	17	4
7	27	4
1 2 3	29	12
1 2 3	42	12
4 12	51	17
4 8 9	52	25
3 4	55	18

LITTLE RAPIDS.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
1 2 3 7 8	9	20
1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10	12	32
1 2 3 4 7 8 9	21	28
1 7 8	28	12
2	43	4
8	51	3

SPRING LAKE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
11 12	26	4
12	27	3
8 9	35	6
7 8 9	37	11
6	46	3
1 2	47	6
4 5	48	8
7	49	4
3 4 5 6	50	24
5	51	4
lots 1 2 3 on 5th & High Street		3
a triangular lot between 3d & 4th & Centre st.		2
a triangular lot on Lake and 4th St.		2

SHAKOPEE CITY.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
4 5	1	2.10
10	2	1,40
1	3	1,60
8	3	60,00
n hf of n hf of 1 an 2 / e 20 feet of s hf of 1 & 2	4	6,00
s 24 feet of s hf of 1 & 2	4	4,50
e 40 feet of s hf of 4 & 5 / 20 ft adjoining the s 24 ft of e 44 ft	5	9,50
of s hf 4 & 5 / w 10 feet of 4 and all of 7	5	7,50
4	5	13,00
7	6	5,30
10	6	3,00
6	10	1,20
5	11	60
6	19	1,40
s 42 feet of 6 & 7	20	1,00
w hf of 3	22	1,00
n hf of 6 and 7	22	22,61
3 4 6	23	6,90
e hf of 9	24	11,50
6 and 7	24	12,10
2 3 4	25	2,80
10	26	1,00
3	27	3,80
2 8	29	5,20
7	31	6,00
1 and 2	32	5,60
7	32	6,40
w ½ of 8	33	5,40
4 and 5	34	2,50
2	35	2,70
10	36	1,90
8 9 10	37	1,70
6 7	39	1,60
5 9	40	1,40
6	45	1,50
1	46	1,50
5	47	10,00
6	47	1,50
9 10	49	3,40
5 8	50	2,80
5	51	1,10
6 7 8 10	57	3,60
1	66	40
3	67	1,80
1 2 7	71	1,11
9 10	76	1,04
6 7 8	79	1,01
4 5 9	82	1,04
6 7	83	70
9 10	169	4,30
8 9	172	32
9	175	40
1	176	52
3	185	30

Greenleaf & Overton's Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
4 5 7 9 10 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	1	1,58
1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	2	1,38
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 11	3	1,20
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	3	1,20
18 19 20	4	46
un'd ½ 26 27 28 29	4	24
1 2 22 23	5	52
un'd ½ of 27 28	5	12
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	6	1,92
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	6	1,80
4	7	1,60

Koepers' Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
3 10 11 12	1	48
11 12	2	36
1 8 9 10 11	3	81
1 2 11 12	4	12
1 12	5	32
1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7	1,10
6 10 11 12	8	56
4 6 11 12	9	72
7 8 9 10 11 12	10	104
5 6 7	12	46
1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	14	1,88

EAST SHAKOPEE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
4	1	90
8 9 10	1	2,70
4	3	4,50
3 1 5	3	4,32
9 10	4	2,52
1 3 1	5	5,06
4 5 10	6	3,51
1 2	7	2,70
W¾ 9 10	8	2,25
5 6 9	11	4,50
6 7	14	1,80
1	15	10,80
2 8	15	2,70
6	16	90
3 4 5 6	17	3,60
un'd ½ of 7	17	45
9 10	17	1,62
3 7 8 9	18	2,88
1 4 5 6 7 8 9	19	6,48
1 2 3	20	54
3 4 5 6 10	21	90
3 4 5 6 11 12	22	1,08
1 2 6	22	1,98
5	23	19,80
7 11 12	23	1 08
4 9	24	90
1 5	25	1,35
2 4 5 6 7	27	4,32
1 2 3 4	28	1,44
3	30	18
1	32	36
1 8 9 10	34	1,53
9 10	35	54
5 6	11	3,60

SAINT LAWRENCE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
1	1	4
1 3	2	8
2	3	4
3 7 8 9 11	5	20
6 8 9	6	12
1 6 7 8	7	16
2	8	4
3	9	4
8	10	8
3 5 6 7 8 9 12	11	28
7 8 9 10 11 12	12	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	40
2 3 4 7 8 9	16	24
1 2 7 8 11	17	20
3 5 6 11	18	16
7 8 10 11	19	16
9	20	4
6	21	4
2 4 10 12	21	16
11 12	22	8
1 2 3	23	12
1 2 10 11 12	24	32
11 12	25	16
6 10	26	8
2 3	28	8
3	29	4
2	38	8
9	39	8
1	40	4
5 6	47	16

State of Minnesota, Auditor's Office, Scott County.
Shakopee April 18, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the above tracts and lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty thereon will be sold at public auction by the County Treasurer, at the Court House in said County on the first Monday of June A. D, 1862, unless such taxes or penalty shall be paid before that time.

J. R. ASHLEY
County Auditor.

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IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.
IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle
IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.
IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.
IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.
IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.
IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended,

EXTRACTS.

"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."*New York Times.*
"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*
"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—*Independent.*
"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

$10,00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
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Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
78 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns every body.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD Roofs of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE A DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No heat is required in making application,

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface,* with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT COLD OR STORMS, SHRINKING OF ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN *which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals,* to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and PERMANENT *business.*

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give an abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale Warehouse 78 *William Street.*

Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (v1;n1;1y.)

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age occupation, habits of life, etc.) and in cases of extreme proverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

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—AND—
HORSE SHOER.

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Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and satisfaction given. (v1;n1 1y.)

ARGUS
JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE
JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters,	*Handbills,*
Business cards,	*Legal Blanks*
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Notes, Checks,	*Circulars,*
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In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY!!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self-Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, homespun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aiken's Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.

Under-shirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	Undersleeves in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Sontags,
Capes,	Shawls,
Purses,	Rigolets &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines—or the work done by them—can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS,
[v1;n1;1y.] AGENT

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK and TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

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NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,
Carrying the
Great Western United States Mails.

EXPRESS Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore, Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis &c., and run through to New York without Change.

The only route running Cars through from the Lakes to New York City;—splendid ventilated sleeping cars run on Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Boston Passengers transferred free in New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight superior to any other route.

AN EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

leaves New York daily, making close connections through to all points West, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.

For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. OATMAN, 241 Broadway New York; JOHN S. DUNLAP, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.; JACOB FORSYTH, Freight Agent, 64 Clark street Chicago or of M. M. FORSYTH, St. Paul.

CHA'S MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.
(v1;n1;6m)

H. E. SAWYER,
North Western Ag't.

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers of *The Atlantic Monthly* feel that no words of theirs are needed respecting the literary character of their Magazine, already so well understood and appreciated by American readers. While they will spare no exertions to maintain the high literary position it has gained, they are sensible that in the presence of the great events now agitating the country and the world, something more than a merely literary character is demanded of a journal like THE ATLANTIC. They will aim, therefore, to give its future issues a political tone in keeping with its high literary standing, devoting much of its space to the discussion of important aspects of the great questions of the day, and giving to its pages additional freshness, variety, and importance, by the presentation of the best-thought in Prose and Poetry, upon different phases of the nation's great struggle.

TERMS:

Three Dollars a Year, Postage Paid by the Publishers.

Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can be furnished from the beginning.

Clubs may be formed at the following rates:

Subscribers to pay their own postage. Postage thirty-six cents a year. Two copies, five dollars: five copies, ten dollars; eleven copies, twenty dollars.

TICNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington Street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Grape-Grower's Maxims.

BY A. S. FULLER.

1—Prepare ground in the Fall, plant in Spring.

2—Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites growth, but does not mature it.

3—Luxuriant growth does not always ensure fruit.

4—Dig deep, but plant shallow.

5—Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.

6—Prune the Autumn to promote growth; but in the Spring to ensure fruitfulness.

7—Plant your vines before you put up trellises.

8—Vines, like soldiers should have *good arms.*

9—Prune spurs to one well developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.

10—These who prune long must soon climb.

11—Vine *leaves* love the sun; the *fruit*, the shade.

12—Every leaf has a bud at its base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.

13—A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.

14—A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea without a rudder—it can't come to *port.*

15—Laterals* are like politicians; if not often checked they are the worst of thieves.

16—Good grapes are like gold; no one has enough.

17—The earliest grape will keep the longest; for that which is fully matured is easily preserved.

18—Grape eaters are long livers.

19—Hybrids are not always high-bred.

20—He who buys the *new* and *untried* varieties should remember that the seller's maxim is *Caveat emptor.*—Let the buyer look out for himself.

* Laterals are shoots which start from either side of the main bud, at the axil of every leaf; if they grow unchecked they destroy its vigor; if entirely removed, the bud itself shoots prematurely.

WHY DO WE PICKLE SEED WHEAT TO PREVENT SMUT?—A correspondent of the Iowa *Homestead*, says:

"Smut is said to be prevented by soaking the wheat in a solution of salt, or in a solution of nitre, or in a solution of blue vitriol, each of which is undoubtedly good. Why? Because, acting as fertilizers, they give vigor to the growth of the wheat—accelerating its growth, and thus enabling it to resist the early and pernicious influences of too much heat or too much moisture."

This is not the reason. These substances do not accelerate the growth of the wheat.—They do not act as fertilizers. In fact, wheat that is "pickled" with salt or chamber lye, and dried with lime—the most common mode of treating seed wheat to prevent smut—seldom starts so early or grows so vigorously at first as that which is not pickled.

The reason why these substances prevent smut is this: The spores of the smut, or more properly, "bunt," adhere to the seed wheat, and if not destroyed, propagate rapidly under favorable circumstances, and are in some way carried into the circulation of the plant and injure the crop. We pickle the wheat in order to destroy them.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SALAD DRESSING—It is a great art to to make good dressing for green salad—lettuce or endive. The art consists in mingling the various ingredients so that each will become disguised and in its turn disguise the others while the combinations in no wise obscures the delicious flavor of the lettuce or endives—but rather augments it and promotes its digestibility.—Take the yolks of two hard boiled eggs, crumble them with a silver fork or desert spoon, add about half a teaspoonful of ground mustard and a teaspoonful of salt, and mix all well together. Then add in three portions a a desert spoonful of pure olive, walnut or poppy oil, and rub the whole to a uniform smoothness. The addition of twice the quantity of oil will improve the salad to the taste of many, and nothing is more healthful; a dash of cayenne pepper, or a few drops of pepper vinegar may also be added; finally add about a desert spoonful of sharp vinegar, and if the dressing is not fluid enough, a little water or vinegar, adding it gradually and rubbing thoroughly all the time. A little experience only is necessary only is necessary, but it requires tact and patience. Most people abhor oil because they pour it over the green leaves instead of blending it in a dressing. Others douse on oil, catsup, mustard, pepper, salt—every spice or condiment they can lay hands upon—sugar it well besides, and then drown in vinegar.—Think of catsup on a crisp lettuce head—horrible!—*Am. Agriculturist.*

POT-PIES.—A good pot-pie is a good thing; heavy, half-cooked dough is poor eating, and hard to be digested, whether cooked in the form of bread loaves, biscuits, or in kittle. A lady reader, whose pot-pies we have proved and approved more than once, writes out the following directions: Make the dough just as for raised biscuits; an egg, beaten and mixed in with the butter or lard shortening, improves the lightness and quality, but is not necessary. When the meat is boiled nearly enough, cut the dough into small biscuit size, and lay the pieces not among the meat, but on a perforated tin placed in the pot just above the liquid; cover and cook them through by the steam. Stir a little flour into the meat liquor and boil it well; lay the cooked crust on the dish and pour over it the gravy and the meat.——(2) Mrs. Lucy Upson, of Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill., contributes the following: "For the crust, use 1 pint of sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tarter, butter the size of an egg, and flour enough to make dough as stiff as for tea-biscuit. Roll out and cut like biscuit and drop on the top of the chicken, cover and boil 20 minutes."

MEAT FOR POT-PIES.—Tender poultry is of course preferable, when to be obtained; but almost any kind of meat not to fat, answers well. Good veal, and lamb, are next to poultry, but beef, lean pork, or spare rib, or any kind of lean meat is far from a poor substitute, if the crust be made light.—*Ibid.*

TIMOTHY MOWING LAND.—Timothy is poor pasture grass. That every body knows. The close browsing herd will soon rid a field of it, except in the hedge rows where they can not crop close. The reason of this is not because the root is somewhat bulbous, for we can not understand why that should affect it one way or another, but the fact is that the dormant buds at the crown of the root or the base of the stem need the influence of some foilage to cause them to start. The root alone is very likely to be unable to produce another vigorous shoot, and so it dies, or is greatly injured. Thus it is the very worst policy to let cattle of any kind closely feed down Timothy meadows at any time of the year, and particularly in Spring where the full vigor of the root should go to the unimpeded development of the plant. Timothy appears to receive more of a shock from eating than almost any other of our common grasses and almost uniformly makes a poor aftermath. A dressing of manure upon Timothy mowings immediately after haying will correct this evil. Not only may a good [illegible] of Timothy be secured, but all other grasses, so far as we know, are more benefited by manuring at this season than any other.—*Ibid.*

A DELICIOUS PIE.—The following is an excellent receipt for making lemon pies. We commend it to our readers:

Take 5 eggs and separate them; beat the yolk light; add 1 grated melon. 1 teacup of white sugar, 1 pint of new milk, 1 teaspoonful of melted butter, 1 do. of flour, and nutmeg to season. After mixing these together, spread it on a crust and bake in a moderate oven.—When done, have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, add a little white sugar and spread over your pies; replace them in the oven and bake to a light brown. The above will make three pies.

Purify the Blood!
MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills
—AND—
Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, In the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SEROUS LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leaves the system subject to a return of the disease: a cure by these medicines is permanent.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

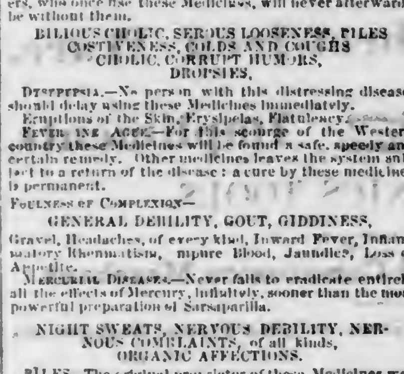
Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And thus remove all disease from the system.
Prepared and sold by
DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York
v1:n1 For Sale by all Druggists.

HEALTH RESTORED!



DR. MOTT'S
Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

PROF. L. MILLER'S,
HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky, in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have been connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey-st., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous
Liquid Hair Dye

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS,
DEPOT, 56 DEY-ST.,
n1 NEW YORK.

TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 *range* 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4,10
n½ nw¼	3	80	5,88
s½ sw¼	3	80	5,88
s½ sw¼	3	80	7,18
s½ se¼	4	80	4,10
se¼ ne¼	4	40	2,09
n½ nw¼	4	80	5,58
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3,49
s½ nw¼	5	40	1,44
s½ sw¼	5	80	16,40
sw¼ nw¼	7	51 88	7,07
s½ nw¼	8	80	10,76
n½ nw¼	8	80	4,51
n½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
s½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
sw¼ ne¼	9	40	1,03
ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2,79
e½ se¼	9	80	5,58
nw¼ se¼	9	40	2,79
e½ nw¼	9	80	5,58
sw¼	10	160	8,00
sw¼	11	160	5,40
se¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
sw¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
s½ ne¼	14	80	5,54
ne qr ne qr	15	40	3,99
n½ se qr	18	80	7,18
ne qr ne qr	22	40	2,19
s½ se qr	22	80	2,26
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2,19
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2,09
nw qr se qr	23	40	2,09
w½ sw qr, se qr sw qr	24	120	8,41
n½ ne qr, se qr ne qr	24	120	5,73
n½ ne qr	27	80	3,49
n½ nw qr	27	80	2,89
sw qr nw qr	27	40	2,09
se qr	29	160	5,14
sw qr	29	160	2,87
e½ se qr, w½ sw qr	33, 34	160	6,96

Town 113 *range* 25.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
s½ sw qr	1	80	16,40
w15½ ac's l't 1	1	15¾	2.16
nw qr sw qr	1	40	5,58
s½ nw qr	2	80	8,36
se qr	2	160	22,32
n½ sw qr	2	80	8,36
ne qr nw qr	2	37,27	1,13
lot no. 3 and w one fifth of ne qr ne qr	3	38,36	2,76
e½ se qr & sw qr sw qr	8, 9	80	4 62
ne qr ne qr	10	40	2.79
se qr ne qr & ne qr se qr	10	80	5,58
n½ nw¼ ne¼ & n½ ne¼ ne¼	11	40	4.18
e½ sw qr	12	80	11,16
w½ se qr	12	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	12	80	9,02
w½ ne qr	13	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	13	80	9.76
w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr	13	160	18,14
se qr sw qr	10	40	4,10
s½ nw qr	15	80	5,58
e½ sw qr	15	80	4.18
n½ ne qr	16	80	6,98
s½ ne qr & nw qr ne qr	17	120	6,97
w½ sw qr & e½ se qr	17, 18	160	8.20
ne qr ne qr, sw qr ne qr, lots 5 and 6	18	141,06	7,59
w½ se qr & se qr sw qr	18	120	6,27
e½ sw qr	19	80	3,48
nw qr se qr	20	40	2,05
n½ sw qr	20	80	3,59
se qr sw qr	20	40	1,04
e½ nw qr	20	80	5,58
w½ ne qr	20	80	5,58
e½ ne qr ne qr	20	20	1.22
ne qr	22	160	5.14
sw qr of sw qr	23	40	1,01
sw qr of sw qr	25	40	1,71
n25 acres of se qr of ne qr, s15 acres of ne qr of ne qr	25	40	2,13
22 21-100 acres of s½ of se qr, 25 acres of sw qr of se qr	29	47,20	2,46
ne qr nw qr	29	40	2,09
e½ of sw qr	31	80	2,81
n½ of nw qr	32	80	4,63
w½ of ne qr	32	80	4,18
ne qr of se qr	34	40	1,23
e½ of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr	35, do	160	8,36
nw qr of ne qr, e½ of ne qr & nw qr ne qr	do	120	6,15

Town 113 *range* 26.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
lot no. 10	25		2,05

Town of Cedar Lake.

Town 113 *range* 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
lot no 4 & n½ of ne qr	2, 3	130,33	3 11
s½ of nw qr	3	80	3,61
sw qr	3	161	5,65
ne qr nw qr	6	39,33	1,5?
ne qr nw qr	8	40	1,5?
se qr nw qr, sw qr nw qr, w½ of se qr	8	160	6,61
e½ of se qr, se qr of ne qr	8	120	3,90
nw qr nw qr	9	40	1,53
ne qr nw qr, sw qr nw qr, s½ of sw qr	9	160	8,25
n½ of se qr	9	160	7,46
n½ of ne qr	10	80	4 13
n½ of ne qr	do	80	3,73
n½ of nw qr	do	160	5 33
n½ of se qr	do	80	3,42
se qr of ne qr	11	40	,37
se qr sw qr	11	40	1,46
ne qr ne qr	12	40	1,10
e½ of nw qr	14	80	1,93
nw qr nw qr	14	40	1,43
nw qr of ne qr	do	100	2,84
sw qr	do	160	6,91
lots no. 2 3 4 & sw qr se qr	15, do	158,30	6.11
e½ of se qr, n½ of ne qr	do	160	5,07
n½ of se qr	19	81	3,07
n½ ne qr ne qr	21	20	,77
nw qr	21	160	6,93
n½ of ne qr, nw qr ne qr, w½ sw qr of	24, do	140	5,38
sw qr sw qr	24	40	1,73
ne qr	do	160	5,16
se qr nw qr	do	80	2 41
w½ nw qr	do	80	2,11
w½ nw qr, se qr nw qr	25, do	120	4,01
sw qr	26	160	6,93
w½ of ne qr, ne qr ne qr	do	120	4,39
se qr ne qr, e½ of se qr, sw of se qr	do	160	5,86
ne qr se qr	30	40	1,46
se qr nw qr, e½ of sw qr, sw qr sw qr	30, do	161,12	5,36
e½ of se qr	31	80	2,03
nw qr	32	160	5,61
s½ of ne qr	31	80	3,07
nw qr	31	160	6,93
ne qr	29	160	6,14
n½ ne¼ se¼	21	20	,76

Town of Credit River

Town 114 *range* 21.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax
w½ l't no. 4	2	15,19	,82
se qr	6	160	10,80
e½ ne qr & nw qr ne qr	6	120,43	6,07
ne qr ne qr	7	40	1,87
lot no. 3	7	53,83	,39
lots no. 4 5 6	7	89,55	5,85
lots no. 7 8	7	47	2,34
ne qr	9	161	7,20
nw qr nw qr	7	38,06	1,92
lot no. 1	7	52⅞	2,66
lot no. 5	11	17,18	,80
ne qr	18	159	8,38
s½ of nw qr	18	79,35	3,71
se qr	18	160	7,61
n½ nw qr & w½ ne qr	19	160	8,08
sw qr ne qr & nw qr se qr	20, do	80	3,82
e½ se qr	do	80	3,60
w½ sw qr	21	80	3,60
5 acres in se corner of sw qr of se qr	21	5	22½
w½ of nw qr	22	80	3,31
5 93 100 acres in sw corner nw qr nw qr	27	5,93	57½
47-100 acres in nw corner of sw qr nw qr	27	4,07	40
s½ se qr nw qr	27	20	1,91½
se qr ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr of ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr	29	161	7,61
n½ nw qr	32	80	4,04
e½ of ne qr & w½ of nw qr	33, 34	160	11,39
nw qr sw qr	do	40	3,88
n½ of s½ of ne qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47
n½ of s½ of nw qr ne qr	34	15	1,47
s½ ne	do	80	7,77
s½ of s½ of ne qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47
s½ of s½ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47

Town of Eagle Creek.

Town 115 *Range* 22

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
lot 3	1	65 55-100	5,73
sw qr ne qr & nw qr se qr	3	80	7,86
lot 3 and se qr sw qr	3	104,65	6,15
n½ se qr & s½ ne qr	4	160	13,28
se qr sw qr	4	40	6,10
w 19 94-100 acres of sw qr of ne qr	5	19 4-100	3,53
w 19 94-100 acres of nw qr of ne qr	5	19 4-100	3,58
lot no. 2	5	36,45	6,36
s½ of nw qr	5	80	13,96
e½ of sw qr	5	80	17,44
a strip of land 2 rods wide on e side of w½ of sw qr		2	82
lot no. 5 & sw qr of ne qr	6	69,40	37,82
a tract of land in the n½ of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H.D.J. Koons to H. H. Williams & recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott Co. in B'k C of D'ds page 173		5 325-1000	5,22
a tract of land in the nw qr of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D.J. Koons to J. H. Tibbetts as recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott County in book B of D'ds page 436		00 50-100	49

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
The w½ of a tract of land in nw qr sw qr of sec 6 conveyed by H.D.J Koons to W. Cresey and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County in book D of Deeds page 59.		68-100	5,40
se qr of ne qr	7	40	6,98
n15 acres of nw qr sw qr	7	15	2,63
20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr	7	20	3,51
e hf of nw qr	8	80	14,92
w hf of ne qr	8	80	15,70
n hf of sw qr	8	80	14,14
w hf of se qr	8	80	15,70
e hf se qr & se qr ne qr	8	120	16,69
sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr	9	120	26,16
w hf of sw qr	9	75	11,61
n hf of se qr	9	80	9,72
Lot no. 1	10	63 20-100	2,56
sw qr of nw qr	11	40	1,38
e hf of se qr	11	80	4,36
e hf se qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	2,18
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1	14	102 10-100	3,46
ne qr of ne qr	14	40	2,18
n hf of ne qr of sw qr	15	20	3,30
se qr of sw qr	18	40	5,40
e hf of ne qr	17	80	9,82
n hf of nw qr	18	77 12-100	8,98
e hf of sw qr	21	80	6,28
nw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr nw qr&nw qr sw qr	22	80	12,96
ne qr	23	160	17,28
w hf of nw qr	24	80	8,10
e hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
w hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4	25	95 27-100	9,53
lot no. 2	26	55 90-100	4,59
se qr	27	160	16,60
un'd hf of se qr of nw qr	27	20	2,24
sw qr of sw qr	27	40	2,74
nw qr of nw qr	27	40	3,24
ne qr	28	160	14,13
ne qr of se qr	30	40	4,32
e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5	30	118 40-100	14,18
e hf of sw qr	30	80	6,11
sw qr of sw qr& lot no. 3	30	18 30-100	5,13
se qr of sw qr	33	40	2,74
s¾ of se qr of ne qr	33	30	1,96

Town 116 *Range* 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 2	32	28	3,03
lot no. 1	33	31 70-100	2,97
sw qr of sw qr	35	40	3,24

TOWN OF GLENDALE.

Town 115, *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼	7	138	$6,73
lots 5 6 and 7	8	155 90-100	7,94
se qr	8	160	7,86
w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼	15	120	8,19
lots 1 2 3	6	53 60-100	3,66
s½ of sw qr	18	76 53 100	3,76
n½ of sw qr	19	76 23-100	4.68
n½ of se qr	21	80	5,90
n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr	21	120	8,19
n½ of nw qr	21	80	4,68
e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr	28	120	91
ne qr	29	160	9,36
s½ nw qr & w½ sw qr	29	160	9,36
e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr	29	160	9,84
lot 1 2 3	30	104 87-100	8,55
e½ se qr & sw qr se qr	31	120	7,38
sw qr of sw qr	31	36 45-100	2,47
ne qr of sw qr	31	40	2,55
s½ ne qr 31& w½ nw qr	32	160	7,14
nw qr of sw qr	32	40	2,46
sw qr of nw qr	31	40	2,73
w⅜ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	55
5 acres mill lot in sw qr of se qr	7	5	19,50

TOWN OF HELENA.

Town 113 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
se qr of sw qr	2	40	1,56
n½ of se qr	3	80	3,05
se qr of sw qr	3	40	1,62
w½ ne qr e½ nw qr	4	160 06-100	8,78
sw qr of sw qr	4	40	1,95
sw qr	9	160	7,80
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	9	80	4.48
ne qr	11	160	6,46
That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J.C. Smith to W. Ramsden		43 88-100	3,18
A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ramsden.		8 38-100	39
Lot No. 5	11	15½	1,11
s hf of nw qr	12	80	3.51
sw qr	12	160	6,29
s hf of sw qr	14	80	2,96
e hf ne qr	14	80	2,73
nw qr ne qr & n hf nw qr	14	120	5,85
sw qr of nw qr	14	40	1,95
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	14	80	3,32
n hf of sw qr	14	80	4,49
e hf of se qr	15	80	2,83
e hf of ne qr	15	80	3,94
e¾ of w hf of ne qr	15	60	3,16
e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr	19	79 42-100	5,11
sw qr of nw qr	19	39 67-100	2.70
s hf of se qr	21	80	4,39
n hf of nw qr	23	80	2,87
se qr	23	160	5,74
Lots No. 6 7	24	48 28-100	1,79
n hf of nw qr	25	80	3,51
n hf of s hf of nw qr	25	40	1,17
n hf of ne qr	25	80	3,58
s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr	25	120	5,02
ne qr	26	160	6.55
n hf of nw qr	26	80	3,23
e hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
w hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
sw qr of nw qr and n hf of sw qr	26	120	5,37
s¾ of s hf of sw qr	26	60	2,69
n¼ of s hf of sw qr	26	20	90
w hf of ne ¼	28	80	2,87
sw qr	32	160	6,24
e hf of ne ¼	34	80	3,12
e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼	35	20	59
w hf of sw ¼	31	79 94-100	3.32

TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2	16	60 25-100	1,93
se qr of ne qr	16	40	2,05
ne qr of se qr	16	40	2,58
Lot no. 8	17	51 70-100	3,32
Lots 5 and 6	20	33 37-100	2,13
whf of sw qr & 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west quarter	22	90	4.84
e hf of sw qr of ne qr	22	20	1,18
lot no. 6	25	33 60-100	1,42
nw qr	25	160	11,33
lots 6 and 7	30	86 28-100	3,22
ne qr of nw qr	33	40	1,50
e hf of ne qr	33	80	6,86
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,95
w hf of nw qr	34	80	6,86
s hf of ne qr	35	80	5,33

TOWN OF NEWMARKET.

Town 113 *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
s hf of sw¼	8	80	4,17
nw¼ of sw ¼	17	40	2,50
w hf of sw¼ of se¼	24	20	88
n hf of se¼	26	80	3.51
ne¼	27	160	7,22
se¼ of nw ¼	31	40	208½

TOWN OF SPRING LAKE.

Town 114 *Range* 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2 and se¼ of nw¼	2	73 10-00	8,12
lot no. 1	2	48	5,20
lot no. 2	3	56	4 01
lot no. 3	3	41 90-100	3,08
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no. 2	5	66 90-100	4,05
n 24 28-100 ac'rs lot no 4	5	24 28.100	148
ne¼ of ne¼ and e½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	6	59 17-100	3,56
s hf of sw¼	6	78 78-00	5,70

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no 2	6	92 80-000	5,71
nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr	7	80	4,92
s hf of ne qr	7	80	4,92
n hf of sw qr	7	79 45-100	5,12
s hf of nw qr	7	79 62-100	5,12
nw qr of nw qr	7	39 79-100	284
lots no. 1 and 2	8	124	10,50
se qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr and lot no. 2	10	127	7,81
nw qr of ne qr and lot no. 6	10	95 78-100	7,35
e hf of nw qr	12	80	4,02
w hf of nw qr	12	80	4,92
s hf of sw qr	13	80	4,74
e hf of ne qr and n hf sw qr ne qr	13	100	5,20
s hf of sw qr of ne qr	13	20	100
n hf of sw qr	13	80	5,63
e hf of se qr	14	80	4,74
s hf of se qr	15	80	5,60
nw qr	19	159 60-100	10,66
nw qr	21	160	8,60
w hf of sw qr	21	80	4,74
sw qr of sw qr and w hf se qr of sw qr	22	60	3,08
n hf of se qr	23	80	3,80
nw qr	23	160	9,48
n hf of sw qr and lot no. 3	24	147 70-100	8,12
se qr	26	160	7,60
s hf of nw qr	26	80	4,74
nw qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of sw qr	26	80	4,73
lots no. 3 and 4	27	89 73-100	4,60
ne qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of ne qr	27	80	4,74
e hf of se qr	27	80	3,80
lot no. 5	28	65 40-100	3,55
nw qr	28	160	9,48
lots no. 1 and 2	28	77 90-100	4,10
sw qr	29	160	9,46
e½ of se of ne qr and e½ of ne qr of ne qr	29	60	3,56
e hf of se qr	30	80	4,73
nw qr of sw qr and lot no. 1	30	67 4-100	3,38
w hf of ne qr	31	80	4.73
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,74
ne qr	34	160	7,60
n hf of sw qr	34	80	1,42
s hf of ne qr	35	80	4,10
w hf of se qr	35	80	4,10
lots no. 1 and 2	35	74 25.100	3,78

TOWN OF SAND CREEK.

Town 114 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres	Am'nt
se qr	2	160	9,66
e hf of nw qr and e hf of sw qr	3	119 99-100	630
lots no. 4 5 and 6	7	145 68.100	752
e hf of se qr and sw qr of se qr	7	120	4,40
lot no. 1	11	8 18-100	48
ne qr of ne qr	12	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
s hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
lot no. 1	14	19	1,16
sw qr of ne qr and n hf of se qr	18	120	7,56
s hf of se qr	18	80	8,40
85 acres on south side of sw qr	18	85	6,09
50 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	50	3,15
30 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	30	1,89
That part of s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr of sec. 19 town 114 range 23 not included in the town site of Jordan City, or additions excepting a tract of land conveyed by W. Holmes to W. H. Varner, as recorded in book E of deeds page 329, containing 38 12-100		37 68-100	2 10
6 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	6	38
4 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	4	25
se qr	20	160	9,66
lot no. 4	25	58	1,83
s hf of se qr	26	80	4.83
nw qr of se qr	29	40	2,10
sw qr of ne qr and ne qr of sw qr	29	80	4.20
ne qr of se qr	30	40	2.42
n hf of ne qr	31	80	3,36
e½ of ne qr of nw qr	32	30	1.26
w hf of nw qr	33	80	3,36
n hf of se qr	34	80	4,83
sw qr of nw qr	35	40	2,42

TOWN OF SHAKOPEE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 8 and the se qr of se qr of sec. 2 except that part included in Koeper's addition to Shakopee City and excepting 67-100 acres conveyed to H. M. Gates, And lots 5 6 7 9	2	207 23-100	29,19
67-100 acres as deed'd by J. Koeper to H. M. Cates.	2	67-100	18
se qr	10	160	10,36
se qr of ne qr	11	40	7,78
n qr of nw qr of ne qr	11	10	1,62
sw qr of ne qr	11	40	6,78
e hf of se qr	11	80	14,30
nw qr of se qr	11	40	5,50
sw qr of se qr	11	40	8,25
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	13,20
se qr of sw qr	12	40	7.70
ne qr of sw qr	12	39	8,42
se qr ne qr &n 25 acres of ne qr of se qr.	12	64	14,61
nw qr of ne qr	13	40	7,70
nw qr sw qr&w hf nw qr	13	120	15,40
e hf of ne qr	14	80	9.45
w hf of ne qr	14	80	9,35
se qr of se qr	14	40	3,24
nw qr of sw qr	15	40	2,48
n 45 acres of n 56¾ acres of w hf of ne qr	23	45	2,75
ne qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
se qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
ne qr of ne qr & n qr of se qr of ne qr.	24	50	4,40
n hf of se qr	24	80	4,40
sw qr of se qr & lot no. 1	24	79 82-100	6,05
n hf of s hf of sw qr	24	40	1,73
lot no. 3 & n hf of lot 4	10	54 20-100	3,52

TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE

Town 114 *Range* 24.

Description	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
ne qr	24	160	6,24
sw qr of se qr and e hf of sw qr	25	120	702
se qr of nw qr	25	40	1,56
w hf of nw qr of ne qr	26	20	78
s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr	26	160	7,80
s hf se qr	26	80	4,68
nw qr	27	160	4,68
55 acres on east side of se qr	27	55	2,68
n half of sw qr and lots no. 3 and 4	28	149 34-100	7,28
nw qr	32	160	5,76
e hf of sw qr	32	80	468
nw qr	34	160	9,36
se qr	34	160	9,36
n hf of ne qr	35	80	3,90
s hf of se qr	35	80	4,68

BELLE PLAINE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
9	2	2
16	5	4
26	7	12½
14	10	6
7	11	12½
5	15	8¼
8 9	18	8
10	20	2
3	21	2
10	22	4
6	24	4
5	28	8½
25	31	10½
6	33	16½
3 8	34	6¼
12	35	6¼
5	36	4
10 11	38	6¼
4	39	12½
11 12	40	25
1 3 12	45	8¼
12 13 11	51	38
2 3	53	16½
6	57	12½
10 11	57	20,50
22	57	6¼
7 8 9	68	3,28
8	72	41
2 7 8 9 10	74	83
1 10 17	77	10½
3 14	83	92
1	85	12
13	89	20½
2	90	29½
8 42 feet of 5 & 6	92	41
15 16	92	41
8	93	12½
10	94	12½
8	96	20½
11 & N½ of 12	97	12½
3	98	6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	99	75
7 9	101	10,37½
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	103	76,87
24	104	10,25
9	105	20½
15	110	20½
1 6	112	4,10
7	117	10½
7 8	122	2,06
8	123	13,30
2 3	127	25
25	129	16½
4	130	3,07
1	137	4
1 2 12	138	20
2 28	144	98½
5 7 26 27	151	1,15
12 15	152	33
7 8	162	20½
11 18	164	8½
11	166	12½
9	168	12½
9 30	172	17½
2	173	13½
7	184	6¼
16	185	6¼
12	187	12½

BELLE PLAINE CITY.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
2 3	1	12
7	30	6
6 7 11	32	6¼

Ad'tion No. 1 to Belle Plaine City.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
12	77	2
7	95	2
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 21	99	22

BELLE FONTAINE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	4	27
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	7	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8	63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	10	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	48
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	17	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	20
1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	20	20

HAMILTON.

Lot 9 Block 30 Tax 2.34
Lots 15 16 block 47 Tax 10

JORDAN CITY.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	2	3,53
2	2	12
1	3	7,05
4 3	3	42
10	4	17
6 7	5	47
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	6	95
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7	1,16
2 3 4 5 8 9 10	8	74
2 3 4 5	10	74
n hf 6	10	4,73
s hf 6	10	1,05
8 9 10	10	64
7	11	1,05
8 9	11	21
3	12	10½
1 2 3 8 9 10	13	63
2 3 7 8 9	14	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	1,05
1 2 3 4 5	17	,58
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20	73

Holmes' Addition to Jordan City.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	1	10½
1 2 3	2	31½
1 4 8 9 10	5	53
1 2 3 4 5	6	53
1 2	7	21
2 3 4 7 8 9 10	8	74
1 2 3 4 5 8 10	10	73

LOUISVILLE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
6	2	4
5	3	4
4 5 6	10	12
4 5 6 7 8 9	13	23
10	17	4
7	27	4
1 2 3	29	12
1 2 3	42	12
4 12	51	17
4 8 9	52	25
3 4	85	18

LITTLE RAPIDS.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
1 2 3 7 8	9	20
1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10	12	32
1 2 3 4 7 8 9	21	28
1 7 8	28	12
2	43	4
8	51	3

SPRING LAKE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
11 12	26	4
12	27	3
8 9	35	6
7 8 9	37	11
6	46	3
1 2	47	7
1 5	48	8
5	49	4
3 1 5 6	50	21
5	51	4
lots 1 2 3 on 5th & High Street		3
a triangular lot between 3d & 4th & Centre st.		2
a triangular lot on Lake and 4th St.		2

SHAKOPEE CITY

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
4 5	1	2,40
10	2	1,30
7	3	1,60
8	3	60,00
n hf of n hf of 1 and 2	4	6,00
e 24 feet of s hf of 1 & 2	4	4,50
s 24 feet of e 40 feet of s hf of 4 & 5	5	9,50
20 ft adjoining the s 24 ft of e 40 ft of s hf of 4 & 5	5	7,50
w 10 feet of 6 and all of 7	5	13,00
7	6	5,30
10	6	3,00
6	10	1,20
6	11	,60
5	19	1,40
s 42 feet of 6 & 7	20	1,00
w hf of 3	22	1,00
n hf of 6 and 7	22	22,61
3 4 6	23	6,90
6 or 9	24	11,30
6 and 7	24	10,80
2 3 4	25	12,10
10	26	3,80
7	27	3,80
2	31	5,00
1 and 2	32	6,10
7	33	1,80
w ½ of 8	33	2,50
4 and 5	34	2,50
2	35	2,70
10	36	1,10
8 9 10	38	1,20
6 7	42	1,40
5 9	43	1,40
6	45	1,50
1	46	1,10
1	47	10,00
1	48	1,50
9 10	49	3,40
5 8	50	2,80
1	51	1,10
6 7 8 10	51	3,60
9	52	2,80
3	67	1,80
1 2 7	71	1,14
9 10	71	,50
1 2	78	1,10
6 7 8	79	1,00
4 5 9	82	1,00
6 7	83	70
9 10	169	4,30
8 9	172	32
9	175	40
1	176	52
3	185	30

Greenleaf & Overton's Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
4 5 7 9 10 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	1	1,58
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	2	1,38
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 11	3	1,20
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	3	1,20
18 19 20	4	46
und'd ½ 26 27 28 29	4	24
1 2 22 23	5	52
und'd ½ of 27 28	5	12
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	6	1,92
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	6	180
24 25 26 27 28	7	1,60

Koepers' Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
3 10 11 12	1	48
11 12	2	36
1 8 9 10 11	3	81
1 2 11 12	4	12
1 12	5	32
1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7	1,10
6 10 11 12	8	58
4 6 11 12	9	72
7 8 9 10 11 12	10	104
5 6 7	12	46
1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	14	1,88

EAST SHAKOPEE

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
4	1	90
8 9 10	1	2,70
4	3	4,50
3 4 5	4	4,32
9 10	4	2,52
1 3 4	5	2,16
4 5 10	6	3,51
1 2	7	2,70
W½ 9 10	8	2,25
5 6 9	11	4,50
6 7	14	1,80
1	18	10,80
2 8	15	2,70
6	16	90
2 4 5 6	17	3,60
und'd ½ of 7	17	45
9 10	17	1,62
3 7 8 9	18	2,88
4 5 6 7 8 9	19	6,48
1 2 3	20	54
3 4 5 6 10	21	90
3 4 5 6 11 12	22	1,08
1 2 6	22	1,98
7	23	19,80
11 12	23	1 08
4 9	24	90
1 5	25	1,35
2 4 5 6 7	27	4,32
1 2 3 4	29	1,44
B	31	18
1	32	36
7 8 9 10	34	1,53
9 10	35	54
5 6	B	3,60

SAINT LAWRENCE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
1	1	4
1 3	2	8
3 7 8 9 11	5	20
1 2 8 9	6	12
1 6 7 8	7	16
2	8	4
1	9	4
3	10	8
3 5 6 7 8 9 12	11	28
7 8 9 10 11 12	12	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	40
2 3 4 7 8 9	16	24
1 2 7 8 11	17	20
5 6 11	18	16
7 8 10 11	19	16
3	20	4
2 4 10 12	21	16
11 12	22	8
1 2 3	23	12
1 2 10 11 12	23	32
11 12	24	16
6 10	25	8
2 3	26	8
7	29	4
3	38	8
1	39	4
5 6	47	16

State of Minnesota, Auditor's Office, Scott County. }
Shakopee April 15, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the above tracts and lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty thereon will be sold at public auction by the County Treasurer, at the Court-House in said County on the first Monday of June A. D, 1862, unless such taxes or penalty shall be paid before that time.

J. R. ASHLEY
County Auditor.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

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Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

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IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture,
IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.
IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle
IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.
IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.
IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.
IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.
IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it: mend it, it will never show when put together.
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IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c. by the principal Builders Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application,

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface*, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT, COLD or STORMS, SHRINKING of ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN *which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals*, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STONES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

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For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

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EZRA D. HARTWELL, President
GEO. FAIRCHILD. Secretary v1:n1

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Aikens Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

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The Choicest Wines Liquors and Cigars always on hand.
Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.
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The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all who favor him with a call comfortable.
A Good Stable Attached to the House.
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Attention is particularly directed to the
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(v1n1tf.)

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VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862. NUMBER 27.

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GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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The HIGHEST PRICE in
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Watch out of love. No check rods. All friction received on balls. (v1n1.tf.)

POET'S CORNER.

THE UNION.

Dissolve the Union! Would you part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires
Amid the Revolution's fires;
And cooled—oh, where so rich a flood?—
In Warren's and in Sumter's blood.

Dissolve the Union! Be like France
When Terror reared his bloody lance,
And man became Destruction's child,
And woman, in her passions wild,
Danced in the life's blood of her Queen,
Beside the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Yes, you may,
Poor counterfeits of noble clay,
When mind shall wander with the brute,
And thistles bear Hesperian fruit;
And Hell, in her red arches, be,
A welcome Heaven to such as you!

Dissolve the Union! Rollaway
The spangled flag of glory's day;
Blot out the history of the brave,
And desecrate each patriot's grave,
And then, above the wreck of years,
Quaff an eternity of tears.

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such word are free?
Great God! did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast, and hand to hand,
Our patriot fathers freed our land?

Dissolve the Union! Hold forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there;
Cut but the hair, and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of woe,
Than History's crimson page has told
Since Nero's car, in blood, was rolled.

Dissolve the Union! Speak ye hills,
Ye everlasting mountain cry,
Shriek out, ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony;
Dead heroes! leap from glory's sod,
And shield the manor of your God!

Dissolve the Union! Who is he
Whose hand would deal the damning blow?
Degenerate Letcher—can it be?
Or has a Man sank so low?
Oh no! Oh no! Then blot the page—
'Twas but the idle threat of rage.

SELECT MISCELANY.

AWKWARD JEREMIAH.

BY CAROLINE F. PRESTON.

A young gentleman, fashionably dressed and with the air of one who would be at home in society, reached Boston toward evening, by the Fitchburg Railroad. He proceeded at once to a hotel, not wishing to intrude upon his relatives at that hour, and took a comfortable supper. After this he read the evening papers, and then went out for a stroll on Washington street. On his way up he passed Vinton's well known establishment, and it being a warm evening, decided to go in and have an ice cream.

He accordingly ordered one, and while waiting to have it served, had an opportunity to look about him a little and take a survey of the company assembled. These were chiefly ladies, and to those who are at all familar with Boston ladies, I need not say that the faces were very well worth looking at.

Our hero's attention, however was attracted to two young ladies who sat nearest his own. They were apparently about the same age, which could not have varied from eighteen—Both too, were quite attractive in personal appearance.

They were conversing together in quite an animated strain on a variety of subjects. At length one said:

"By the way, Emma, have I told you about the visitor we are expecting?"

"No," said the other.

"It's a cousin from the country, who, I suppose, will prove a perfect rustic in every respect. Such fun as I expect to get out of him!"

"What is his name?"

"Jeremiah Onthank. I expect he will want us to call him Jerry."

The other young lady laughed. "His name is rustic enough, certainly," she said. "You must be sure to give me a chance to see him. Mustn't keep him all to yourself, Alice."

"I don't intend to. I want somebody else to enjoy the fun.'

"Do you know how he looks?'

"No, but I can imagine. In the first place he is tall and awkward, not knowing what to do with his hands and feet, wearing co whide boots, and a full suit of blue including wallow tails, studded plentifully with brass buttons. There, what do you say to that picture?'

Emma laughed.

"I say this,' she replied, "that if he at all answers your description, he will be a decided accession to our society. When do you expect him?'

"To-morrow. Uncle wrote that Jerry as he calls him, will probably arrive at that time.'

"I guess I will make an errand to drop in by that time.'

"Do so, by all means."

With these words they arose from the table and left the room.

The young man had listened to their conversation with an air of mingled amazement and vexation. Not to keep the reader in suspense, we will tell him what he has probably surmised, that the chance listener to the young ladies' remarks was none other than Jeremiah Onthank himself. He was quite the reverse of the picture his cousin had drawn, being, as we have said, very gentlemanly, both in dress and address. He was born in Vermont, where his father, a good honest farmer, still lived, but but had enjoyed the advantage of education in a college in New York where he had and mingle in society. This fact was quite unknown to his cousins, in fact they were not first cousins, although the indefinite relationship was most conveniently expressed by that term. Hitherto the two families had known but little of each other.

"I will pay her off," said the young man to himself, with a smile.

The next morning he visited a ready-made clothing establishment.

"Have you any blue suits?" he asked.

"We have none made up recently. They are not fashionable in the city, you know."

"I am aware of that, but I intend to do a little masquerading."

"Want to personate a countryman?" said the clerk, smiling.

"Precisely."

"Then I think I can accommodate you. Not long since, a countryman called in and ordered such as you desire, but having been fleeced of his money by some sharpers, was obliged to leave them on our hands."

"The very thing!" exclaimed young Onthank.

There is only one thing. He was not so tall as you, and they may be somewhat short in the sleeves and legs."

"All the better. Such is the traditionary country fashion. Will you let me see them.

The suit was accordingly shown. Our hero at once put it on, and could not help laughing at the metamorphosis which it produced in his appearance. He hardly recognized himself.

"I think I will keep it on," he said, "and have the others sent to my hotel. I want two articles more—cowhide boots and a flaming red bandanna, and then I shall be fully equipped."

An hour afterwards he knocked at the door of his aristocratic relative's residence.

"Is Alice to hum?" he inquired of a servant.

"I believe so," said the latter, staring at him with eyes wide open.

"Then go and tell her that her cousin Jerry wants to see her. If she's fryin' doughnuts or anything, tell her I kin wait in the settin' room."

The servent, stifling a laugh, went up and reported the arrival to Alice.

"O, charming!" said she, "I was just thinking what I should do for amusement. I am glad he has come."

Alice descended and entered the drawing room. There stood before her the embodiment of the picture she had drawn the evening before.

"How d'ye do, consin Alice? I'm Jerry Onthank. Expected me, didn't ye? So saying, he strode toward his cousin and grasped her taper fingers in a painful squeeze.

"I'm very well, thank you," said she, suppressing a smile with difficulty. "I hope you left your family well."

"First rate! Dad's alive and kickin', and ma'am so's to be about—all well except the white heifer—she's took sick, and I'm afeerd she won't get over it."

"That's a great pity, certainly, said Alice, with much sympathy.

"I guess you'd think so that ere critter used to give fifteen quarts of milk a day, and which we used to sell to the milk-man for three cents a quart. Most half a dollar a day clean gore."

"It is certainly quite melancholy."

"Yes," said he, hesitatingly, looking perplexed.

"When did you arrive in Boston?"

"Last night."

"Where did you put up?"

"To the Tremont House. What dew yer think? That plaguey stage driver that took me there charged thirty-seven cents! I guess he seed I was from the country, and wanted to cheat me."

"I believe that it is the regular price," said Alice.

"Sho! You don't though? Guess you're made of money in Boston! It's a big town, though!"

"Its pretty large."

"I never seed so many brick houses in all my born days. There's one thing I want to see though."

"What is it?"

"Its a skip. They have 'em in Boston don't they?"

"O, yes, plenty of them at the wharves."

"Couldn't you go out with me and take a walk down there? I s'pose you are there most every day?"

"It isn't exactly considered proper for a young lady to walk down to the wharves."

"Sho! Then you don't want to go?"

"I would rather walk on the Common.—Have you seen that?"

"Yes, I seed it this morning."

"What do you think of it?"

"Its a confounded shame they should let so much good land go to waste. It would be purty good to raise pertators on. I've a great mind to tell the government I'll take it on shares."

"I don't think it would do any good. They keep it for children to play on, and for the people to promenade."

"To what?"

"To take walks."

"Oh, that's the idee."

At this moment, Miss Emma Dickerson, the other young lady was introduced.

Jerry made a shambling salutation, and the young ladies continued to ply him with questions, enjoying not a little his rusticity.

Two or three days elapsed. Jerry made his home at the aristocratic mansion of his cousin. It would take altogether too long to detail all the instances of his rusticity during that time.

At this time his cousin determined upon a party, chiefly in honor of a young lady from New York, a representative of the best society of that city, to whom Alice wished to do especial honor.

When Jerry appeared to escort his cousin down stairs to the brilliantly lighted parlors, she was surprised to see that he was attired in fashionable style. In reply to her interrogatories, he said: "I kinder thought I'd like to dress a little more in Boston style, so I went out and bought some new clothes. They cost a mint of money, but darn the expense. When I'm in Boston I'm going to do as the Romans do."

Alice was secretly glad of the change. Really her cousin looked quite genteel, much more than she had dreamed possible.

Entering a room where a number had already assembled, Miss Emma Dickenson took charge of our hero, while his cousins did the honors of the arriving guests.

Soon the New York belle arrived and was warmly received by Alice. Some half an hour after, Jeriniah found himself near her. To his surprise he recognized a young lady whom he had met in society. The recognition was cordial on both sides. They were conversing, unnoticed by Alice, when the music struck up a quadrille.

"Will you accept me in lieu of a better partner, Miss Vancouver?" asked our hero.

The lady inclined her head in the affirmative; they took a place opposite Alice and a young military gentleman.

"Good heavens," thought she, "how on earth did Jeriniah get introduced to Miss Vancouver? He will make us all ridiculous."

But she had no time for remonstrance. The music struck up.

To her surprise Jeriniah went through the figure with perfect propriety. He did not jump about as anticipated.

The quadrille over, she went up to the pair.

"I didn't know you had been introduced to my cousin," said Alice.

"We have been acquainted for two years," said Miss Vancouver, quietly.

"Where did you meet?" asked Alice amazed.

"In New York," said her cousin significantly. "I was at the time a college student there.

Alice was overpowered with astonishment, which she managed to conceal, however, till the party was over, when her cousin made an explanation, adding with a smile—"Cousin Alice, you were rather hasty in assuming that all who lived in the country are clodpoles. If you will come to Vermont next summer, I hope to convince you to the contrary."

Alice visited Vermont, as invited. Her visit is likely to be a long one, as she has become the wife of the awkward Jerimiah.

A Young Man's First Lesson.—Dr. Holland's says: "I take it that the first great lesson a young man has to learn is, that he is an ass. The earlier this lesson is learned, the better it will be for his peace of mind and his success in life. Some never learn it, and descend into the evening of their existence their ears lengthen with the shadows as they go.—Some learn it early, and get their ears cropped and say nothing of it, while others sensibly retire into modest employments, where they will not be noticed. A young man bred at home and growing up in the light of parental admiration and fraternal pride, cannot readily understand how any one can be as smart as he is. He goes into town, puts on airs and gets snubbed; wonders what it means. Goes into society, finds himself tongue tied, undertakes to speak in a debating club, breaks down or gets laughed at; pays his attentions to a young woman and finds a very large mitten on his hands, and in a state of mind "bordering on distraction" sits down to reason about it.—This is a critical period in his history. The result of his reasoning decides his fate. If he thoroughly comprehends the fact that he don't know anything, and accepts that the world around him knows a great deal more than he does, that he is but a cipher, and whatever he gets must be won by hard work, there is hope for him. He will go to work and learn how to live. On the contrary if a huge self-conceit holds possession of him, if he gets cross and sour, if he turns up his nose, or sneaks he will be cut. The world has no use for him. A young man who is not tractable and placable, and who refuses to admit to himself that he does not know anything to speak of, and to own it good naturedly, might as well retire to private life first as last.

After a young man has thoroughly comprehend that he is an ass, the next for him to learn is, that the world does not care anything about him that he is the subject of nobody's admiration of overwhelming esteem, and that he has got to look out for himself.

Calico Printing.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald writes of a visit to the Calico Printing Works at Lowell, Mass:

The white cloth—looking like the lighter grades of sheeting—comes in from the looms, is run rapidly through a machine which *shears* with sharp blades, and *singes* with flames of burning gas, and is turned out with smooth surface to receive the *print* or figures for the calico. Six hundred pieces of this cloth are sewed together at the ends, making a string over fifty thousand feet in length, and this is run slowly, rapidly, gradually, topsy-turvey and by jerks through, over, under, between bars bolts, tubs, vats, cogs and cylinders; mixed up with lime, soda, asphaltum, gum arabic; mordant, fly extract, ox perfume and hydrocatic acid, until it comes out at 'tother end as white as the driven snow. It now receives the impression or print of its colors from a number of different copper rollers—some prints requiring as many different copper rollers—some prints requiring as many as seven different rollers of color to perfect the pattern. And now comes, to us, the most difficult part of the performance to understand. The white *cloth* has suddenly become *calico*, having an endless variety of figures, styles and colors, but great care is taken that it does not come in contact with *water*, in as much as the colors, woulds thus all wash *togeither* and *off*.

It is now run through a heated oven—so hot that potatoes will bake in a few minutes—and then goes "kersouse" into a large vat of *boiling madder!* This, instead ot making it *all red*, as would naturally be supposed, merely *sets* all the other shades of color. It is now washed in hot and cold water, in soap, bran, indigo and other fixings, and the white spots of the calico are clear and spotless, while all the colors stand out in bold relief.

Horror's of War.

Some of the details of the late battle at Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, are so very horrible, that, that they make the heart ache to pursue them. In glancing over them, we have actually felt sick at some of the frightful descriptions of human suffering given in them. Take, for instance, the following plain and simple statement:

"The case of John Lartz, Company F, Second Kentucky, is almost too horrible to mention. He was struck by a ball on the right ear taking part of it off; then, entering the lower part of his head, it opened a passage to his mouth. How long he remained on the field without his wound being dressed, is not known; but after being brought on board, a little Maderia wine poured into his mouth passed through the aperture in the back of his head, carrying with it a mass of live maggots! His head had become fly-blown. This is the eleventh day of his sufferings, and they are so acute that the boat frequently rings with his startling shrieks."

Nothing could be less "worked up" than this, and yet what a ghastly picture it presents to our mental vision! We can almost see the man writhing in his agony as the slimy creatures, banqueting upon his brains, crawl in and out of that orfice in his head. Ugh! it is shudderingly disgusting.

Yet these are but the commonest among the "horrors of war." Why should the rebels have evoked such a fearful catalogue of calamity? Oh! what will they not have to answer for, by-and-by, when the multitude of spirits shall stand up as witnesses against them, and every pang they endured shall be added to the heavy guilt cast upon the souls of their slaughterers? "Order is Heaven's first law." To maintain order, Governments are instituted. To maintain a just Government, therefore, is the duty of every man, both to his God and to his country. Hence we stand justified in raising and equipping armies to put down rebellion, and sustain the "Constitution and the Laws." Not so with the rebels. They fight for ambition only.

They have no valid excuse for wickedness. Heaven help them when they are called upon to answer for their share in all these gory outrages on human life! Yes, Heaven help them!

Happy is every actor in the drama of life, to whom the illusion within supplies or conceals the external illusion; to whom, in the tumult of his part, the bungling landscapes of the stage have the bloom and reality of nature, and whom the rude parting of the scenes disturbs not his dream.

Military Wit.—A regiment on picket duty in front of Yorktown was hailed by a rebel of an inquiring turn of mind as follows: "What regiment is that?" "The One Hundred and Fourth Rhode Island," was the reply

The Shakopee Argus.
SHAKOPEE, ... MAY 31, 1862.

Last Hours of a Noted Border Ruffian.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative* thus describes the circumstances of the death of the noted brigand Cleveland. He was surrounded in his own house, and finding resistance vain, asked to be escorted to a friend.

Lieut. Walker consented and mounted his horse. Cleveland also mounted his horse, put spurs to him and broke away. The soldiers were soon on their horses and in close pursuit of the flying fugitive. Cleveland dismounted at the Pottawatomie, a branch of the Maria des Cygnes, and about a mile from town. He turned, fired several shots out of a revolver, threw that and his watch into the stream and sprang down the steep bank. As the soldiers began to close in on him, he fired shot after shot from the remaining revolvers, but with such desperation and madness that none of them took effect.

As he was raising his hand for the last time to fire, a private named Johnson pierced him with a Minie ball which, entering his person under the left shoulder, tore through his heart and nearly peforated his body. The arm dropped, the tall form fell, and almost instantly life was extinct. The soldiers then carried the lifeless form to Ossawatomie and delivered it to the citizens, who have since given Cleveland a burial.

His band has never been large, and he often traveled alone. His skill in disguising his appearance and voice was so great that even to those who knew him well he seemed each day a different man. And this too, although he was more than six feet in height, and had a form as straight as an arrow. Some persons, blessed with more imagination than brains, believe he led a charmed life. They called him the "Phantom Horseman of the Prairie," and told strange stories of his prowess and good fortune. How many men he had killed, how many horses he had stolen, and how many houses he had plundered, no one can tell.

Methusalah was only a Youngster.—Most people have been accustomed to regard Methusalah as rather an old man as the good book says he lived to be nine hundred and sixty nine years old, when he died. But as compared with the people of which accounts are given by the sacred writings of India, he was only a green stripling. Mr. Buckle, referring to the statements in the Sanscrit books on the subject, says: 'The imagination of Hindus distanced all competition. Among an immense number of similar facts, we find it recorded that in ancient times, the duration of life of common men was 80,000 years, and that holy men lived to be upwards of 100,000. Some died a little sooner, others a little later; but in the most flourishing period of antiquity, if we take all the classes together, 100,000 was the average. Of the king whose name was Yudishoir, it is casually mentioned that he reigned 27,000 years; while another, Alarka. reigned 66,000 years. They were cut off in their prime, since there were several instances of the early poets living to be half a million. But the most remarkable case is that of a very shining character in Indian history, who united in his person the functions of a king and saint. This eminent man lived in a pure and virtuous age, and his days were, indeed, long in the land since when he was made king he was 2,000,000 years old; he reigned 6,500,000 years; having done which, he resigned his empire, and lingered on for 100,000 years more, when he died. Who will say after this, that Methusalah was anything more than an exceedingly juvenile individual? The Sanscrit writings, it will be remembered, are regarded as sacred by the East Indians as the Bible is by our people.

Nine Follies.—To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he well become.

To believe that the more hours children study at school, the faster they learn.

To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is "good for" the system, without regard to more ulterior effects.

To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

To advise another to take a remedy which you have not tried yourself, or without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

To eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning.

Young Man, Pay Attention!—Don't be a loafer, don't call yourself a loafer, don't keep a loafer's company, don't hang about loafing places. Better work for nothing and board yourself, than sit around, day after day, or stand at corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own mind, better for your prospects. Bustle about, if you mean to have any thing to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding hard to attend an imaginary one. A quire of blank paper, tied up with red tape, carried unnder a lawyer's arm, may procure him his first case and make his fortune. Such is the world—to him that hath shall be given. Quit droning and complaining, keep busy and mind your chances.

The Hand of God in the War.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* thus gives its opinion of those clergymen who profess to be able to interpret the "hand of God in the war." It says:

"Some of the clergy of the free States are with the usual presumption of the profession undertaking to descant on the designs of this war. If it were in the order of Providence to approve or rebuke those who assume to speak for Him, we should have less of this impertinence. These preachers are making a display before men, and to gratify their vanity they will run all risk of Heaven's displeasure, for it will not come immediately. We would simply suggest to these men, so familiar with God and his purposes, that some time or other their impertinence will rise up in judgment against them."

Mr. Seward and the Kentucky Deputations—Political Prisoners.

We take the following from the *Congressional Globe* of Thursday, 15th inst. It relates to recent proceedings in the U. S. Senate. The language of Mr. Seward, as is given in the extract read by Mr. Powell, is not *very* dignified on the part of the Secretary of State:

"Mr Powell—I will take this occasion to say what I was about to say a moment ago, when I was held not to be in order. It is not my purpose to enter again into a debate on that subject; but it has been intimated that the remarks I made in regard to the Secretary of State are rather harsh. I admit that they were a little harsh, sir, but I verily believe they were true. I hold in my hand a letter written to me by a very distinguished gentleman of Kentucky, in which he recites an interview that took place with the Secretary of State concerning one of the prisoners from Kentucky, as given to him by Col. Throop, a gentleman of very high standing, and I beg to read to the Senate an abstract from that letter:

"While Colonel Stanton, of this city, was still a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, his brother-in-law, Colonel Throop, employed (through my agency) Mr. Charles F. Mitchell, of Flemingsburg, formerly a member of Congress from New York, and, as I knew, an intimate friend and correspondent of Seward's, to accompany him (Throop) to Washington, to promote Colonel Stanton's release. They were joined at Washington by Frederick Stanton, a brother of Colonel Stanton. The three called on Mr. Seward, Throop and Stanton being introduced by Mitchell. They opened their mission by remarking that they had called to see him in reference to the Maysville prisoners. He abruptly replied that these prisoners would not be released. Frederick asked, 'What are the charges against my brother?' Mr. Seward replied, 'There are no charges against him on file;' and added that the business of his office pressed him too much to entertain inquiries or give explanations. One inquired if it was his purpose to keep citizens imprisoned against whom no charges were made? He answered, harshly, 'I do not care a d—n whether they are guilty or innocent. I saved Maryland by similar arrests and so I mean to hold Kentucky.' To this it was remarked that the Legislature and public sentiment of Kentucky were averse to such arrests. 'I do not care a d—n for the opinion of Kentucky,' he insultingly responded; adding that what he required was to hold her in the Union and make her fight for it: and then, turning fiercely on Mitchell, demanded of him, 'Why in hell are you not at home fighting traitors instead of seeking their release here?' This is the substance of the interview as related by Col. Throop.

"I will say to the Senate that Mr. Frederick Stanton told me a few days after it occurred this very conversation—I will not say in these exact words, but in substance; and I know Colonel Throop to be as honorable a gentleman as lives in Kentucky or any other State."

Soldiers Bounties.—The bill giving bounties to soldiers, which passed the Senate appropriates $6,000,000 for that purpose. It is in accordance with the act authorizing the employment of volunteers, passed in July last, a section of which is as follows:

And be it further enacted. That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and the widow if there be one, and, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die, or may be killed in the service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of $100.

The Homestead Bill.—As many of our readers will be pleased to understand the terms of the new Homestead bill passed by Congress, we give the following synopsis of its provisions, taken from a letter of Hon. G. A. Grow, to the N. Y. *Tribune*:

"All the lands owned by the Government are open to settlement under it, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to each person.

Any person who is a citizen of the U. States or has declared intention to become such, who is 21 years old, or the head of a family, or has served in the military or naval service of the country during the rebellion, can make the entry on payment of ten dollars and the fees of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. That is all the settler has to pay at any time.

The act will take effect the first day of January next, and requires a residence and cultivation of five years to perfect the tittle.

Any person can enter, under this act, land on which he has a pre-emption claim."

Iron Clad.—We clip the following from an exchange. With iron-clad ships and iron-clad girls we guess our country's safe:

We've mail-clad vessels; iron grates
Our ladies robes conceal;
Our ships' sides fenced with armor plates,
Our girls with ribs of steel.
Steel ribs will safe from capture make
Our Government marine;
And when do you expect to take
A wife in crinoline?

New York has in the field one hundred and five regiments of infantry, eleven of cavalry, and five of artillery. Pennsylvania, which has been pluming herself upon the largest force in the field of any State, shows, taking out three months men, only sixty-eight regiments of infantry, twelve of cavalry, and two of artillery—thirty-nine less than New York. Illinois now has sixty regiments of infantry, thirteen of cavalry, and thirteen batteries of artillery.

A gentleman informs us that he heard a woman, a professed Christian, say, the other day: "If a son of mine were to desert the Confederate army, I would make him go back." Aye, go back to toil, to hardships, to filth, to hunger, and to disease. Go back to nights of anguish and days of sorrow. Go back to rebellion, treason, and to certain death. May God forgive that unfeeling, unmotherly mother! What madness in this rebel frenzy!—*Nashville Union.*

Where England gets her Timber.—Great Britain and Ireland import annually some 27,000,000 cubic feet, or 540,000 loads of Canadian pine timber, the greater part of which is manufactured on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. The operations of this manufacture extend over upwards of 11,000 square miles, and give employment to more than 40,000 men.

Meddling in Another's Dispute.—In the Drogheda (Ireland) *Argus* of the 10th inst., we find an editorial article, headed as above, refering to the prevailing rumor that it was the intention of the French Emperor to offer his mediations in settling the present troubles of this country. After commenting upon what was the supposed object of Mr. Mercier's visit to Richmond, and the change that has taken place in the conduct of the war, since the battle of Bulls Run, the article concludes as follows:

The French Emperor has had enough of intermeddling in the affairs of other nations.—The intervention in Italy saved him from the daggers of Italian revolutionary assassins, but it cost him the lives of 50,000 soldiers, and some £50,000,000; and such costly amusement cannot be indulged in with impunity. The United States are a great naval as well as a military power; and though Louis Napoleon could squelch such a power as Austria, he would find it a difficult task to cross the ocean and subdue the United States. Besides he knows too that the latter could cover the ocean with privateers, and would soon destroy the shipping trade which the French Emperor is so wisely and successfully developing. As for England she knows that Canada and her West India possessions along with her East India trade would be at the mercy of the "Yankees," were she to join the French Emperor in compelling the North to recognize the South; and she has had a sample of that sort of work in 1812 to induce her not to repeat the experiment.

Therefore, though there is every desire to see the American war ended, there is no likelihood it will be done by European intervention; for Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon are too wise in their generation to indulge in such an amusement. Intermiddling though succeeding in Italy, would have a different result when tried across the Atlantic, except it were intended to compel the South to a surrender.

Amos Kendall on Hunter's Proclamation.—Washington, May 19.—*To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:*

My attention has been called to a Washington letter in the Philadelphia *Press*, in which the writer, after quoting a passage from one of my letters published in your paper says:

"Thus it will be seen that even the veteran Democrat, Amos Kendall, while objecting to the course of the abolitionists, is entitled to the credit of having made the proposition which Gen. Hunter has thus practically carried out."

Now, I should consider myself a traitor to my country if I were to approve the late order of Gen. Hunter purporting to set free all the slaves within his military district.

In the order of Gen. Hunter I see the essence of military despotism, utterly subversive of the Constitution we are fighting to maintain; and it is deplorable that the President does not, by the enforcement of a general line of policy, repress the assumptions of power by his subordinates. Every such assumption surebuked by him exposes him and Congress itself to the charge of hypocrisy and perfidy in their announcements of the purposes for which the war is waged; it discourages the loyal men in all the slaveholding States, and in an equal degree encourages the leading rebels; it will cost the North thousands of lives and millions of money; it alarms conservative men everywhere, and makes them begin to think their own liberties in danger; it strengthens disloyal men in loyal States, and enables them to embarrass the Government in its legitimate operations. In fine, there is but one safe course for the Government to pursue, and that is to disregard all party affiliations and adhere firmly to the programme originally announced, viz: The posecution of the war for the sole object of preserving the Constitution and the Union with the rights of the States, to be followed by peace as soon as those objects can be attained. If there be not firmness enough in the Administration to do this, we are on a sea of revolution, with scarcely a hope of ever again reaching the haven of unity and peace.

Amos Kendall.

The Franklin (La.) Banner tells us how the ladies in that region are freeing themselves from a dependence on the North for shoes.—It says:

The cheapest way that they make them is to take the soles of old shoes, soak them in water until they are limber, pick out the old stitches, fit them to the last after the cloth is fitted to the same, sew the soles to the cloth with strong waxed thread, and then turn the shoe is done. It is cheap, serviceable, and a good cloth shoe.

Among numerous letters found in the camp of a Mississippi brigade recently surprised by our troops near Corinth, was one from a rebel to his sweet heart. He tell "Nancy:"

"I expect that we will take a hunt for the yanks and I had much rather hunt anything that I ever hunted in my life than the *yanks they are very easy found but they are not easy to get shot of* for

The Shakopee Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, ... MAY 31, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MINNESOTA:

YOU are requested to meet in Delegate Convention, at St. Paul, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and to take such other action as may be deemed necessary by the friends of the Union, and the Constitution, in the present condition of our country.

It is recommended that, in the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention, reference be had to the nomination of candidates for Congress; so that, after the State ticket shall have been nominated, and expressed, conventions in the two Districts can proceed to institute organizations, and to concentrate efforts in such times and places as they may respectively select.

All who are in favor of putting forth all their energies to help of the Union, and of keeping the Constitution as it is, and of having the Union restored, with its Constitution, and laws, and Flag, as they were in the days of Washington, and Jefferson, and Jackson, are cordially invited to come up to the work, as Democrats of old, to snatch their beloved country from destruction and start it in a new career of peace, prosperity and, true liberty.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be as follows:

Anoka	4	Boston	2	Blue Earth	8
Brown	6	Carver	6	Chisago	4
Dakota	11	Dodge	6	Faribault	2
Fillmore	14	Freeborn	8	Hennepin	15
Goodhue	15	Houston	10	Isanti	3
Jackson	2	Le Sueur	7	Martin	8
Meeker	4	Nicollet	6	Olmsted	12
Ramsey	10	Olmsted	10	Scott	8
Rice	12	Sibley	6	Stearns	6
Steele	4	Wabashaw	14	Winona	12
Wright	4	Washington	6	Washington	8

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to two Delegates each.

W. P. MURRAY, C. W. NASH,
JOHN R. BRIGGS, JOHN BELL,
E. C. ROOSEVELT, W. SPRIGG HALL,
THOMAS E. MASKEY, LUKE KEAN WILSON,
RICHARD G. MURPHY,
Democratic State Committee.

St. Paul, May 6, 1862.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention is called to meet on TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, NEXT, at the Court House in Shakopee, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, which is to be held in St. Paul on the second day of July next.

The different towns are entitled to the number of delegates set opposite their respective names.

Shakopee	6	Eagle Valley	6	Sand Creek	4
Helena	4	Eagle Creek	3	Spring Lake	3
Cedar Lake	5	Louisville	2	Credit River	3
New Market	2	Glendale	3	St. Lawrence	2

The following Town Committees have been appointed in case no such committees have been elected.

SAND CREEK—H. Venevitz, Michael Ley, John Cunrath.
HELENA—Jacob Knoblauz, Peter Rader Henry Lochen.
LOUISVILLE—Joseph Wolff, Peter Mergens, Nicholas Tiede.
CREDIT RIVER—Henry Reardon, Jacob Stahl, Hugh McQuestion.
CEDAR LAKE—M. Phelan, Hugh Johnston, Thos. Quill.
GLENDALE—James Byrnes, Mathew Inolly, L. Leonards.
NEW MARKET—John Mahowald, P. Hoffer, H. Starr.
SPRING LAKE—R. S. Smiley, George Huth, C. W. Fields.
ST. LAWRENCE—S. M. Jay.

Dated, Shakopee, May 31st, 1862.

L. R. HAWKINS,
ISAAC LINCOLN,
R. G. MURPHY,
J. LANDENBERGER,
JAMES B. SLY,
County Committee.

The Right of Secession Revived by the New York Tribune.

The question of the Right of Secession is revived by the New York *Tribune* of the 14th inst. It takes decided ground in favor of this right, as the following extracts from the article we refer to will show;

"We have steadfastly affirmed and upheld Mr. Jefferson's doctrine, embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, of the right of revolution. We have insisted that, where this right is asserted, and its exercise is properly attempted, it ought not to be necessary to subject all concerned to the woes and horrors of civil war. In other words, what one people has a right to do, another can have no right to resist. And we have urged that, had the great mass of the Southern people really desired a dissolution of the Union and been willing to exercise a reasonable patience, their end might have obtained without devastation and carnage; for we, with thousands more in the North, would have done all in our power to incline our fellow citizens to defer to their request and let them go in peace."

And again, referring to the prospective course of the Pacific States, it says:

"Now, should the time arrive in our day when the great body of the people of our Pacific States shall say deliberately, kindly, firmly, to those of this side of the Rocky Mountains: 'You are stronger than we—older, more wealthy, more powerful—but we ask you to let us go; for we believe we can do better by ourselves than with you,' we will respond, and urge others to respond, 'go in peace, and Heaven's blessing attend you!' We believe that this is the right, the wise, the Christian answer to such a request, and that the world will yet perceive and recognize the truth."

We wonder how the Abolition and Republican readers of the *Tribune* will relish the above. The doctrine as advocated in the article above referred to, is consistent on the part of the *Tribune*, and will be endorsed by every Abolitionists and Republican who is opposed to a reconstruction of the Union *as it was*. And here, let us add, is where the Democratic party differs from its opponents. The Democratic Party desires, and labors for a restoration of the Union, as it was, before the twin children of fatalicism and treason—Abolitionism and Secessionism—made their attacks upon our Constitution and Government. Regarding slavery as a purely local institution, and knowing from experience, that while the "peculiar institution" was regarded and treated as such, our country was prosperous and peaceful, they now desire to let the institution of slavery take care of itself, and labor for the preservation of our Government; that being paramount to *all* other collateral issues, raised in the present contest.

The Republicans and abolitionists of the Greeley stripe however, are different. They desire that the restoration of the Union should be made contingent upon the abolition of slavery; if slavery is abolished they are for the Union, if the constitution is to be respected, and the *restoration* of the Union is to be the sole object and aim of the Government, they advocate "the Right of Secession," and appear in their true colors—the *enemies* of our Constitution, Government and Country.

May not the conduct of Lincoln in abrogating Hunter's proclamation, have been anticipated by the *Tribune*, and despairing of the war becoming a war for the abolition of slavery have renewed the advocacy of its doctrine of the right of secession, preparatory to advocating the recognition of the rebels with a view to permanent separation of the North and South!

Change in the Proprietorship of the Argus.

By reference to the heading of our paper it will be seen that a change has taken place in the proprietorship of the Argus, it having been changed from the original firm name, to that of MACDONALD & RUSSELL. C. F. Macdonald has retired from the proprietorship of the same and Mr. Russell takes his place. Mr. Russell will assist in editing the Argus, and we have no doubt will be acceptable to its many readers. We doubt not, from a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. R. but that he can handle the "shooting stick" fully as well as he did his musket in the ranks of the brave Second.

With this change we have increased the size of the paper, and it is our intention to continue improving the same. We shall continue to do so as our business increases. A few months ago the Argus was an "experiment," now it is an *permanent* "institution," with prospects equal to our most sanguine expectations.

We simply ask that our friends will continue to aid us, in increasing the circulation and business of our paper, and promise them in return, that we will do our duty.

OPEN CONFESSION.—The Richmond *Whig* is penitent, and makes an honest confession in a very plain way. It says—"It has been claimed that the people of the North are liars, and that we of the South are truthful. This is a delusion." And it gives an instance to prove the assertion:

"A battle is no sooner begun than we are notified by a reliable dispatch that the whole army of the enemy will certainly be or killed captured.' This we heard in regard to Donelson, Elkhorn, Shiloh and and nearly every battle which has been fought.

"Everybody knows that 'the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured,' means that the Confederates will be defeated next day. But why choose a preposterous falsehood to convey disagreeable truth? Why not say, 'the advantage is so far on our side, but the battle is not decided yet; the enemy's reinforcements may come up'?"

Why not? Because in that case the rebel cause would be killed in a week. Because if the conspirators and rebels had not industriously and effectually crushed out truth in the South, there would have been no rebellion; and because that which was born in iniquity can only be sustained by sin and bad whisky.

The *Whig* advises its readers to "go back to the old habit of telling the truth and using moderate language"—but they will never do that till they return to their loyalty to the Union.

The list of Major and Brigadier Generals in the Federal service foots up:

	Major-Generals	Brigadier-Gens
Regulars, ...	9	10
Volunteers, ...	19	209

An examination shows that of these, ten Major Generals, (exclusive of the commander,) and seventy one Brigadiers, are employed in Halleck's department, of whom seven Major and fifty-five brigadier Generals are in the army before Corinth, the balance being employed elsewhere in Tennessee, or in Arkansas, &c. General McClellan's column has one Major General (exclusive of the commander) and sixty-one Brigadiers.

The rebels claim that they were victorious in the late gunboat fight at Fort Wright, on the tenth. A dispatch to the Memphis *Avalanche* says:

"We fought the enemy with four of our lightest gunboats one hour and a half. We sunk one gunboat and two mortar-boats. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. That of the enemy is very heavy, as our sharpshooters literally mowed them down. We fought side by side with the enemy. Not one shot passed through our breastworks. Our upper works are riddled, but we are ready to butt again. We will be able to hold the river."

The Chicago *Journal* adds:

"It is needless to attempt to disguise the fact that the recent engagement between our fleet and that of the rebels came but little short of being a reverse on our side. The rebel rams accomplished no small amount of damage to two or three of our gunboats, and our entire fleet barely succeeded in repulsing the attacking force, which, repairs being made, will return to the attack."

The *Journal* states that the steam rams which have been for some time in course of construction at Louisville and other points on the Ohio rivers are at last completed and on their way to their destination.

Rumored Evacuation Of Corinth

A gentleman from St. Paul, brings the report that Gov. Ramsey to-day received a telgrapic dispatch to the effect that the rebels were evacuating Corinth. We hope there is truth in the report.

POLYGAMY ABOLISHED.—On the 28th ult., the House of Representatives passed a bill, by a very large majority, prohibiting polygamy in all the Territories, and repealing the laws of Utah on that subject. A rebellion among the Saints may be expected.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.—We acknowledge the receipt of this able journal, and place it upon our exchange list with pleasure. It is among the ablest Catholic newspapers in the country and deserves to be well patronized.

"Where will Davis stop?" asks a cotemporary. Where Beauregard said he would water his horse, probably.

Stanton and New Bedford papers chronicle an immense catch of herrings this year—60,000 at one time, twenty thousand at another. So plenty were they that farmers use them for manure.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO ST. PAUL.

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

PICKET SKIRMISHING PROHIBITED.

OUR HEAVY GUNS WITHIN BATTERING DISTANCE.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

FIVE Miles from RICHMOND.

A SERIES OF BATTLES.

NATIONAL TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

BATTLE GROUND SELECTED.

McCLELLAN COMPLAINS of EDITORS

BATTLE AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

Enemy Completely Routed.

REBEL LOSS 1,000 MEN.

National Loss 375 Men.

IMPORTANT NEWS from RICHMOND.

DISASTROUS NEWS.

RETREAT OF BANKS.

Attacked at Winchester,

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

CRUELTY OF TRAITORS.

HE IS REINFORCED.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

SPANISH TROPS LEAVING MEXICO.

REBEL RETREAT FROM RICHMOND CALLED "MASTERLY STRATEGY."

BEFORE CORINTH, May 27.—Gen. Halleck has issued an order prohibiting skirmishing. Pickets on each side are now friendly and within conversing distance, which they improve.

Last night five rebels, including one Sergeant, come over to our lines. Our forces are within two miles of the rebel works and in some places our heavy guns are within battering distance, but the dense woodlands intervening prevent our party from opening fire.

Camp rumor is current that Vicksburg had surrendered and our fleet is en route to Memphis.

The reporter of the associated press says all Corinthian news telegraphed from Chicago derived via Cairo for some time past, is utterly without foundation. No engagement of the least consequence has occurred in Corinth or vicinity up to 11½ o'clock last evening.

The Savannah *News* of the 7th says the Yankee steamers opened fire with shot and shell on Purien, on Friday. No damage.

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d says all is quiet at Fort Morgan. It publishes a correspondence in relation to the demanded surrender of Vicksburgh.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 20th says some federals landed at Warrenton and had a few skirmishes.

Governor Shorter of Alabama calls out all the male population not subjected to the conscription law nor State guard.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A special to the *Gazette* from Indianapolis says an officers who left Corinth Monday morning reports that the army moved to within three quarters of a mile of the enemy's fortifications on Sunday night and are entrenching.

General Halleck says his position will not warrant risking anything, hence his moving by regular approaches and fortifying as he goes. It was expected our forces would open fire on the enemy by Thursday.

General Lovell is reported as having arrived at Corinth Sunday night with seven thousand raw troops. Deserters say the army has more confidence in Bragg and Price than Beauregard.

The rebel army is on half rations. They get fresh beef twice a week and spoiled corn beef the balance of the time—no pork. Sickness in their army is fearful and increasing, while ours is rapidly improving. Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand Junction, District of Columbia.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 24.—[From Army Correspondent of Associated Press.] The driving of the rebels from the vicinity of New Bridge by our artillery yesterday, was followed today by a reconnoissance, composed of the 4th Michigan, Colonel Woodley, and a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry. Thirty men of the 4th Michigan succeeded in getting between four companies of the 5th Louisiana and a brigade of the enemy and attacked them unexpectedly, killing 60, wounding 15 and capturing 35. We lost 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded and six slightly.

To day Stoneman's brigade, together with Davidson's, advanced from New Bridge, up Chickahominy, to Ellison's Mills, on Bills Creek. Here they encountered four regiments of rebels with nine pieces of artillery and some cavalry.

The 8th 2nd 9th regiments under Howell Cobb were posted to arrest our advance to arrest our advance to Mechanicsville.

After about 150 rounds from our artillery, the rebels withdrew.

BOSTON BANDOR, May 23.—[*Tribune's* special.]—Intelligent slaves in Gen. Keyes' camp this morning, stated that yesterday noon when they left Richmond the rebel army was moving out of the city northward to the fair ground. Those who knew the position say that it is about two or three miles out on a high commanding plateau. We understand this position is being fortified and that the enemy intends to give us battle there.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Herald's* correspondent reports the 4th Michigan regiment, in the recent skirmish on the Chickahominy, fought and routed an entire rebel brigade.

Petersburg papers report that on the 19th eighteen of the Monitor's crew were surprised by the rebels, nine made prisoners, and the balance reached their boat and pulled for the vessel, but were shot at and eight killed.

The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to remove the women and children and decripid persons from Richmond to a place of safety. The rebel army was encamped within a few miles of Richmond.

Rebel accounts say the Mayor of Vicksburg replied to the summons of our gunboat, that Mississippians never surrender.

Martial law is in force in Charleston. The papers and citizens are fearful of the surrender of the city.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 27, 8:30 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army giving important information concerning our movements, position of troops, etc., in positive violation of your order. As it is impossible for me to ascertain who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published holding editors responsible for its infraction.

Signed, GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A movement today made by Gen. Fitzjohn Porter's division of McClellan's army, is reported to have been attended with complete success in cutting off railroad communication with Richmond at a new and important point, and will undoubtedly add to the discomfiture of the rebels.

Major General McDowell and Ord spent the day in the city and after a protracted interview with the President and Secretary of War, returned to Fredericksburg.

Note—the above item about Gen. Porter doubtless refers to the capture of Hanover Court House.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the Secretary of War, that the battle at Hanover, C. H., resulted in a complete route of the enemy.

It is stated we have taken 500 prisoners. The loss of the enemy is set down at 1,000. Our men buried 100 of their dead. Our loss is 375 in killed wounded and missing, of which 53 were killed.

The forces opposed to us were principally from North Carolina and Georgia.

Prisoners from North Carolina say they are very tired of the war, and that their defeat will have a very demoralizing effect on the rebel army.

NEWBRIDGE, Chickahominy River, Va., May 26th.

The *Times'* correspondent says, within the past three days the disposition of the whole rebel army before Richmond seems to have changed quarters. Instead of the rebels receiving with all their supplies and camp equipage towards the city, they are coming from it in large numbers, and are evidently determined to make a stand between it and the Chickahominy river.

It was ascertained beyond a doubt that five days ago but a small force of the enemy, say 6,000 men, occupied the ground between us and Richmond. It was then supposed that our march into the city would be easy and rapid and that an opportunity would soon be given the Union citizens of that place to demonstrate their delight at being liberated from the secession yoke; but now the aspect is completely changed and numerous indications favor the belief that our onward progress to Richmond is to be hotly disputed by the larger part of the rebel army.

Every hour troops are pouring out of Richmond and dispersing themselves along the line of the Chickahominy, being at some points only half a mile from it.

A deserter just arrived from a Georgia regiment states that between Richmond and Mechanicsville and about a mile and a half from the latter, three Georgian regiments encamped since morning. He says that Beauregard arrived in Richmond last Thursday and that a vigorous attempt will be made to save the city.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Despatches were received at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night from Gen. Banks at Winchester. He moved from Strasburg to Winchester to secure his stores. His advanced guard arrived there at at 5 o'clock, A. M., safe. A strong attack was made on transports at Middletown by the rebels, but they were repulsed. We lost a few wagons which the teamsters abandoned.

Gen. banks will return immediately to Strasburg. Col. Kelly, commanding the force at Front Royal was wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement were received.

The enemy occupy Fronm Royal. General Geary occupies a strong position on the Manassas Railroad, at White Plains, and has been reinforced.

HEADQUARTERS, MARTINSBURG, May 25.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The rebels attacked us at day-break in great force, estimated at 15,000, consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions. Our right and left wing stood well for a while, when two regiments broke lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back and were ordered to withdraw. They passed their town in considerable confusion, but reformed and continued marching in order to Martinsburg, 22, miles distant. Our entire force was less than 4,000, consisting of Goodon's and Donely's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Hatch, and two batteries of artillery. Our loss was considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS.

NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, MAY 26.—The *Herald's* correspondent, from Banks' division, writes that seven thousand men had been attached to the rebel force in the Shenandoh valley, and that the whole force was said to number from 18 to 20,000, with 24 pieces of artillery, one of which was a 24 pounder rifled gun.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Baltimore *American* of the 27th, says General Banks has already received a reinforcement of at least 18,000 well displined troops at Harper's Ferry. Several car loads of seige guns, each weighing about six tons, have also been sent up from Washington Navy Yard. In one of the trains for Harper's Ferry was the Assistant Secretary of War, Watson, and General Hamilton and staff, of the regular army.

Sick and wounded men escaped from Strasburg say that the rebels deliberately attacked our sick, firing into the ambulances and upon the fainting men by the way side, killing in cold blood men incapable of making resistance

The traitors displayed a white flag with black bars. A letter from a Union prisoner at Richmond dated May 1, describes with graphic force the terrible barbarities inflicted upon our troops now in rebel hands.

The *Herald* has pretty full accounts of Banks' retreat from its correspondent. Only 150 men, out of 800 or nine hundred engaged escaped from the Front Royal fight.

Forty of our soldiers mostly sick, were captured at Newtown. One named David Dickinson, of the 66th Ohio, was killed in the skirmish of Saturday.

The Maine and Vermont cavalry suffered severely. Company A, of the Vermont cavalry were all lost, captured or killed, except Captain Platt, his Lieutenant and half a dozen men who made good their escape,

Major Collins is among the captured, and Major Sawyer, whose horse fell under him and injured his foot, made his escape with no farther injury.

While retreating through Winchester women from the houses opened fire with pistols on our soldiers and killed a great many.

Lieutenant Brown, of the 28th New York, is said to have been killed, Colonel Knipe, of the 46th Pennsylvania, wounded and taken prisoner, and Colonel Murphy, of the 29th Pennsylvania, killed, and many others.

The column retreated in good order pursuby the enemy beyond Martinsburg.

The baggage train proceeded as far as the Potomac and many of the teams have been conveyed across on ferry boats.

Winchester is reported to be burned. The enemy had stationed a force at Berrysville to prevent our retreating towards Harper's Ferry and we were compelled to take the road to Martinsburg.

COL. CORCORAN WILL NOT BE EXCHANGED.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 29.—General Huger refuses to exchange Col. Corcoran for Col. Hanson, and Hanson has been brought back very indignant.

Per Steamer Queenstown 19th, by Telegraph from Liverpool 18th.—Spanish authorites in Mexico had notified Juarez of their intention of leaving the country. Juarez responded by eulogizing their conduct and offering them complete satisfaction.

American securities in London showed increased firmness, while cotton in Liverpool exhibited increased heaviness.

The morning *Herald* of 17th, believes the Confederate retreat Richmond will be found to be a piece of masterly strategy, to gain time, when every week's delay is of the utmost importance, compelling the enemy to take up position at a greater distance from his base of operations, thus depriving the enemy of his chief source of strength, the aid of the gunboats, while they obtain a perfect concentration of the whole Confederate army in Virginia around the Southern Capital, exposed to a crushing attack from overwhelming numbers.

Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is universally admitted now that if that city falls, the Confederate cause on the eastern seaboard is lost by the Confederates. It is hoped no doubt that the Federal victory will occur so late in the season, and the victorious army be so shattered, that the time required for reorganization will make further operations this summer impossible.

The *Times* remarks it would be mockery to ask Lancaster to send ships to Beanfort for cotton, now that the great emporium of the Mississippi where millions of acres of cotton growing lands are in the power of the Federals. It is therfore a policy to trade with New Orleans to get further supplies of cotton for the wants of Europe, of planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern Republic.

Call for the Sixth Regiment from Minnesota.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJ'T GEN'LS OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, May 22d, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.

The Secretary of War has made an urgent call upon the Governor of the State for a Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Confident that patriotism will in future, as heretofore, distinguish our citizens, and that whatever necessity for additional troops may now or hereafter exist, every Minnesotian will cheerfully and promptly rally in the defence of liberty and the country, the Commander-in-Chief directs the immediate organization of a Regiment of Infantry, to be mustered into the service and pay of the United States for three years or during the war, to be designated as the Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, and to consist of ten (10) companies, each constituted as follows:

MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
1 Captain,	1 Captain,
1 First Lieutenant,	1 First Lieutenant,
1 Second Lieutenant,	1 Second Lieutenant
1 First Sergeant,	1 First Sergeant,
4 Sergeants,	4 Sergeants,
8 Corporals,	8 Corporals,
2 Musicians,	2 Musicians,
1 Wagoner,	1 Wagoner,
64 Privates.	82 Privates.
83	101

All companies and parts of companies raised under this order will report at Fort Snelling.

Subsistence and lodging of recruits from the time of their enlistment, and prior to their muster into service, will be paid by the General Government, at a rate not exceeding 40 cents per day.

Necessary transportation of recruits will be paid for at the current rates of stage and steamboat fare.

Companies and officers of companies will take position and rank according to the date of being mustered into the United States service.

Clothing, arms and equipments will be supplied before the regiment leaves the State

The Regiment will be moved to the seat of war as soon as full

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMOS,
Adjutant General State of Minnesota.

☞ Papers throughout Minnesota copy and charge to the State.

Foreign Miscellany.

ENGLAND.—The papers of the 3d inst., are filled with the accounts of the opening of the Opening of the Great Exhibition on the 1st. The *Times* says the ceremonial was emphatically the grandest, best managed, and most imposing public pageant seen in this country for years. The building itself, for extent, convenience, elevations, beauty of form and charm of color, is described as far superior to that of the Hyde Park Exhibition. There are the same apparent labyrinths and spreading vistas of courts, each a complete exhibition in itself, and worth a day's study. Whatever there was in 1851 will be found tenfold in 1862.—Besides what was in the old exhibition there is the finest collection, English and foreign, of pictures ever got together in this metropolis.

An address has just been presented to her Majesty the Queen. It comes from Wolverhampton, and is an address of condolence from the widows of that neighborhood to the royal widow.

The *Literary Gazette* is defunct, after an existence of forty years.

SCOTLAND.—A man named Kenneth Murray, aged one hundred and ten years, died lately at Latheronwheel, Caithness. He retained the use of all his faculties up to the time of his death unimpaired, being able to read the smallest print without the aid spectacles. He had not a grey hair in his head at the time of his death.

FRANCE.—M. de Montalembert, as the Chancellor of the Academy for the year, was bound to present to the Emperor the new member, M. Octave Feuillet. The ceremony took place on Monday, and both parties got through it with the honors of war. On the novice being presented, the Emperor said that he was highly gratified at the choice made by the Academy, and that in fact no election could have been more agreeable to him. He considered M. O. Feuillet as a writer of rare merit; he would even venture to say that there was no living author more eminent.

News relative to the intrigues of the Orleanists against Napoleon that dare not be given in the French papers, appears in the *Koelnische Zeitung* and other German journals. Such rumors are widely circulated, and the French Emperor is on the alert. The Count of Paris is said to be actually arranging who shall be in his cabinet. The Duc d'Aumale proposes, in case of a successful revolution, to be a candidate for the Presidency.—The widowed Queen Amelia is to keep open house for French visitors to the London Exhibition, and even the Duc de Montalembert is courting noted French Liberals, having gone so far as to visit Pelletan and Blanqui in prison. This may account for some of the irritation manifested by Napoleon in reference to the United States, in whose army the Orleans princes have taken service.

The *Journal des Spirit Public* of May 2d says there is a question of sending Marshal Neil to Rome with military and diplomatic power. It is said he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection which France owes to the Holy See with the rights of the Italian nation.

A new French infernal machine is described as capable of destroying six iron-plated ships at a distance of more than three thousand yards. The British Admiralty, it is said, are already acquainted with the secret of the invention.

BELGIUM.—In Belgium the distress of the operatives is extending. The civil war in America is the cause alleged, and there is loud outcry for some measure of relief by a joint action of the European Powers. This is the theme of some broad hints in the German journals relative to the intervention of France and England, who would have the tacit approval if not open countenance of Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

ITALY.—"It is said at Rome,' says the *Monde* 'that the King and Queen of Naples and the royal family are, on an express invitation, about to pass a week with his Holiness at Porto d'Anzio. The Pontificial Zouaves are to act as guards to the Pope, and will have charge of the service of the palace. They have just left Marino on their way to Porto d'Anzio for that purpose."

The *Correspondence de Rome* said lately of Francis II.: "The King keeps himself aloof from every intrigue which could injure his cause and compromise the Papal Government. There are questions of delicacy and gratitude in which King Francis II. is careful not to give room even for suspicion."

Garibaldi has renounced his intention of proceeding to the South of Italy.

SPAIN.—A telegram from Madrid states that the Spanish government has commenced the sale of the confiscated Church property. A letter from the same capital speaks of the probability also of a loan of four hundred million reals, which the government purpose endeavoring to contract. The treasury, it appears, is empty. The annexation of St. Domingo and the Mexican expedition have put the finishing stroke to its exhausttion, and, so far from being able to draw upon its usual resources from Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain will be obliged to furnish these colonies with money wherewith to enable them to get through their own financial crisis.

AUSTRIA.—The *Patrie* (Paris) of the 25th ult., says: "News from Trieste informs us that the iron-plated frigate Salamander has been successfully launched, and will be immediately equipped and armed. This is the first iron-plated ship in the Austrian navy. Three others are building, one of which, the Schwartzenberg, will be launched at Pala early in May. In the construction of the Salamander, the Austrian ship builders have not followed the American system as was erroneously reported. They have adopted the French plan.

RUSSIA.—The *Northern Post* states that the Emperor Alexander has authorized the Bishop of Itomir and two other prelates to proceed to Rome for the *fete* of the cononization of the Japanese martyrs. Their expenses will be paid by the State.

A communication from St. Petersburg mentions that the Council of Ministers are engaged with the consideration of two important propositions. One is a measure for accelerating the emancipation of the serfs, and the other is a scheme of Parliamentary representation for the country.

PRUSSIA.—A German paper announces the formation, in Berlin, of a society "for the abolition of Christianity."

Irish News.

In the case of Thelwell vs. Yelverton, judgment was given on the 28th ult., in the full Court of Common pleas, on the motion on behalf of the defendant to have the bill of exceptions amended by striking out of it the answers of the jury in reference to the Scotch and Irish marriages. The court unanimously refused the motion.

There is some talk of erecting a statue to the memory of the illustrious Irishman, Edmund Burke.

At the last meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee, His Grace the Archbishop handed in a letter, together with £100 he received from the Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, to whom a unanimous vote of thanks was passed for his munificant and opportune contribution.

We have to record the demise of Mr. John Kelly, one of the oldest pilots in the port of Dublin, which took place on the 30th ult., at Kingstown. He was upwards of forty years in the service of the Ballast Office Corporation, and died at the fine old age of seventy.

William Browne, of Wexford, shopkeeper has bequeathed the sum of £160 to the different Catholic institutions of that section.

The Kilkenny *Journal* announces that a meeting was held in that city, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted, calling on Mr. Ellis, one of the members for the county of Kilkenny, to assist the the project of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company by every means in his power.

The number of inmates at present in the Kilkenny workhouse is 435.

The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the appointment of James Willoughby Bond, Esq., to be deputy lieutenant for the county of Longford, in the room of Willoughby Bond, Esq., resigned

The Cork *Examiner* supplies a remarkable paragraph on emigration from Ireland. It says that the *City of Washington*, one of the last of the steamers from Queenstown to New York, "took out a yet larger number of passengers than did the vessels of the preceding week. Upwards of five hundred emigrants left; these belonged, apparently, not to the poorer, but to the more comfortable class of small farmers.

It is contemplated by the Cork and Youghal Railway Company to commence the extension into Youghal town immediately, and also to lay down a second line of rails from Cork to the junction of the Youghal with the Queenstown line.

We are informed that the construction of the Cork and Macroom Railway will be immediately commenced.

The Irish papers announce the commission of a terrible murder committed in Tipperary, a French gentleman, M. Gustave Thiebault, who recently settled in Tipperary, where he purchased an estate, being shot dead upon the high road at five o'clock, p. m., on the 39th alt., near his residence, Rockwell, about four miles from Cashel. Three brothers named Halloran have been arrested on suspicion of the murder.

A cow had three healthy heifer calves at a birth last week. This prolific animal belongs to a farmer residing in Smithernagh, within a few miles of Boyle.—*Roscommon Gazette.*

Richard Crane Bush, Esq., of Benburb House, Benburb, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Armagh.

The Rev. J. Breen, P. P., Kilkee, in acknowledging the receipt of two tons of meal from Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P. P., Doora, for the relief of the destitute poor of his parish, says—"What are we to think of our Chief Secretary, petulant Peel, who has taken such pains to dry up the sources of charity at home, by his fictitious prosperity reports, whilst the cries of our famished poor have, amidst the din of war, been melting the hearts of our countrymen beyond the Atlantic."

Gen. Wool has been appointed and confirmed by the Senate as Major General of the regular army, for the capture of Norfolk. In this connection we may enquire why is it that Major-General Shield's appointment hangs fire in the Senate! The country would like to know.—*Irish American.*

The above enquiry is one that many others, the friends of the gallant Shields, would like to hear answered.

MME. DEMOREST'S

QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE SPRING NUMBER CONTAINS

THREE LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THIRTY FULL-SIZED PATTERNS,

Comprising the Paris styles of

SLEEVE, CHILD'S APRON, AND THE LADIES' NEW SPRING WAISTBOD COAT.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

SPRING BONNETS, CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ETC., AND

Valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers and ladies generally, presenting the largest and best fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount. Yearly $1 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to the selection of 50 Cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show rooms, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.

SPRING NUMBER NOW READY.

CHICAGO
PRAIRIE DU CHEN AND ST. PAUL
RAILWAY LINE.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL POINTS IN

The North-West

TO

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE,

AND ALL POINS

EAST AND SOUTH.

The advantages of this route, from all points on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the East, are superior to those offered by any competing line.

No change of cars is made between Prairie du Chien and Chicago.

The splendid First Class Steamers of the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line, superior to all others on the Upper Mississippi, for speed, comfort and convenience, make direct connections with Express Trains at Prairie du Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach Chicago as quick as by any other; getting a full night's rest and breakfast on board the Steamers; making the change from Steamers to Cars by daylight, and avoiding all Omnibus travel.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this route is 460 miles. The distance via the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 462 miles. Over one mile of Omnibus travel is incurred by taking the route via La Crosse and Milwaukee.

These facts entitle this Line to AT LEAST an equal share of the North-western business.

E. H. BACON,
General Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.

C. N. HUBBELL,
Western Traveling Agent.
CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Ag't St. Paul.
DORUP & CHAMPLIN, Freight Ag'ts, St. Paul

ARGUS

JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE

JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters, *Business cards,* *Ball Tickets,* *Steamboat Bills,* *Notes, Checks,* *County Orders,* *Town Orders,* *Handbills,* *Legal Blanks* *County Blanks* *Steamboat cards* *Circulars,* *Bill Heads,* *Letter Heads,*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

Pulmonic Wafers.

The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other county, all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits, the genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Incipient Consumption Lung Disease.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a blessing to

Vol. 1 THE SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS. No. 27.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - - C. W. Pewtheren.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber Michael Flynn residing in the town of Cedar Lake near the outlet of Cedar Lake in the county of Scott, did on the the 4th day of May 1862, take up and now detains a bright sorrel mare, about four years old, as an estray, no marks natural or artificial are noticable. The owner of said mare is unknown, and he is hereby notified to pay charges and take the same away.

Dated May 12th, 1862.
MICHAEL FLYNN.

FOR SALE.

The Grass that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season,
Apply to the undersigned or agent.
THO'S J. SALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Crest, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Gelshee farm, north of John Somsville's place and east of Graiffenstadt's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 or 60 of which are under cultivation; the whole farm being enclosed with a good fence. There is a good house and granary upon the premises. For further particulars enquire of T. J. Duffy, the Arcade office or the undersigned
Shakopee March 31, 1862. tf.
M. H. DUNAND.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.
T. J. DUFFY.
(v1n1tf.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESOTA
SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a
GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the lightest gauze or the heaviest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all.
Letter A, Family Machine, $45; retail price two months ago in New York city was $55.
A Manufacturing M $60, N. Y. prices 6 mos. ago $75
M " " 75, " " " 90
C " " 95, " " " 125
SEND FOR THE WEEKLY KNOW

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE,
Which is suitable for Boots and Shoes Makers. Prices now reduced to $35, formerly sold at $90. The

UNION SEWING MACHINE
Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Are of $20 and with hemmer $35.
All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or
THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sale Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros'. Bank, Third street, St. Paul.
H. D. KITCHEN,
General Agent.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
BLACKSMITH
—AND—
HORSE SHOER.
HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.
Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and satisfaction given. (v1n11tf.)

H. MORIN,
Wholesale Grocer,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
and dealer in
FLOUR & PORK, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS & CIGARS
CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(SIBLEY'S STONE BLOCK.)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
Particular attention paid to repairing. (v1n1;tf.)

B. GUENTHER,
DRAPER and TAILOR
Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall
Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.
I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms (v4n

BEN. KOHLER'S
Lager Beer and Billiard SALOON.
WINES LIQORS AND CIGARS
always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (v1n1tf.)

National Resteaurant,
—AND—
BILLIARD SALOON.
The choicest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.
Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.
National Hotel Block, Holmes Street Shakopee.

MORGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR—Peleg Peckham, Elizabeth R. Peckham wife of said Peleg Peckham.
NAME OF MORTAGEE—Morris Powers.
DATE OF MORGAGE—May 27th, 1857.
MORTGAGE RECORDED IN—Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 386, 387, 388, in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota.
AMOUNT claimed to be due at the date of this notice nine hundred and nine dollars.
DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES—Beginning at a point on the West line of Block number four, thence westerly on a line parallel with the north line of said Block one hundred and twenty feet. Thence northerly on the line between lots numbers two and three in said Block, thirty-five and one half feet. Thence Westerly on the South line of the alley in said Block one hundred and twenty feet to Holmes street, and thence Southerly along the East line of Holmes Street thirty-five and one half feet, to the place of beginning. The same being part and parcel of lots numbers one and two in Block number four in the recorded plat of Shakopee City, in said county of Scott. No Action at Law or other proceeding having been had or instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.
NOW THEREFORE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on Monday the 30th day of June 1862, at one o'clock P. M. on that day.
Dated May 19th, 1862
MORRIS POWERS,
L. M. BROWN, Mortgagee,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT

Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

Warren Packard, against David Musser, Edward C. Welsh and Margret Welsh his wife Joan Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants
You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.
E. S. JONES,
Dated March, 7th 1862. Att'y for Plff.

The Shakopee Argus.

SHAKOPEE, ... MAY 31, 1862.

Local Department.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

FISHING PARTY.—On Tuesday last a number of ladies and gentleman visited Long Lake to enjoy a days sport in catching a few of the finny tribe, that sport in that beautiful sheet of water. We were among the party, and can testify that they *did* enjoy themselves. Arriving there early in the morning the party woke the denizens of the forest with their shouts and peals of laughter, as someone met with a mishap, that was more amusing than serious. Hunting and fishing were all the go, until about mid-day when we were called together to partake of an excellent repast that the ladies had prepared for us, in a beautiful and shady grove.

On behalf of the party we would tender their thanks to Mr. W. Robinson and lady, also our friend J. W. Wilson, for their obliging efforts to render their visit pleasant.

OUR Devil has become eloquent, in viewing the beauties of nature, as seen opposite Shakopee. Just hear him:

"The word *beatiful*, of itself has an indiscribable charm connected with it; but to gaze upon the reality; as we can do at any time, from the window of our office, by looking toward the opposite side of the river, and see the high rolling bluffs, covered over with Nature's carpet of green, with here and there a a cluster of trees, standing in all their natural grandeur, seeming to say, "we protect all, both great and small," who will take advantage of our wide spreading arms. This makes a "feller" feel sorry to think he's mortal, sorry he ain't a tree; sorry he ain't a bird that he might revel in its branches; sorry he ain't a bluff, that he might bear such beauty on his bosom; and in fact sorry he ain't all of these things combined, that he might—have "dead-loads" of fun.

THE card of Corporal John Masters 2nd Minn. Vol's, will be seen in another column, calling upon recruits for the 6th regiment. We can say, knowingly, that all or any who may desire to enlist in their country's cause, cannot do better than enrol themselves with John. He is an experienced soldier; having served six years in the regular army, previous to the present trouble, and ten months with the 2nd reg't; which, of itself is a sufficient guarantee, as to his ability as a military man.

We *know* John to be a "regular brick" in an engagement, never fearing to face death in its most horrid form, while in the discharge of his duties. We wish him success in raising a company for the (to be) gallant 6th.

IMIGRATION.—The large amounts that are weekly arriving in this State, and particularly up the Minnesota Valley, is gratifying to all who desire the prosperity of our State, and the proper developement of her resources. Every week brings a number of industrious immigrants to our midst, each a valuable accession in himself, to our young and thriving State.

No state can boast of more flattering prospects, than Minnesota; and her resources when properly developed will place her side by side with her most prosperous and wealthy sisters.

APOLOGETIC.—Owing to a press of other matters—job work &c., we have been compelled to to omit the "Agricultural Department" this week. We will insert it next week. We hope to otherwise improve the present appearance of our paper—in addition to its increased size—in such a manner that our subscribers will be satisfied, for any present delay or apparent negligence.

PRETTY EARLY.—The La Crescent *Plaindealer* says, who would think it? Strawberries ripe in Minnesota the 20th of May; and yet it is even so. We were up to Sunny Side Gardens on Tuesday last, and were shown some grown on the place of very large size and fully ripe. They are of the "Downer's Prolific" variety. Who can beat it?

THE HERO OF FORT SUMPTER.—Upon noticing in our paper that Anderson was "again in the field," one of our readers enquired, where the hero of Fort Sumpter was operating. He was directed to Peckham's old stand on Holmes Street Shakopee, where he found Anderson, making war upon high prices and poor goods, in a manner that would astonish the natives.

P. F. MCQUILLAN.—We take pleasure in recommending to our readers throughout the State, the wholesale and commission house of this gentleman; which will be found upon Jackson St., near the Levee, St. Paul.—Prompt and honorable in all his dealings, all who visit his place are sure to respond to his polite invitation to "call again."

FISHING is all the rage in this burg now-a-days, among both sex. This afternoon a party of ladies returned from Riley's lake, and we should judge from what we seen, they had caught *right smart* of the finny tribe. Good for the ladies, go ahead it is good healthy pastime, and *sport* ain't to name for it.

POLICK, DONALDSON & OGDEN.—The best place in St. Paul to buy anything in the housekeeping line—crockery, glassware, cooking utensils &c., is at the store of the above named gentlemen on Robert Street. They have everything from a set of china to a mustard spoon.

JEANETTE ROBERTS.—This steamer passed up on Monday last *en route* for the Agency. We understand that she had on board a portion of the Indian annuity goods.

IN LUCK.—We learn that last week the population of Jordan received an addition to its numbers, and that Mrs. W. Strait had presented her husband with a son.

We wish our friend Walter all kind of joy.
And send our respects to the dear little boy.

DECIDEDLY WARLIKE.—The St. Peter *Statesman* says their only hope of additional population, is by the natural way. The Chatfield *Democrat* claims that the prospects of that place are as flattering as could be wished for. The editor of the *Democrat* has an *infantry* company numbering seven; the youngest of which is storming the *breast*-works.

IMPROVED.—Duffy has greatly improved his store and is now opening a large and new stock of hurdware, to the examination of which we would call the attent ion of those seeking bargains in his branch of business.

AN EDITOR GONE.—The *Lake Superior News*, published at Marquette Mich., comes to us this week draped in mourning, for the death of its late editor, Dr. J. J. St. Clair.—Under the management of the Dr. the *News* was an interesting paper.

We read of the industry and soothing care of the pious, blessed Sisters of Mercy among the thousands of sick soldiers at Louisville.—How much worthier than gadding about Beaufort, pretending to instruct lazy negroes.—*Pioneer.*

It is natural for Abolitionists to go "gadding about" far away from home, as at Beaufort and Port Royal to look for objects of sympathy and commiseration. Nothing but a dark skin will create sympathy in them.

STILL THEY COME.—Our population is increasing. Our friend "Schoolmaster Meyers," is also among the lucky ones. His better half presented him with a daughter a few days ago.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—This celebrated troupe of singers are advertised to sing at the Court House in this place on Monday evening next. The programme is an extensive one.

THE Soldiers Aid Society of this place would do well to immitate their sister associations, in other parts of the State, by publishing a report of their proceedings occasionally.

SHERIFF & BRO. of St. Paul, have constantly on hand a large stock of liquors, with which they desire to supply dealers throughout the State. Their rectifying and distiling house is the largest in St. Paul.

COL. CORCORAN.—We again hear it rumored that this officer is to be exchanged for Col. Hansom of Kentucky. We dare not believe it until we have proof of the fact.

A SHEEPISH TRANSACTION.—Mayor *Lamb* surrendered Norfolk to Gen. *Wool*, and in the capture of that place the *ram* Merrimac was blown up.

What kind of salad do the Rebels prefer? *"Let us alone."*

State News.

Rev. J. F. Chaffee, pastor of the Methodist Church in Minneapolis, has been appointed Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment, and left on Wednesday, for the scene of his new labors. Mr. Chaffee was well known, both in Minneapolis and St. Anthony, and leaves may friends behind him.—*Neez.*

The *Press* says beware of new notes on the Real Estate Bank and the Bullion Bank, both of Delaware. They are bogus.

CAPT. MCKEN.—This gentleman is slowly recovering from the effects of the wound received at the battle of Shiloh, but is still confined to his bed. The ball has not yet been extracted, but the wound grows less painful daily. The Captain is as patient as he can be under the circumstances. He ardently desires to be with his brave battery, and to lead them once more against the enemies of our beloved country.—*Taylor Falls Reporter.*

The Northern Belle, last night, brought up forty tons more railroad iron for the Pacific road. We understand t at there is sufficient iron now lying at La Crosse to construct the road to St. Anthony, which will be forwarded in quantities daily.—*Pioneer.*

Forty-one emigrants, direct from Germany, arrived by the Milwankee, yesterday morning. They came out in company with a German formerly a resident of this city, who went out to Germany last year. Part of them are destined for Carver county and part for Sibley county.

On the same boat were several American families from Michigan and Illinois, with their farm utensils, teams, &c., ready for work.—Some of them go up the Mississippi river, and some to the Minnesota river.

Yesterday morning we noticed two emigrant teams, following a fine drove of young sheep and cattle, bound for the Minnesota valley.—*Ibid.*

DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon an Irishman, named William Kelley, was drowned at the Levee, by falling from a gang plank between the Wharf boat and the steamer Eolian, while in the act of carrying some freight upon the boat.—*Ibid.*

The *Atlas* says that while Messrs. Strout and Bascom from Minneapolis, with their families, were riding in the cars from Clinton to Wheatland, in Iowa, a collision occurred by which Mr. Strout's arm was broken, and Mrs. Bascom severely wounded upon the head. A little son of Mr. Strout who was at the time sick with the measles, was so injured that he died the next day.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—We understand that a man by the name of Wm. Stanton, of Stantonville, Goodhue county, died at that place on the 16th inst., under circumstances which aroused the suspicion of the community. A post mortem examination was held on the Saturday following his death, by a physician from Hastings, when evidence of foul play became but too apparent. Strychnine was found in the stomach sufficient to produce death. This discovery led to the arrest of the wife of the deceased, and the physician who had attended the sick man.—*Northern Statesman*

The *Atlas* says Mr. Godfrey Scheitlin proposes to push his ginseng business this year, more than ever before. He is multiplying his agencies all through the Big Woods. Mr Scheitlin has also purchased the Worthingham farm, lying just beyond Mr. Stinson's, and intends to raise there, largely, fruits for his wine making. He, also, plants this year, five acres in tobacco, and would have planted more if he could have procured the plants.

An old settler, a gentleman well known in this county, informs us that he finds sheep to increase in size in Minnesota as well as in the weight and quality of their wool, even without any crossing of breeds. The increase of common sheep were from ¼ to ½ heavier than their dams brought from below. Great country this Minnesota, for animal life.—*News.*

WINTER WHEAT.—It has been a frequent remark, that winter wheat would not do well in this country, because it would "winter kill." We have seen several pieces of winter wheat within the last week, and we never saw any, in any State look any better. There was not a place in any that we saw that showed any indication of having suffered.—*Goodhue Volunteer.*

RALLY FREEMEN!!!

Having been authorized by the Governor of the State, I desire to raise a company of good men for the 6th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. All who desire to enlist will report at once at Fort Snelling to Lieutenant Hammon. Clothing and subsistance will be furnished recruits as soon as enrolled, and pay from the date of their being mustered into the service.

☞ For further particulars enquire of Sergeant R. M. WEBBER, Shakopee.

Corporal JOHN MASTERS,
Co. "I" 2nd Minn. Vol's.

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	7 P. M.	7 A. M.
Western "	7 P. M.	3 A. M.
Glencoe,	6 A. M (Tues'y&Fri'y)	7 P. M.
Faribault, Northfield,	6 P. M. Wednesday, 6 P.M. Wednesday,	8 A.M. Monday 6 A.M. Tuesday.
Eden Prairie,	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 10 P. M. Evening before departure. Western Mail will close at 10 P. M. Glencoe mail closes at 5 P. M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW.
P. M.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Clear,	13.00
XXX Mil. ⅌ bbl.	18.00	Siding,	12.00
Lager, ⅌ keg,	1,25	Lath,	2.50@3.00
Beans.		Shingles,	2.50@3.50
White ⅌ bu,	80@90	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ⅌ lb,	10
Firkin, ⅌ lb,	8@10	Shot, ⅌ bar,	2,25@2,50
Country, rolls,	10@12	**Molasses**	
Candles		Plantation, ⅌ gal,	60
Tallow, ⅌ lb,	12	Sugar House,	75
Star,	20	Golden Syrup,	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ⅌ lb,	8@10	Cut, ⅌ lb,	5
Eastern,	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		⅌ bushel,	50
Rio, ⅌ lb,	20@00	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguaira,	20@25	White Lead, ⅌ wt,	7 to 8.00
Java,	25@30	Lard Oil, ⅌ gal,	1,00
Mocha,	25@30	Neat Foot,	1,00
Eggs		Whale,	1,00
⅌ doz.	6	Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2,00
Apples, green, bbl,	2,50@3,00	Kerosene,	75
" dr. ⅌ lb,	8@10	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ⅌ bu,	100@125	Beef, ⅌ lb,	2@4
Peaches, ⅌ lb,	30@35	Pork,	2@3
Raisins box,	1,50@1,60	Lard,	6 to 8
" ½ box,	1,25@1,40	**Potatoes**	
Currants, ⅌ lb	15	Per bushel,	25
Fish		**Rice**	
Cod, ⅌ lb,	8	Per lb,	10
White,	8@10	**Sugar**	
Flour		Brown ⅌ lb,	10@11
Extra, ⅌ bbl.	3,50@4,00	Refined,	12@14
Meal, ⅌ cwt,	80	Powdered,	14@16
Grain		Crushed,	15@00
Wheat, ⅌ bbl.	45@50	**Soap**	
Corn,	30	Common, ⅌ lb	8½
Oats,	25	Castile,	20
Barley,	25	German,	10
Rye,	35	**Whiskey**	
Buckwheat,	30	Rectified, ⅌ gal,	35
Lumber		Monongahela,	1,50
Common, ⅌ M,	12,00	Old Bourbon,	2,00@3,00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENT'S CLOTHING!
JOHN SCHWARTZ,
MERCH'NT TAILOR
HOLMES ST., SHAKOPEE.
Has received and has on hand a full and complete stock of
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
He is now prepared to fill all orders satisfactorily and at
AT REASONABLE RATES
Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the
LATEST STYLE AND FASHION.
The Patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

ANDERSON
AGAIN IN THE FIELD!
—:o:—
NEW GOODS!
The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the the citizens of
SCOTT COUNTY & VICINITY
that he has just opened in the Store
Lately Occupied by P. Peckham,
HOLMES ST., - - - - - SHAKOPEE,
A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW
STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
—AND—
FARMING UTENSILS;
to the examination of which he asks the especial attention of purchasers.
He thinks his stock particularly ADAPTED to the
WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.
Quick Sales & Small Profits!
CALL AND SEE.
W. H. ANDERSON.
(v1n22;3m.)

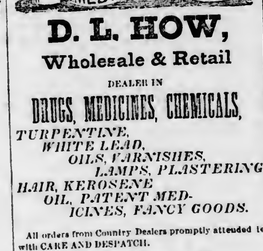
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake Street, as follows
5.00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4.55 A. M., Albany 4.15 A. M., New York 8.55 P. M., Boston 12.30 A. M.
5.30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 3.55, Albany 6.15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 5.00 A. M., Mail Train 7.30 P. M., Fast Express, arrives in Chicago at 7.20 A. M., Fast Express; at 11.00 P. M. Night Mail Train.
The 7.30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☜
Through Tickets for sale in all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, West'n Pass. Agent.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.
HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

T. J. DUFFY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware and Cutlery
Of Every Description.
Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.
Agricultural Impliments,
AND MECHANICS TOOLS.
General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*
Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[v1n1tf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!
—:o:—
JOHN O'NEILL,
HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.
Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of
MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,
PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store corner of Maine and Meridian Streets opposite the Hotel
BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.
CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.
[v1n1tf.]



D. L. HOW,
Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.
All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.
KEROSENE OIL
That will not explode at
60 cts per Gallon.
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,
at prices which astonish the People, at—
HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt
For Sale at
ST. PAUL PRICES.
D. L. HOW.
v1n1tf.]

JOHN McMULLEN,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street. Shakopee.
All kinds of
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1n1tf.

J. S. WEISEK,
Physician & Surgeon,
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - Minnesota.
Office at Drug How's Store. (v1n2tf.

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.
First street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

NEW
GOODS!
Strait & Holton
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
—OUR—
SPRING STOGK
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery,
&c., &c., &c.
has been received. Consisting in part, of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,
At market rates.
Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.
THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.
STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 11th 1861. v1n33tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers A Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after due, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof, the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty three (53); also lots four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjacent to said Town of Louisville, containing and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred (100) feet in depth, in which said last described price of land stands a certain floating mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "O" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for valuable consideration, duly assigned, transferred and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York city, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "P" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.
Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.
SIDNEY A GRISWOLD, } LINNEAS P. NOBLE,
Att'y for Assignee. } Assignee of Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 43-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clarissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said judgment was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 19th day of November A. D. 1861.
I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.
Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.
Dated Shakopee May 22d, 1862.
FRANK McGRADE,
L. L. & W. S. BAXTER, } Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Pltf's Att'y. } v2n7w.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.
Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations; they regulate the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all diseases complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Jaundice, Costiveness or Loosenes—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.
DARLINGS.
LIVER REGULATOR,
Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior
FAMILY MEDICINE,
Much better than pills, and much easier to take.
DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS
Is a superior tonic and diuretic excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.
READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:
Jos. L. Brumley, merchant, 154 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 16, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLINGS
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS,
And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"
Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860, In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of
DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.
It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."
Otis Studley, Esq. 124 East 26th Street, N. Y., writes, August 13 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used
Darling's Liver Regulator
AND
LIFE BITTERS.
I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."
Mrs. C. Tebb 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 20, 1862.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to
DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,
in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and blood remedy."
Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of
Darling's Life Bitters,
and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."
D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I, writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a disease in the liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try
Darling's Liver Regulator,
I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a
FAMILY MEDICINE.
When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."
Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,
DAN'L S. DARLING,
102 Nassau St., New York,
Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each
(v1n1ly)

The Greatest DiScovery of the Age.
IMPORTANT TO TOBBACCO CHEWER!
DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S
TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.
THE GRT
Substitue for Tobbacco.
IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact, that use of Tobbacco, is the promoting causes of many of the most severe
MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.
To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and careful experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.
Tobbacco also affects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritility Paler Heath, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.
THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.
Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system
Persons who are irritable while undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.
These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.
Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.
JAMES E. ROWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 24 & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year, shall receive in payment thereof $50 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Ault & Bro., of this city, at cash prices. The ink to be sent by Express, at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1n1;ly

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
Name of Mortgagee—CHARLES F. CLAYTON.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—WILLIAM CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.
Recorded in Book "P" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.
Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty-two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.
Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteen

OLD
Gold Pens Re-pointed,
Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of other style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, enclosed [illegible] postage stamps.

No. 1, Mammoth	$2,50	with case	$3,00
No. 2, "	2,00	"	2,50
No. 3, Engrossing	1,50	"	2,00
No. 4, Medium	1,00	"	1,50
No. 5, French Fountain			2,

All pens warranted for one year.
Liberal discount made to dealers.
All orders sent to RITTER & DUNCAN, No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.
NELSON RITTER. SAMUEL DUNCAN.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma & Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing, peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in Bronchitis." DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, La Grange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX.

1862 1862

"THAT STANDARD SHEET."

Great National Banner of Intellect.

FOR AMERICAN HEARTS AND HOMES

THE

NEW YORK MERCURY.

A NEW YEAR WITH AN OLD FRIEND.

On New Year's day of 1862, that world-renowned and universally popular journal of American journalism, the New York Mercury, will enter upon the twenty-fourth year of the most brilliant career ever achieved by a paper. During the past year it has been the teacher, story-teller, mentor and companion of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND AMERICAN HOMES from [illegible] to [illegible], and from Quebec, in Canada, to Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico. Young and old, rich and poor, have reveled in its enchanting stores of wisdom, romance, poetry, and genial humor; and its praise is "Familiar in their mouths as household words."

The noble patriot soldier in his tent, too has whiled away the tedium of camp life in the absorbing review of its

FORTY BRILLIANT COLUMNS.

[illegible] mental discipline known [illegible] who rally to the BANNER-SHEET OF THE GRAND ARMY OF AMERICAN INTELLECT AND GENIUS!

In commencing a New Year the proprietors of THE NEW YORK MERCURY can only say, that it shall be their aim to meet their great family journal of American literature for 1862, more brilliant and enchanting than ever in its concentration of all the world's grandest and most beautiful specialities in healthful Romance, graceful Poetry, elegant and quaint gossip, refining Knowledge, sparkling and entertaining News—until, like love, it

"—rules the court, the camp, the bower."

[illegible] rules the happy domestic fireside.

The editorial tone and National departments of The New York Mercury will continue true to that lofty spirit of patriotism which has made it a necessity of the people since the War began, and kept it in enthusiastic demand when other sheets were lying all around it for want of popular support.

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[illegible] initiatory of the New Year, is a splendid national Romance, commencing in the New York Mercury of Saturday, January 4th, 1862, and entitled

THE RATTLESNAKE.

OR

THE REBEL PRIVATEER.

A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME

BY NED BUNTLIN.

It is the greatest nautical novelette since the days of Marryatt.

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THE NEW ILLUSTRATED,
HUMOROUS AND SATARICAL JOURNAL.

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Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the second volume, new features both LITERARY and ARTISTIC, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, fully maintain the proud position accorded to it, as the *Leading Comic Journal* in America.

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Bad Legs. Bad Breasts. Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remidable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment does its work at once. Whoever tries the ungent in the above manner for the disease named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the Parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the parts affected, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and milk poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they will require local treatment.—Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs,	Chiego-foot,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,	Skin Diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Corns, (Soft)	Swellings,	Sore-heads,
Bites of Mos-	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Tumors,
chetoes and	Contracted and	Piles,	Ulcers,
Sand Flies,	Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
Coco-bay,	Elephantiasis,	Scalds,	Yaws,
		Sore Nipples.	

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," as discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

**** Sold at Manufactories of Professor Holloway, Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world in pots, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, made, executed, and delivered, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 by Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and State, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Burrel his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, described as follows to wit: "The North West quarter of the North East quarter, of section twenty-one (21) Township, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range, twenty-two (22) west, containing forty acres, according to the government survey;" conditioned for the payment of said sum as agreed in said two promissary notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 13th. day of June A. D., 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book, "C" of Mortgages, pages 554 & 555.

And which said note and Mortgage was on the 24th. day of July A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned transferred and set over to D. C. Jonss, of the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of Scott County, on the 30th. day of July, A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M. and was duly recorded in Book, "D" of Mortgages on page 538.

And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and when said notes (except the first one, which was for one hundred dollars) have not been paid or any part thereof and there is claimed to be due and is actually due on said last mentioned note at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the door of the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 1st. day of March, A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated St. Paul, Jan., 9th A. D. 1862. D. C. JONES Assignee of Mortgage.
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN Att'ys for assignee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to March 17th 1862 at the same hour and place. D. C. JONES, Assignee of Mortgagee.
W. A. & J. W. GORMAN, Att'ys for Jones

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGORS.—Luke Marvin and Ruben M. Wright.
MORTGAGEE.—William M. Sherrard.
DATE OF MORTGAGE.—May 9th 1857.
MORTGAGE RECORDED on the 14th day of May 1857 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 391 and 392.
ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.—Fisher Hazard.—Assignment duly recorded in the office of the said Regester of Deeds.
AMOUNT claimed to be due on said morgage at the date of this notice, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents ($529,93.)
DESCRIPTION of Mortgaged Premises.—"Begining at the South East corner of the two story brick building owned by one G. G. Griswold situate upon Lot number five (5) in Block number five (5) as the same is designated upon the recorded plat of Shakopee City, thence running west on the line of said building and parallel with the line of First Street, forty feet, thence running south on a line parallel to the line of Holmes Street, twenty-three feet, more or less,—thence East on the line of First Street and parallel to the first line forty feet,—thence north on the line of Holmes Street, parallel to the west line, twenty-three feet, more or less to the place of begining."
No SUIT or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore,
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage and recorded therewith and pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in the said County of Scott on Monday the seventh day of April 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 21st, 1862. FISHER HAZARD, Assignee of Mortgagee.
A. G. CHATFIELD, Att'y for Assignee. n13;7w

Howard Association.
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age occupation, habits of life, etc.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary

Purify the Blood!

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

AND

Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SEROUS LOOSENESS, PILES COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.
Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease: a cure by these medicines is permanent.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS,

Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

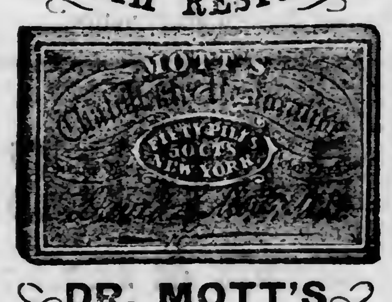
And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York
v1;n1 For Sale by all Druggists.

HEALTH RESTORED!



DR. MOTT'S

Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every concievable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the Seal of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota upon a Judgement rendered and docketed in said Court on the 31st day of March A. D. 1856 in an action wherein E. O. Barkhurst is plaintiff and William Phillips defendant in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of Three hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars I have on the 5th day of March 1862, levied upon Lot five (5) in Block four [4] in Shakopee Townsite according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the real property above described at public vendue to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county on the 19th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution and the costs of sale.

Dated at Shakopee March 8th, 1862.
L. M. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney. FRANK MCGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

State of Minnesota
District Court, 5th District.
County of Scott
Robert Chisholm against George B. Clither and Henry H. Spencer } Summons—For Relief

The State of Minnesota. To the above named defendents.

You and each of you are hereby Summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in Shakopee in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the Subscriber at his office in Chaska in the County of Carver in said State within twenty days after the Service hereof, exclusive of the day of such Service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 18th 1861 W. R. BAXTER Plaintiff's attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Isaac Litchfield did execute unto Peter Henkels a certain mortgage bearing date the Third day of September A. D. 1858, which said Mortgage Deed was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 312 and 313, which said mortgage deed was executed to secure payment of a certain promissory note made by said Litchfield and bearing even date with said mortgage. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and is due upon said mortgage and promissory note at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and fifty nine dollars and twelve cents (259,12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the amount due and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

And whereas the said Peter Henkels has since the date of said mortgage deed deceased, and Madelina Henkels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased and by due commission from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following land lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block thirty-eight (38) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twelve (12) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recorded plat of said city, being the premises granted by and described in the above said mortgage, will be sold at Public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said county of Scott on the thirteenth day of January A. D 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage debt and also costs and expenses of notice and sale

Dated Shakopee Nov. 29th 1861. MADELINA HENKELS Executrix
J. L. MACDONALD, Att'y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgement rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 45-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clerissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said judgement was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 18th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee May 22d, 1862.
FRANK MCGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
L. L. & W. R. BAXTER, Pl'ffs Att'y. n26 7w.

TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 range 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4.10
s½ nw¼	3	80	5,58
n½ sw¼	3	80	5,58
s½ sw¼	3	80	7,18
e½ se¼	4	80	4,10
se¼ ne¼	4	40	2,09
s½ nw¼	4	80	5.58
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3,49
se¼ nw¼	5	40	1,44
s½ sw¼	5	80	16,40
sw¼ nw¼	7	51 88	7,67
n½ nw¼	8	80	10,76
s½ nw¼	8	80	4,51
n½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
s½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
sw¼ ne¼	9	40	1,03
ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2,79
e½ se¼	9	80	5,58
nw¼ se¼	9	40	2,79
e½ nw¼	9	80	5,58
sw¼	10	160	8,00
sw¼	11	160	5,16
se¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
sw¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
s½ ne¼	14	80	5,54
ne qr ne qr	15	40	3,99
n½ ne qr	18	80	7,13
ne qr ne qr	22	40	2,09
s½ se qr	22	80	2,35
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2,09
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2,09
nw qr se qr	23	40	2,09
w½ sw qr } se qr sw qr }	24	120	8,41
n½ ne qr } se qr ne qr }	24	120	5,73
n½ ne qr	27	80	3,49
n½ nw qr	27	80	2,89
sw qr nw qr	27	40	2,09
se qr	29	160	5,14
sw qr	29	160	2,87
e½ se qr 33 } w½ sw qr 34 }		160	6,96

Town 113 range 25.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
s½ sw qr	1	80	16,40
w 15¾ ac's l't 1	1	15¾	2.16
nw qr sw qr	1	40	5,58
s½ nw qr	2	80	8,35
se qr	2	160	22,32
n½ sw qr	2	80	8,36
ne qr nw qr	2	37,27	1,13
lot no. 3 and w one fifth of ne qr ne qr	3	38,36	2,76
e½ se qr 8 } & sw qr sw qr 9 }		80 } 40 }	4.62
ne qr ne qr	10	40	2.79
se qr ne qr } & ne qr se qr }	10	80	3,53
n½ nw¼ ne¼ } & n½ ne¼ ne¼ }	11	40	4.18
e½ sw qr	12	80	11,16
w½ se qr	12	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	12	80	9,02
w½ ne qr	13	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	13	80	9.76
w½ nw qr } & w½ sw qr }	13	160	18,14
se qr sw qr	10	40	4,10
s½ nw qr	15	80	5,58
e½ sw qr	15	80	4.18
n½ ne qr	16	80	6,93
e½ ne qr & nw qr ne qr	17	120	6,97
w½ sw qr 17 } & e½ se qr 18 }		160	8,20
ne qr ne qr } sw qr ne qr } lots 5 and 6 }	18	141,06	7,59
w½ se qr } & se qr sw qr }	18	120	6,27
e½ sw qr	19	80	3,45
nw qr se qr	20	40	2,05
n½ sw qr	20	80	3,50
se qr sw qr	20	40	1,54
e½ nw qr	20	80	5,58
w½ ne qr	20	80	4.88
e½ ne qr ne qr	20	20	1,22
ne qr of	22	160	5,14
sw qr of sw qr	23	40	1,03
sw qr of sw qr	25	40	1,74
n25 acres of se qr of ne qr } s15 acres of ne qr of ne qr }	25	40	2,13
22 20-100 acres of e½ of se qr } 25 acres of sw qr of se qr }	29	47,20	2,46
nw qr nw qr	29	40	2,09
e½ of nw qr	31	80	2,81
n½ of nw qr	32	80	4,33
s½ of ne qr	32	80	4,18
ne qr of se qr	34	40	1,23
e½ of nw qr } sw qr of nw qr } nw qr of ne qr }	35 do do	160	8,36
e½ of ne qr } & sw qr ne qr }	do	120	6,15

Town 113 range 26.

lot no. 10	25		2,05

Town of Cedar Lake.

Town 113 range 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
Lot no 4 2 } & n½ of ne qr 3 }		130,33	3 41
s½ of nw qr	3	80	3,61
sw qr	3	160	5,86
ne qr nw qr	6	39,23	1 53
se qr nw qr	6	40	1,53
se qr nw qr } sw qr ne qr } w½ of se qr }	8	160	6,61
e½ of se qr } se qr of ne qr }	8	120	3.90
nw qr nw qr	9	40	1,53
e½ of nw qr } sw qr nw qr } ne qr sw qr }	9	160	8,25
s½ of sw qr } s½ of se qr }	9	160	7.46
n½ of ne qr	10	80	4 13
s½ of ne qr	do	80	3.73
sw qr	do	160	5 36
n½ of se qr	do	80	3.42
sw qr sw qr	11	40	,97
se qr sw qr	do	40	1,46
ne qr ne qr	12	40	1.10
e½ of nw qr	14	80	3,42
nw qr nw qr	do	40	1.46
n½ of ne qr	do	100	3.84
sw qr	do	160	6.93
lots no. 2 3 4 } & sw qr se qr }	15 do	153,30	6.11
e½ of se qr } s½ of ne qr }	do	160	5,07
n½ of se qr	19	80	3,07
e½ ne qr ne qr	21	20	,77
nw qr	21	160	6,93
e½ of ne qr } nw qr ne qr } w½ sw qr of ne qr }	21 do do	140	5,38
sw qr sw qr	24	40	1,73
ne qr	do	160	5,46
e½ nw qr	do	80	2 44
w½ nw qr	do	80	2,44
w½ nw qr } se qr nw qr }	25 do	120	4,60
sw qr	25	160	6,93
w½ of ne qr } ne qr ne qr }	do	120	4,30
se qr ne qr } e½ of se qr } sw of se qr }	do	160	5,86
nw qr se qr	do	40	1,46
se qr nw qr } e½ of sw qr } nw qr sw qr }	30 do do	161,12	5,36
e½ of se qr	31	80	2,93
nw qr	32	160	5,60
s½ of ne qr	31	80	2,07
nw qr	34	160	6,93
ne qr	29	160	6,11
n½ ne¼ se¼	21	20	78

Town of Credit River

Town 114 range 21.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax
w½ l't no. 4	2	15,19	82
se qr	6	160	10,60
e½ ne qr } nw qr ne qr }	6	120,48	6,07
ne qr ne qr	7	40	1,87
lot no. 3	7	53 83	39
lots no. 4 5 6	7	89,55	5,85
lots no. 7 8	7	47	2,38
ne qr	9	160	7,20
nw qr nw qr	7	38,06	1,92
lot no. 1	7	52¾	2,66
lot no. 5	11	17,18	80
ne qr	18	159	8,38
s½ of nw qr	18	79,35	3,71
se qr	18	160	7,61
n½ nw qr } w½ ne qr }	19	160	8,08
sw qr ne qr } nw qr se qr }	20 do	80	3,82
e½ se qr	do	80	3,00
w½ sw qr	21	80	3.60
5 acres in se corner of sw qr of se qr	21	5	22½
w½ of nw qr	22	80	3,31
5 93-100 acres in sw corner nw qr nw qr	27	5,93	57½
4 7-100 acres in nw corner of sw qr nw qr	27	4,07	40
s½ se qr nw qr	27	20	1,94½
se qr ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr of ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr	29	160	7,64
n½ nw qr	32	80	4.04
e½ of ne qr 33 } w½ of nw qr 34 }		160	11,39
nw qr sw qr	do	40	3,88
n½ of s¾ of ne qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47
n½ of s¾ of nw qr ne qr	34	15	1,47
s½ ne	do	80	7,77
s½ of s¾ of ne qr of ne qr	34	15	1,47
s½ of s¾ of nw qr of se qr	34	15	1,47

Town of Eagle Creek.

Town 115 Range 22

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
lot 3	1	65 55-100	5,73
sw qr ne qr } nw qr se qr }	3	80	7,86
lot 3 and se qr sw qr	3	104,65	6,15
n½ se qr & s½ ne qr	4	160	13,28
se qr sw qr	4	40	6,10
w 19 04-100 acres of sw qr of ne qr	5	19 4-100	3,53
w 19 04-100 acres of nw qr of ne qr	5	19 4-100	3,58
lot no. 2	5	36,45	6,36
s½ of nw qr	5	80	13,96
e½ of sw qr	5	80	17,44
a strip of land 2 rods wide on e side of w½ of sw qr	5	2	52
lot no. 5 & sw qr of ne qr	6	69,40	37,82
a tract of land in the n½ of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D. J. Koons to H. H. Williams & recorded in the office of Reg. of D'ds of Scott Co. in B'k C of D'ds page 123		5 325-1000	5 22
a tract of land in the nw qr of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D. J. Koons to J. H. Tibbetts as recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott County in book H of D'ds page 436		00 50-100	49

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
The w½ of a tract of land in nw qr sw qr of sec 6 conveyed by H.D.J Koons to W. Cresey and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of ScottCounty in book D of Deeds page 59.		68-100	5,40
se qr of ne qr	7	40	6,98
n15 acres of nw qr sw qr	7	15	2,63
20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr	7	20	3,51
e hf of nw qr	8	80	14,92
w hf of ne qr	8	80	15,70
n hf of sw qr	8	80	14,14
w hf of se qr	8	80	15,70
e hf se qr & se qr ne qr	8	120	16,69
sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr	9	120	26,16
w hf of sw qr	9	75	11,61
n hf of se qr	9	80	9,72
Lot no. 1	10	63 20-100	2,56
sw qr of nw qr	11	40	1,38
e hf of se qr	11	80	4,36
e hf se qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	2.18
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1	14	102 10-100	3,46
ne qr of ne qr	14	40	2,18
n hf of ne qr of sw qr	15	20	3,30
se qr of sw qr	18	40	5,40
e hf of ne qr	17	80	9,82
n hf of nw qr	18	77 12-100	8,98
e hf of sw qr	21	80	6,28
nw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr nw qr&nw qr sw qr	22	80	12,96
ne qr	23	160	17,28
w hf of nw qr	24	80	8,10
e hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
w hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4	25	95 27-100	9,53
lot no. 2	26	55 90-100	4,59
se qr	27	160	16,60
un'd hf of se qr of nw qr	27	20	2,24
sw qr of sw qr	27	40	2,74
nw qr of nw qr	27	40	3,24
ne qr	28	160	14,13
ne qr of se qr	30	40	4,32
e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5	30	118 40-100	14,18
e hf of sw qr	30	80	6,11
sw qr of sw qr& lot no. 3	30	18 30-100	5,13
se qr of sw qr	33	40	2,74
s½ of se qr of ne qr	33	30	1,96

Town 116 Range 22.

lot no. 2	32	28	3,03
lot no. 1	33	31 70-100	2.97
sw qr of sw qr	35	40	3,24

TOWN OF GLENDALE.

Town 115, Range 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼	7	138	$6,73
lots 5 6 and 7	8	155 90-100	7,94
se qr	8	160	7,86
w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼	15	120	8,19
lots 1 2 3	6	53 60-100	3,66
s½ of sw qr	18	76 53-100	3,76
n½ of sw qr	19	76 23-100	4.68
n ½ of se qr	21	80	5,90
n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr	21	120	8,19
n½ of nw qr	21	80	4,68
e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr	28	120	91
ne qr	29	160	9,36
w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr	29	160	9,36
e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr	29	160	9.84
lot 1 2 3	30	104 87-100	8,55
e½ se qr & sw qr se qr	31	120	7,38
sw qr of sw qr	31	36 45-100	2,47
sw qr of se qr	31	40	2,55
s½ ne qr 31 & w½ nw qr	32	160	7,14
nw qr of sw qr	32	40	2.46
sw qr of nw qr	31	40	2,73
w½ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	55
5 acres mill lot in sw qr of se qr	7	5	19,50

TOWN OF HELENA.

Town 113 Range 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
se qr of sw qr	2	40	1,56
n½ of se qr	3	80	3,05
sw qr of sw qr	3	40	1,62
w½ ne qr e½ nw qr	4	160 06-100	8,78
sw qr of se qr	4	40	1,95
sw qr	9	160	7,80
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	9	80	4,48
ne qr	11	160	6,46
That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J.C. Smith to W. Ramsden		43 88-100	3,18
A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ramsden.		8 38-100	39
Lot No. 5	11	15½	1,11
s hf of nw qr	12	80	3,51
sw qr	12	160	6,29
s hf of s w qr	14	80	2,96
e hf ne qr	14	80	2,73
nw qr ne qr & n hf nw qr	14	120	5,85
sw qr of ne qr	14	40	1,95
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	14	80	3,32
e hf of sw qr	14	80	4.49
n hf of se qr	15	80	2,83
e hf of ne qr	15	80	3,94
e¾ of w hf of ne qr	15	60	3,16
e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr	19	79 42-100	5,11
sw qr of nw qr	19	39 67-100	2.70
s hf of se qr	21	80	4.39
n hf of nw qr	23	80	2,87
se qr	23	160	5,74
Lots No. 6 7	24	48 28-100	1,79
n hf of nw qr	25	80	3,51
n hf of s hf of nw qr	25	40	1,17
n hf of ne qr	25	80	3,58
s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr	25	120	5,02
ne qr	26	160	6,55
n hf of nw qr	26	80	3,23
e hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
w hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
sw qr of nw qr and n hf of sw qr	26	120	5,37
s¾ of s hf of sw qr	26	60	2,69
n¼ of s hf of sw qr	26	20	90
w hf of ne ¼	28	80	2,87
sw qr	32	160	6,24
e hf of ne ¼	34	80	3,12
e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼	35	20	59
w hf of sw ¼	31	79 94-100	3.32

TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

Town 115 Range 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2	16	60 25-100	1,93
se qr of ne qr	16	40	2,05
ne qr of se qr	16	40	2,58
Lot no. 8	17	51 70-100	3,32
Lots 5 and 6	20	33 37-100	2,13
whf of sw qr & 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west quarter	22	90	4,84
e hf of sw qr of ne qr	23	20	1,18
lot no. 6	25	33 60-100	1,42
nw qr	25	160	11,33
lots 6 and 7	30	86 28-100	3,22
ne qr of nw qr	33	40	1,50
e hf of ne qr	33	80	6,86
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,95
w hf of nw qr	34	80	6,86
s hf of ne qr	35	80	5,33

TOWN OF NEWMARKET.

Town 113 Range 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
s hf of sw¼	8	80	4,17
nw¼ of sw ¼	17	40	2,50
w hf of sw¼ of se¼	24	20	88
s hf of se¼	26	80	3.51
ne¼	27	160	7,22
se¼ of nw ¼	31	40	208½

TOWN OF SPRING LAKE.

Town 114 Range 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2 and se¼ of nw¼	2	73 10-00	8,12
lot no. 1	2	48	5,20
lot no. 2	3	56	4,01
lot no. 3	3	41 90-100	3,08
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no. 2	5	66 90-100	4,05
n 24 28-100 ac'rs lot no 4	5	24 28.100	148
ne¼ of ne¼ and e½ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	6	59 17-100	3,56
s hf of sw¼	6	78 78-00	5,70

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no 2	6	92 80-000	5,71
nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr	7	80	4,92
s hf of ne qr	7	80	4,92
n hf of sw qr	7	79 45-100	5,12
s hf of nw qr	7	79 62-100	5,12
nw qr of nw qr	7	39 79-100	284
lots no. 1 and 2	8	124	10,50
se qr of sw qr } sw qr of se qr and } lot no. 2 }	10	127	7,81
nw qr of ne qr and } lot no. 6 }	10	95 78-100	7,35
e hf of nw qr	12	80	4,02
w hf of nw qr	12	80	4,92
s hf of sw qr	13	80	4,74
e hf of ne qr and } n hf sw qr ne qr } s hf of sw qr of }	13	100	5,20
ne qr }	13	20	100
n hf of sw qr	13	80	5,63
e hf of se qr	14	80	4,74
s hf of se qr	15	80	5,60
nw qr	19	159 60-100	10,66
nw qr	21	160	8,60
w hf of sw qr	21	80	4,74
sw qr of sw qr and } w hf se qr of sw qr }	22	60	3,08
n hf of se qr	23	80	3,80
nw qr	23	160	9,48
n hf of sw qr and } lot no. 3 }	24	147 70-100	8,12
se qr	26	160	7,60
s hf of nw qr	26	80	4,74
nw qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of sw qr	26	80	4,73
lots no. 3 and 4	27	89 73-100	4,60
ne qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of ne qr	27	80	4,74
e hf of se qr	27	80	3,80
lot no. 5	28	65 40-100	3,55
nw qr	28	160	9,48
lots no. 1 and 2	28	77 90-100	4,10
sw qr	29	160	9,46
e ½ of se of ne qr and } e½ of ne qr of ne qr }	29	60	3,56
e hf of se qr	30	80	4,73
nw qr of sw qr and } lot no. 1 }	30	67 4-100	3,38
w hf of ne qr	31	80	4,73
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,74
ne qr	34	160	7,60
n hf of sw qr	34	80	1,42
s hf of ne qr	35	80	4,10
w hf of se qr	35	80	4.10
lots no. 1 and 2	35	74 25.100	3,78

TOWN OF SAND CREEK.

Town 114 Range 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres	Am'nt
se qr	2	160	9,66
e hf of nw qr and e hf of } w hf nw qr }	3	119 99-100	630
lots no. 4 5 and 6	7	145 68.100	752
e hf of se qr and sw qr } of se qr }	7	120	4,40
lot no. 1	11	8 18-100	48
ne qr of ne qr	12	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
s hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
lot no. 1	14	19	1,16
sw qr of ne qr and n hf } of se qr }	18	120	7,56
s hf of se qr	18	80	8,40
85 acres on south side } of sw qr }	18	85	6,09
50 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	50	3,15
30 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	30	1,89
That part of s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr of sec. 19 town 114 range 23 not included in the town site of Jordan City, or additions excepting a tract of land conveyed by W. Holmes to W. H. Varner, as recorded in book E of deeds page 329, containing 38 12-100		32 68-100	2,10
6 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	6	38
4 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	4	25
se qr	20	160	9,66
lot no. 4	25	58	1,83
s hf of se qr	26	80	4,83
nw qr of se qr	29	40	2,10
sw qr of ne qr and ne } qr of sw qr }	29	80	4,20
ne qr of se qr	30	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr	31	80	3'36
e½ of ne qr of nw qr	32	30	1.26
w hf of nw qr	33	80	3,36
n hf of se qr	34	80	4,83
sw qr of nw qr	35	40	2,42

TOWN OF SHAKOPEE.

Town 115 Range 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 8 and the se qr of se qr of sec. 2 except that part included in Koeper's addition to Shakopee City and excepting 67-100 acres conveyed to H. M. Gates, And lots 5 6 7 9	2	207 23-100	29,19
67-100 acres as deed'd by J. Koeper to H. M. Cates.	2	67-100	18
se qr	10	160	10,36
se qr of ne qr	11	40	7,78
n qr of nw qr of ne qr	11	10	1,62
sw qr of ne qr	11	40	6,78
e hf of se qr	11	80	14,30
nw qr of se qr	11	40	5,50
sw qr of se qr	11	40	8,25
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	13,20
se qr of sw qr	12	40	7.70
ne qr of sw qr	12	39	8,42
se qr ne qr & n 25 acres } of ne qr of se qr. }	12	64	14,61
nw qr of ne qr	13	40	7,70
nw qr sw qr&w hf nw qr	13	120	15,40
e hf of ne qr	14	80	9·45
w hf of ne qr	14	80	9,35
se qr of se qr	14	40	3,24
nw qr of sw qr	15	40	2,48
n 45 acres of n 56¾ acres } of w hf of ne qr }	23	45	2,75
ne qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
se qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
ne qr of ne qr & n qr of } se qr of ne qr. }	24	50	4,40
n hf of se qr	24	80	4,40
sw qr of se qr & lot no. 1	24	79 82-100	6,05
n hf of s hf of sw qr	24	40	1,73
lot no. 3 & n hf of lot 4	10	54 20-100	3,52

TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE

Town 114 Range 24.

Description	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
ne qr	24	160	6,24
sw qr of se qr and e hf } of sw qr }	25	120	702
se qr of nw qr	25	40	1,56
w hf of nw qr of ne qr	26	20	78
s hf of ne qr and n hf of } se qr }	26	160	7,80
s hf se qr	26	80	4,68
nw qr	27	160	4,68
55 acres on east side } of se qr }	27	55	2,68
n half of sw qr and } lots no. 3 and 4 }	28	149 34-100	7,28
nw qr	32	160	5,76
e hf of sw qr	32	80	468
nw qr	34	160	9,36
se qr	34	160	9,36
n hf of ne qr	35	80	3,90
s hf of se qr	35	80	4,68

BELLE PLAINE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
9	2	2
16	5	4
25	7	12½
14	10	6
7	14	12½
12	15	8½
8 9	18	2
10	20	2
3	21	2
16	22	4
2	24	4
25	28	8
6	31	10½
3 8	33	16½
	34	6½
5	35	6½
10 11	36	6½
	38	8½
11 12	39	12½
1 3 12	40	25
8	43	8½
12 13 14	51	38
2 3	53	16½
6	87	12½
10 11	87	20,50
22	87	6½
7 8 9	88	3,28
8 7 9	72	41
8 7 8 9 10	74	83
1 10 17	77	10½
2 14	78	28
8	86	12
13	89	20½
8 42 feet of 5 & 6	92	29½
15 16	92	41
8	93	12½
10	94	12½
11 & N½ of 12	97	20½
6	97	12½
3	98	6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	99	73
11 12	101	10,37½
7 9		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	103	74,87
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	104	10,25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	110	20½
1 6	112	4,10
7	117	10½
7 8	122	2,05
3	123	12,30
2 3	127	25
25	129	16½
4	130	3,07
1	137	4
1 2 12	138	20
2 28	144	98½
5 7 26 27	151	1,15
12 15	152	33
7 8	162	20½
11 15	164	8½
11	166	12½
9	168	12½
9 30	172	17½
2	173	12½
7	184	6½
16	185	6½
17	187	12½

BELLE PLAINE CITY.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
2 3	1	12
7	20	6
6 7 11	32	6½

Ad'tion No. 1 to Belle Plaine City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
12	77	2
7	95	2
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 21	99	22

BELLE FONTAINE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	4	27
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	7	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8	63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	10	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	48
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	17	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	20	20

HAMILTON.

Lot 9 Block 30 Tax 2.34
Lots 15 16 block 47 Tax 10

JORDAN CITY.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	2	3,53
2	2	12
1	3	7,05
4 5	3	42
10	4	17
6 7	5	47
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	6	95
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7	1,16
2 3 4 5 8 9 10	8	74
2 3 4 5	10	74
n hf 6	10	4,73
s hf 6	10	1,05
8 9 10	10	61
7	11	1,05
8 9	11	21
3	12	10½
1 2 3 8 9 10	13	63
2 3 7 8 9	14	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	1,05
1 2 3 4 5	17	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20	73

Holmes' Addition to Jordan City

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	1	10½
1 2 2	2	31½
1 4 8 9 10	5	51
1 2 3 4 5	6	53
1 2	7	21
2 3 4 7 8 9 10	8	74
1 2 3 4 5 8 10	10	73

LOUISVILLE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
6	2	4
5	3	4
4 5 6	10	12
4 5 6 7 8 9	13	23
10	17	4
7	27	4
1 2 3	29	12
1 2 3	42	12
4 12	61	17
4 5 9	52	26
3 4	55	18

LITTLE RAPIDS.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
1 2 3 7 8	9	20
1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10	12	32
1 2 2 4 7 8 9	21	28
1 7 8	28	12
2	43	4
8	51	3

SPRING LAKE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
11 12	26	4
12	27	3
8 9	35	6
7 8 9	37	11
6	46	3
1 2	47	7
4 5	48	8
5	49	4
3 4 5 6	50	24
5	51	4
lots 1 2 3 on 5th & High Street		3
a triangular lot between 3d & 4th & Centre St.		2
a triangular lot on Lake and 4th St.		2

SHAKOPEE CITY

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
4 5	1	2,40
10	2	1,20
7	3	1,60
8	3	60,00
n hf of n hf of 1 and 2	4	6,00
e 20 feet of s hf of 1 & 2	4	4,50
s 21 feet of n 40 feet of s hf of 4 & 5	5	9,50
20 ft adjoining the s 21 ft of n 40 ft of s hf 4 & 5	5	7,50
w 30 feet of 6 and all of 7	5	13,00
7	6	5,30
10	8	3,65
6	10	1,20
6	11	60
5	19	1,40
s 42 feet of 6 & 7	20	1,00
w hf of 3	22	1,00
n hf of 6 and 7	22	22,60
3 4 6	23	6,90
e hf of 9	23	11,50
6 and 7	24	6,00
2 3 4	25	12,10
10	26	2,20
2 8	27	3,80
5	31	6,00
1 and 2	32	5,60
7	32	6,40
w ½ of 8	33	1,80
4 and 5	34	2,50
2	35	2,70
10	36	1,80
8 9 10	39	1,70
6 7	42	1,60
5 9	43	1,40
6	45	1,10
1	46	1,50
5	47	10,10
6	47	1,50
9 10	49	3,40
5 8	50	2,90
1	51	1,10
6 7 8 10	57	3,60
9	62	40
3	67	1,80
1 2 7	71	1,14
9 10	76	1,04
6 7 8	79	100
4 6 9	82	100
6 7	83	70
9 10	169	4,30
8 9	172	32
9	175	40
1	176	62
3	185	30

Greenleaf & Overton's Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt
4 5 7 9 10 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	1	1,58
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	2	1,38
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	2	1,20
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	3	1,20
18 19 20	4	46
un'd ½ 26 27 28 29	4	20
1 2 22 23	5	62
un'd hf of 27 29	5	12
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	6	1,92
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	6	180
4	7	1,60

Koepers' Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Bl'k	Am'nt.
3 10 11 12	1	48
11 12	2	36
1 8 9 10 11	3	84
1 2 11 12	4	12
1 12	4	32
1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7	1,10
6 10 11 12	8	54
4 6 11 12	9	72
7 8 9 10 11 12	10	104
5 6 7	12	46
1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9		
10 11 12	14	1,88

EAST SHAKOPEE

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
4	1	90
8 9 10	1	2,70
4	3	4,50
3 4 8	3	4,32
9 10	4	2 52
1 3 4	5	3,06
4 5 10	6	3,51
1 2	8	2 70
W½ 9 10	8	2 24
6 8 9	11	4,50
6 7	14	1,80
1	14	10,80
2 8	15	2,70
	16	90
3 4 8 8	17	3,60
un'd ½ of 7	17	45
9 10	17	1,62
3 7 8 9	18	2,88
4 5 6 7 8 9	19	6,48
1 2 3	20	54
1	21	90
3 4 5 6 10	22	1,08
3 4 5 6 11 12	22	1,08
1 2 6	23	1,98
7	23	19,80
11 12	23	1 08
1 9	24	90
1 5	25	1,35
2 4 5 6 7	26	4,32
1 2 3 4	27	1,44
8	32	18
1	33	36
1 8 9 10	34	1,53
9 10	35	54
5 6	B	3,60

SAINT LAWRENCE.

Lots.	Bl'k.	Am'nt.
1	1	4
1 3	3	8
4	4	4
3 7 8 9 11	5	20
6 8 9	6	12
1 6 7 8	7	16
2	8	4
3	9	4
5 6	10	8
3 5 6 7 8 9 12	11	28
7 8 9 10 11 12	12	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	40
2 3 4 7 8 9	14	24
1 2 7 8 11	17	20
3 5 6 11	18	16
7 8 10 11	19	16
4	20	4
2 4 10 12	21	16
11 12	22	8
1 2 3	23	12
1 2 16 11 12	24	16
11 12	25	8
6 10	26	8
2 3	28	8
4	29	4
9	33	4
1	39	4
5 6	47	16

State of Minnesota, Auditor's Office, Scott County. }
Shakopee April 18, 1862.
NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the above tracts and lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty thereon will be sold at public auction by the County Treasurer, at the Court House in said County on the first Monday of June A. D, 1862, unless such taxes or penalty shall be paid before that time.
J. R. ASHLEY County Auditor.

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A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

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American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
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THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
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THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture,
IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.
IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle
IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.
IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.
IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.
IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.
IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it: mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended,

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"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*
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$10,00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

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Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
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For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

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Important to Builders.
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CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD Roofs of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface,* with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT COLD or STORMS, SHRINKING of ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN *which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals,* to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrision and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in roles, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

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JOHNS & CROSLEY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale Warehouse 78 William Street.
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.
Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (v1;n1;1y.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed bearing date August fifteenth (15th) A. D. 1857, executed and delivered by Samuel W. Russell of Scott County Minnesota to Eli T. Wilder of Goodhue county Minnesota recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott on the 18th day of August A. D. 1857 at 9 o'clock A. M. in Book "B" of mortgagees pages 519, 520, and 521, and conveys from said Russell to said Wilder in fee the following described premises situated in Scott County, to wit: The west half of the South East quarter and the South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section No. eighteen (18) in township No. one hundred and thirteen (113) north of Range No. twenty-five (25) west of the Fifth principal meridian, said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promissory note of said Russel for the sum of two hundred and seventy two dollars, dated August 15th 1857, and payable one year after date to the order of said Wilder with interest after due at the rate of three per cent per month. No suit or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said note or any part thereof and there being due on said note at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty cents ($331,50-100) and there also being due said Wilder from said Russell the further sum of twenty-one dollars and thirty-five cents, the amount by said Wilder paid for the taxes assessed against said land for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said Scott County on the 13th day of January A. D. 1862 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage debt and for said taxes and also costs and expenses of said sale.

Dated Henderson Oct. 1st, 1861. ELI T. WILDER, Mortgagee.
WILDER & WILLISTON, Attorneys. [v1;n1;7w.]

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Latest Style and Fashion.

The patronage of the public is solicited. (v1;n3;6m)

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.
Said mortgage bears date the 10th day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 207 and 208 June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 50-100 dollars.
DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SAID MORTGAGE.
All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south-west quarter & south east quarter of north west quarter, and north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 113, north range twenty one west.
DEFAULT has been made, in the condition of the above discribed mortgage, by the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof.
Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof, and of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises at public vendue to the highest bidder at the office of the Register of Deeds in Scott County at one in Shakopee o'clock in the afternoon on the 27th day of January 1862 to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage with costs of sale.
Dated November 20th, 1861.
RICHARD SHEPHARD, Mortgagee.
ISAAC CROWE, Att'y, St. Anthony Minn. (v1;n3;6w.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert H. Rose and Charlotte S. his wife, mortgagors to Andrew G. Chatfield President Belle Plaine Co., mortgagee dated November 23d A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County Minnesota, December 25th A. D. 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book "C" of mortgages pages 430 and 431, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards to wit: on the 13th day of December A. D. 1859 duly assigned by Andrew G. Chatfield President of Belle Plaine Co., and D. W. Ingersoll Assignee of Belle Plaine Co. to Walter R. Bown, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County aforesaid on the 15th of December A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book "D" of mortgages page 52, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards to wit: on the 7th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Walter R. Bown to Pamela Bouchet, wife of S. Gilberton, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County, on the 20th of February A. D. 1860 at 3 o'clock P. M. in Book "D" of mortgages, page 104; and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Thousand one Hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($3769) and and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise been had to recover the ammount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded therewith and pursuant to the statute in such act made and provided, the following lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and ten in Block Six, Lot sixteen. in block seven, lots four, five, six, seven and eight in block thirty-two, lot eight in block thirty-eight, lot five in block forty-two, lot eight in block sixty-one, lots fourteen and fifteen in block sixty-nine, lots one, two and three in block seventy-nine, lots twenty-two and twenty-three in block eighty-nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and sixteen, lots two and three in block one hundred and nineteen, lots five and six in block one hundred and thirty five, lots seven and eight in block one hundred and forty, of the town of Belle Plaine according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting lot eight in block one hundred and forty, which has been released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction in seperate parcels, to the highest bidder for cash on the 25th of January A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County at Shakopee in said Scott County, to satisfy and pay the amount then due upon said mortgage and the costs and expenses by law allowed.

St. Paul, December 14th, 1861.
PAMELA GIBERTON, Assignee.
A. GIBERTON, Agent.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday February 1st A. D. 1862., at the same hour and place.
Dated Jan. 25th, 1862.

DEFECTIVE PAGE